

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

d. Literary Societies

Continued

II B 1 d

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (1)

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

SOCIAL NEWS



The musico-literary society, Promien, gave a concert and ball on November 4, in Columbia Hall, at 1815 West Division Street. The program was indeed varied, and was faultlessly executed. The Misses I. Statkiewicz and J. Sikucka deserve particular mention. They performed Liszt's "Rhapsody for Four Hands" with such understanding and feeling that they were forced to give an encore. Both of these young ladies are no longer dilettantes, but artists in the full sense of the word. Miss Sophia Koehler, who played Tchaikovsky's "Serenade" as a piano solo, showed herself as no mean artist. Her playing disclosed an extraordinary technique and depth of feeling. Miss Sophia Koehler also appeared with Mr. Z. T. Osiecki in a playlet called "The Poet Husband," by K. Przerwa Tetmajer. Further triumphs were enjoyed by the orchestra of J. L. Rikk; by Miss Onecka, who read "The Wedding," an excerpt from the novel, Jan Bielecki, by J. Slowacki; by Mr. Rikk, who played Dand's "Resignation" (violin solo), accompanied by Miss I. Statkiewicz; by Mr. P. Krseslowski, who read "The Free Lance," by Konopnicka; by Mr. Z. T. Osiecki, who read "Awaken" (his own composition), with orchestral accompaniment.

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II B 1 c (1)

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

During a long intermission between dances, the figured mazurka was performed by four couples, with a great deal of animation.....The evening was most enjoyable.



II B 1 d
II B 2 d (1)

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 6, 1910.

THE POLISH PRESS CLUB

(Editorial)



The Polish Press Club has at last been organized; its membership will include not only professional journalists, but also those engaged in literary work, together with outstanding friends of the journalists and editors. The Polish Press Club comprises representatives of local Polish papers, three of which are daily, and three weekly publications, and hopes that ultimately all Polish newspapers in Chicago will be represented in the club by their editors and collaborators.. Workers in every branch of industry are forming unions; even the employers and capitalists have their own organizations; so that today - starting with the city street sweeper and ending with the millionaire - everyone is organized to defend his interests and his rights. Only the Polish journalists and literary men remain unorganized, as if unmindful of their mutual concern.

Though the Polish Press Club will not exert any influence on the individual policies of our newspapers, its existence may raise the ethical standards of our work, by mitigating personal differences, and wiping out offending controversies, which so often inundate and defile our press.

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II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Chicageski, Vol. XIX, No. 289, Dec. 11, 1908.

POLISH



"H. SIENKIEWICZ" LITERARY CIRCLE AT ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE

St. Stanislaus College, besides its regular lessons in the Polish language, literature and Polish history, possesses also another factor which is contributing in a considerable measure to grant this institution a mark of Polish origin, namely, it is from a good many years in existence the "Henryk Sienkiewicz" Literary Circle, whose founders (and these were some of the students) were guided by the light of a glorious thought of a more basic training in the Polish language, at the same time a better mastering of that language. Above that the main aims of this society are: broadening the national spirit, to awaken a fondness for annals of the Fatherland and the guarding of the parental language among co-colleagues. Meetings of the "circle" take place regularly every other Friday afternoon.

The program of these meetings is made up of readings, debates, declamations, dialogues, etc., conducted by the students themselves. During this year the moderator of the society, Rev. W. Zapala, initiated also appearances of so-called guests or persons, standing beyond the "circle" or the institution so that by this method enliven to a great extent the



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 289, Dec. 11, 1908.

activity of the youth.

Undoubtedly the work of students from their own free will uniting themselves in a society with such beautiful aims and enjoying the well-wishing support of the Rectorate and group of professors, is giving out the desired results and in its entirety answers to the resolved task.

Besides that it has also this good side, that left to the students it completes autonomy at the meetings, it prepares them for greater self-activity, for public appearances and becoming familiar with a practical method of organizing societies and the conducting of deliberations. In this aim also the administration of the Literary Circle changes semi-annually. Likewise the institution of three critics, appraising the elaboration of these colleagues, possesses an extraordinary pedagogical meaning because it helps teach the youth sincerity and perpetuates in them the inclination to an impartial rendering of judgments. Also deserving of attention is the Bi-weekly of the H. Sien-



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kiewicz Society, in which are placed the works of the students, prepared for the meetings, lists the protocols and conducts somewhat a small chronicle of the institution.

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POLISH (1.)

Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 20, May 17, 1905

LITERARY CIRCLE IN HOLY TRINITY PARISH



For some time the young people of the Holy Trinity Parish have been going ahead quickly and organizing themselves into a Literary Circle, they have been giving readings, held patriotic gatherings and educational lectures, educating themselves in singing and music. They are working for their own good in one word, they wish to reach the pinnacle of general knowledge. Our young people have already manifested to the Polish public that in their hearts lies the love for that which is beautiful and noble -- love for their native country.

The movement dates back to some time ago, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Literary Circle, which during its existence has done a lot of good for our youth and our social life, mainly: broadening the knowledge among our young generation, giving out readings, elevating the moral development of our youth, and instilling into their hearts good, healthy, Catholic and patriotic principles. Further it has awakened our youth to noble deeds to work in the field of knowledge, and to give it a wider and suitable field for action, for developing their mental faculties.

The proof of this is forty-five first-class appearances in public, carried out with great success and with the participation of a well selected public.

Narod Polski, May 17, 1905



The Polish youth in the Holy Trinity Parish should join the Literary Circle, because it has here a wide and accessible field for action, a good moral foundation, and the possibility to learn to appreciate everything that is good, useful and noble.

Here the youth educates itself in spirit and tradition of their fatherland, and gives itself to a more pleasant and noble form of entertainment. To this circle belongs the youth of both sexes -- the youth of the most honorable Polish families in the Holy Trinity Parish, educating themselves and working for their own good and for the good of the Polish social life. The meetings will take place every third Monday of the month.

Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 2, Jan. 11, 1905

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LITERARY CIRCLE UNDER NAME OF ADAM MICKIEWICZ

(Editorial)

In today's number we begin the regular publication of the works of the recently organized Adam Mickiewicz Literary Circle, under the protection of the Roman-Catholic Union.

We have mentioned on several occasions in the columns of our paper information in regard to this society. More than once have we printed the works of some of its members. At present, however, we wish to support more intensely and at once the efforts of our youth eager to go to work, and this we can accomplish best by acquainting the wide circles of the numerous readers of our Narod Polski with these works, that is, with its exceptionally fine literary excerpts. In this way we will give the young Polish-American lovers of the pen the opportunity to express and present their talents, and by this we will encourage most likely more than one of the best of literary work of which we have had so few in recent times. Finally, we intend to react to the good taste of our public, because we will publish only good articles well written, since the Literary Circle

Narod Polski, Jan. 11, 1905

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itself considers accurately and criticizes all the work of its members, and on this justly depends their self-education.

Beside the self-education through self-expression, our circle will also work on the extension of knowledge of the masterpieces of our old and new literature. It also intends to have educational readings. Finally, it hopes, by the help of articles written in the English language, to acquaint in the proper way the people of other nationalities with our affairs and our position.

All of this is very good, useful and praiseworthy, so far as it will be truly fulfilled, which we readily believe because we are acquainted with the enthusiastic and energetic members of the Literary Circle, to whom we warmly wish great deeds, assuring them that sincere recognition of their work will not be lacking.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1896.

LITERARY RECITAL OF THE SAINT JOHN CANTIUS CIRCLE

(Correspondence)

Our Circle held another literary recital yesterday. There was no admission charge, so that the church hall was completely filled.

The members of the Circle and the local priests occupied seats on the stage.

Yesterday's program was quite varied. Besides solos, duets, and choir singing, there were recitations, speeches, a comical recitation, etc. Especially noteworthy were the speeches by F. Osuch (on education), F. Gibasiewicz (on the need of organizing societies for the young people), and Chmielewski (on the patriotism of our forefathers).

A member of the Circle, Rydwelski, entertained the audience with his tricks and jokes. Some of the songs and recitations were not bad. All of the amateurs in

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 11, 1896

yesterday's celebration showed evident improvement. Here and there a criticism would be in order, and at times the pronunciation was poor. But these are matters that can be corrected by hard work.

The members of the Circle are working hard and it is evident that they have the desire and good will--as shown by yesterday's celebration--to devote themselves earnestly, for their own good and for the education of our people. Praise to them! Keep up the good work and you will reap a rich reward. Do not seek praise in words, but rather let the deeds themselves praise you.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The Stanislaus Staszys Educational Society of Chicago was incorporated yesterday in Springfield, Illinois, by Mr. F. J. Wendycz, Mr. Val Apczynski, Mr. John Kleczewski, and others.

POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

ZORZA LITERARY AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY
HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING IN BRIDGEPORT

The newly organized literary and dramatic club held its first meeting on February 1 at Czeslawski's Hall, Bridgeport. The temporary president, M. A. Wleklinski, opened the session; Dr. W. Statkiewicz acted as recording secretary.

A motion was made to decide upon an official name for the group, and after some discussion it was agreed to adopt the name "Zorza (Northern Light) Dramatic and Literary Society." An initiation fee of twenty-five cents and a monthly fee of ten cents for each member was voted upon and adopted.

An election of officers was also held, and the following were named: N. L. Piotrowski, president; Dr. W. Statkiewicz, vice-president; M. A. Wleklinski, recording secretary; Dr. J. Weintraub, financial secretary; Max Wojtalewicz, cashier; Stanislaus Cichowicz and Dr. Statkiewicz, singers' committee; Michael Pozarowski, librarian; Stanislaus Marczewski, F. Pniewski, and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

IV S. Chichowicz, library board; Dr. J. Weintraub, dramatics director;
N. L. Piotrowski, Dr. Statkiewicz, and Dr. Weintraub, lecture
committee.

The new Society has sixty members and is one of the finest organizations in the community of Bridgeport. It will be to the advantage of the Poles to affiliate themselves with this society. Singing and reading provide a pastime which is both pleasant and educational.

The aim of the Society is to establish a local library, so that the Polish people may be able to acquaint themselves with their native literature. It is the desire of this organization to spread the seed of culture throughout the community during this year of mourning [anniversary of the Poles' unsuccessful revolt against Russia]. All Poles are requested to support this movement by contributing books for the proposed library.

Thus far, thanks to the contributions made by several kind citizens, the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 12, 1895.

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librarian has received one hundred books. The names of the donors will be announced soon.

The next meeting will be held Wednesday, February 13, at 7 P.M. in Czeslawski's Hall. Since the choir [of the Society] is to be a mixed one, all women from Bridgeport desiring to sing are invited to participate.

The first singing lesson will take place Friday, February 15, at 7 P.M. Professor Henzl is the music director.

M. A. Wleklinski, recording secretary
3321 Fisk Street.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1895.

DRAMATIC AND LITERARY CIRCLE ORGANIZED AT BRIDGEPORT

A meeting of leading Polish citizens of Bridgeport was held on January 25 at L. Czeslawski's Hall for the purpose of organizing a club to promote education among the Poles. After a long discussion, it was agreed to found such an organization, which will be called the "Dramatic and Literary Circle". The club will organize a library, arrange lectures, present plays, offer training in singing and music, etc.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to join, the initiation fee has been set at fifty cents. Since the realization of the aims of the Circle requires the expenditure of large sums of money, the administration appeals to the Polish people, especially those in Bridgeport, to support the programs sponsored by the club. It would not be fair to demand large dues from the thirty members now in the Circle, and that is why this appeal is made. Moral and material help, as well as contributions of books,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1895.

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will be greatly appreciated. The books will be used in the proposed library, and the names of the donors will be published in the Polish press.

The Dramatic and Literary Circle will welcome any suggestions as to how it may best serve the Polish people. Everyone knows the good such an organization can accomplish for the people.

The next meeting will be held on February 1, 7:30 P. M., at Czeslawski's Hall. The present officers of the Dramatic and Literary Circle are M. Wleklinski and Dr. W. Statkiewicz.

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POLISH
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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1894.

POLISH YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATIONAL CLUB GIVES RECEPTION

Last Sunday the Polish Young Ladies' Educational Club gave a reception, which was a great success not only because the attendance was large but also because the public was pleased. The wife of Dr. Lande delighted the audience with her piano selections, and Dr. Janczewski thrilled everyone, carrying us upward with the tones of his violin. Listening to his music made us forget the troubles of this world. Such moments are rare, most uplifting. No wonder that the public was charmed. There was also a lecture and several recitations.

The next two receptions of the Club will be held on March 4 and 11. If they turn out as successful as this one, then we may count on another donation for the Polish hospital, a donation that will come straight from the heart.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1893.

POLISH LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION



Mr. Sigmund Slupski, who resides at present in Chicago, has originated the idea of creating a fund to support a new Polish institution. Such an institution as he contemplates could provide a material impulse to our cultural advancement. The project is well on the way toward realization. It is to be a fund having for its aim the establishment of Polish literary and scientific competitions. Thus, competitions will be established in writing of short stories, novels, satires, plays, and scientific treatises. They are to be written in Polish, using Polish-American life as a background.

It is needless to say that an idea of this sort, handled intelligently, can do much to stimulate thought among our Polish-Americans. While the number of representatives of the Polish intelligentsia in America is small, even in this group it could create new impetus and possibly bring new talent forward. On the other hand, such works could give the people of Poland a much more accurate picture of conditions here than that which mere newspaper accounts give them. The only problem, then, is to establish the fund.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 27, 1893.

Mr. Slupski assures us that definite progress has already been made in this direction. Our famed artist Mr. Paderewski has offered three hundred dollars to start the fund, and Mr. W. Dyniewicz, publisher of the Polish Gazette, has offered one hundred dollars. It is hoped that further contributions will be made by the public, and that the fund will be increased later by profits made from the publication of prize winning works. Further, dramatic societies presenting stage plays will be expected to set aside a percentage of their receipts for this fund. In consideration, such societies will be permitted to present, free of charge, plays that receive awards in the competition.

The headquarters of the foundation is to be in Chicago. The foundation will be directed by a committee consisting of Peter Kiolbassa, M. Labuy, M. Drzemala, J. H. Xelowski, and Sigmund Slupski. New judges will be named every time a separate competition is announced, and final judgment will probably be passed in Poland, in Krakow or Lwow.

In a short time, further details will be made public by the committee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1892.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

The Henryk Sienkiewicz Literary Circle was organized last Sunday, August 7. The officers of the new Circle are G. T. Kozlowski, president; M. Haremski, vice-president; H. Haremski, recording secretary; J. Lipinski, treasurer; Jalek, sergeant at arms; M. Kaczmarek, editor; and Kniola, assistant editor. Meetings are held every second and fourth Sunday of the month. The next meeting will be held on the fourteenth of this month, at 8 P.M., in the Temple hall, corner of Blue Island Avenue and Twelfth Street.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

CONTINUATION OF THE POLISH "FILARETOW" SOCIETY

WRITTEN BY HELEN SAWICKI

(First article printed in January 2, 1892 issue.)

Through these worthy efforts, those who were willing to learn, both young and old, were lifted from the path of ignorance. However, this did not continue for long. This youthful movement for liberty was soon put to a stop by the Russian government, yet the seed of fraternity was well scattered.

Soon after a reorganization took place in Thomas Zan's ranks, and a new order was founded. This time it took on the name of "Filaretow" (Lovers of Virtue). This new body undertook the same platform of the former society, nevertheless there were a few changes. A new unit was added, bearing the name "Lovers of Education." At the beginning, there were only seven virtues, but this figure reached twenty later.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

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The "Lovers of Virtue" were headed by the following: Thomas Zan, John Czeczot, Adam Michiewicz, Onufry Pietrowicz, Ignacy Domejko, and several other outstanding Polish notables. This new organ carried the banner of the previous one, but its doors were guarded with secrecy. This was done in order to avoid interference of the university and government. Whoever could pay, contributed a monthly fee, which amounted to about two and a half dollars in American money. These dues were converted into many useful means. Books were purchased, a reading room was kept, and many other incidentals were bought.

This organization was composed of groups. Each group met separately. At the head of each was a president, secretary, and treasurer. There was a circle of lawyers, authors, mathematicians, medical authorities, etc. The election of officers was open, and those that received the most votes were



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

chosen for the respective offices. Each group held separate meetings at which the by-laws were read, the progress discussed, and plans for future programs were made out. At times, delegates from other units were invited. These representatives would tell of their work. During these sessions, the members would not only be instructed in the art of rhetoric, but open discussions were held and vital subjects were frequently presented. Exact interpretations of what went on were given. Public speaking was practiced to a great degree.

Besides these educational and instructive gatherings, parties of a social nature were held. Various affairs were held at which singing, reading, drama, and speech were given an open range. There were also annual Maytime festivals. These parties served a twofold purpose. They not only enlightened the burden of the hard work, but also instilled gaiety and friendship.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

Several organizers of this organ were responsible for these social functions. The backbone was composed of Thomas Zan, John Czeczot, A. Michiewicz, and Mr. Wolowicz (no first name given). Zan represented beauty and morality over which he exerted great influence for he had high respect for his office, and his zeal for these virtues was limitless. Mr. Czeczot was the agent of sincerity and happiness. Brotherhood was representative of Mr. Wolowicz. A. Mickiewicz, one of the later prophets of the people, brightened and added life to the parties by his songs and his poems. Oratory and poetry were under his banner. He devoted his entire life to help his people. He wrote many verses primarily to bolster the spirit of his brothers. These poems in turn were memorized by many, and passed by word of mouth to others. One of the many poems written by him is the following, which reflects the spirit of the organization he so devotedly worked for:



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

Let your eyes with gladness shine,
And garlands of joy cover you,
And in new hope entwine,
For we are friends - one and two,
One for all and all for you.

Lift your poor heart from sorrow
Fill up with hope and glory -
Holy this will be tomorrow;
Pride, greed, and luxury
Sweep it away in hurry.



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III B 2
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

This you should gladly do:
For our people guard the life
Of learning and of virtue
At home, at work, or in strife;
And keep it sharp as a knife!

Be sure that this in your mem'ry stays:
Your people ---- learning and virtue ---- always!



All of the flowering youth of the University of Vilno gave itself to the purpose of this brotherhood. They studied and passed on what they have been taught to others. The shroud of greed, hatred, and selfishness, was gradually shed through this brotherly atmosphere. Many individuals, after grasping the full purpose of this noble fraternity, devoted all of their

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III B 2

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

lives to furthering its cause. They realized that through the education of the masses to the conditions, the Poland of yesterday could only be restored.

Propriety and decorum reigned throughout every unit. A watchful eye was kept on those that did not regard the by-laws to the fullest extent. Those that lost interest or were endangering the cause were expelled. This was generally considered a disgrace. Through cooperation, all of the spare time of the members was used to a good advantage.



It was believed that through more strict reorganization the continuance of the fraternity would be possible. However, this budding flower did not get an opportunity to come to full bloom. The despotic government cut down its growing stem once again. When all the units of the central organ were forbidden, all of the books of the organization were destroyed, and its members

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III B 2

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

scattered over the entire country. These actions did not stop their mistreatment by the Russians. Despite persecution, this society existed in the hearts of every member.

In the junior year group at the Vilno University, Michael Plater wrote on the blackboard of his classroom: "Let the constitution of the third of May live." This was more or less a child's prank, yet it was taken as a sign of revolution by the Russians. The right hand men of Constantine, the Russian Tsar in Warsaw, began an investigation concerning this matter at the University. The investigators seized a student by the name of Jankowski, who tried to get into Warsaw through a false passport. Jankowski was a former student of the "Filaretow" Society, but was expelled for his lack of interest. A thorough search of his belongings revealed a pamphlet of the by-laws of the organization. Although he was



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

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under oath never to reveal any of its secrets, Jankowski, under pressure and with the promise of freedom, told everything he knew. After this, followed a general purge of the already crumbled fraternity. Riots and unjust violences prevailed.

Further persecutions of those connected with this organ can be found in the third part of Michiewicz's poem, the "Beggars" or "Dziadow."

This is the history of the origin of the "Filaretow" society. To us, they represent a great symbol of respect, our ideals. For at the present time, we are existing amidst trying conditions. It is difficult for us to uphold these ideals while we are struggling to earn our daily bread. But these traditions that have been brought with us to this country still flourish..... We must remember that there are many of our people abroad that would gladly



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POLISH

II B 1 e

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

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leave their forced drudgery, but cannot because the hope and strength of their struggle has been sapped. They would gladly leave the soil to which they are imprisoned, but have no opportunity to leave. Though this has been true for over a hundred years, the fight for liberty is still being waged.....Although we are in a free country, we are facing many obstacles. Our struggle to be classed on the same level with the other people here is very great, and can be compared with the hardships of those young people that organized the society of "Filaretow" many years ago.

We are facing new problems here. It is for our own good that we organize and educate our people so that they can orient themselves to their new surroundings. We can take up the banner of the "Lovers of Virtue" here without any fear and blaze a trail for our people. Only through organization and work can we accomplish these aims. The curtain of ignorance can be substituted for one of culture.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1892.

The purpose of the first public meeting at this society here is to restore hope in our once oppressed people. Plans, platforms, and programs, were discussed openly, and an outline of activity was adopted. Therefore, in order to restore hope and position in our people, we must get to work and organize.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

.1. Aesthetic

e. Literature

II B 1 e
II B 2 d (3)

POLISH

Odrodzenie, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1912.

MIRACLE STONE

Under the above title our Polish writer and author, Miss Iza Pobog issued a book and published it in Chicago.



II B 1 e

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II B 2.d (3)

POLISH (1)

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 8, Feb. 24, 1909

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LOCAL CHRONICLE

News Item

Mr. St. Osada, well-known writer, has finished a second novel entitled, "From a Pennsylvanian Hell," a story based on the conditions of our miners in that state, those who have read this new work of Mr. Osada claim that this novel is rather interesting and faithfully shows a picture of our Polish life. The printing of this book was begun by Dziennik Narodowy, but will, no doubt, appear in print in Warsaw and Galicia. We congratulate Mr. Osada.

II B 1 e

IV

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 185, Aug. 8, 1903.

POLISH POETRY IN AMERICA

In America we have very few Polish literary men outside of the ones who are editors for various newspapers and, of course, find very little time to produce the so called "wonderful" literature.

Among the poets, one person, Mr. S. Zahajkiewicz, really deserves the gods gifted title, even though he is handicapped doing other work instead of devoting his full time to his talent, as we would desire him to do. Another poet, who we claim deserves this title also, is Mr. S. Lenpieki, who gave us the sonnet "Spirits." Others, who were educated in European schools, do not merit the title of Polish-American authors or poets.

Therefore, with joy we must greet the talented efforts of our young Polish youth who educated themselves here in parochial schools and Polish colleges, and whose literary compositions prove the youth is inoculated with the love of their country and the love of their native tongue.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 185, Aug. 8, 1903.

To these poetic beginners belong Mr. S. Kolanowski, a former student and now a teacher of St. Stanislaus College in Chicago. We had the opportunity of publishing some of his work.

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II B 2 d (1)
III B 2
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1895.

SECOND LITERARY CONTEST ANNOUNCED BY
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

The undersigned as a literary committee, in the name of the Educational Department of the Polish League of America, have been given the privilege of announcing to the Polish public, especially to the Polish youth of America, the following:

One of the primary aims of the Educational Department of the Polish League is the spread of education among the Polish youth of America. As a step in this direction the Educational Department has prepared an announcement of a literary contest for young people.

This measure, we are certain, is a step in the right direction. The first literary contest for Polish youth, which was held a few months ago, was on the theme "What are the Duties of Polish Youth in America?" The contest board received a great number of entries from all parts of America. Those manuscripts varied in

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literary value, but all were imbued with ardent love for God and the fatherland, along with a tendency to elevate the morals, success and national independence of the Polish people of America. A number of awards and honorable mentions were given. Most of the winning works of the contestants were published, in part or in whole, in our local papers.

These results enabled us to show the Polish public the value of our first literary contest. Encouraged by these initial results, we are pleased to announce a second literary contest for our Polish youth in the United States.

Deviating from a less difficult theme to one that is more complicated, the second literary competition will be on the question, "What Has Kosciusko Accomplished for the Polish People of Poland?" This theme is perhaps no more difficult than the previous one but it is strongly charged with emotional content.

In order to write on this subject, there is need for certain factual information on the history of Poland of the past century. But this information is easily

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available, as is indicated by the number of books and pamphlets published about Kosciusko last year. This material is also abundant in the local Polish papers and in those from Europe a year ago. There probably is not one Polish library that does not have at least one book on this immortal Polish hero.

It is not the intention of this contest to get just the principal historic facts; there is concern only about the presentation of such facts, by bringing them to light, pointing out their importance and weaving about them personal comment.

Having made clear the meaning of the theme, we now present the conditions of the contest. They are as follows:

Only Polish-Americans or those of Polish descent who have been in America at least one year are eligible to enter the contest. All contestants must be under twenty-two years of age, and this age limit applies to both girls and boys.

The manuscript is not to be longer than five columns of print--long primer--such

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as is used by Dziennik Chicagoski. It can be considerably shorter, depending upon the contents of the article.

The contest deadline is set for August 25. (The envelope bearing the manuscript must be dated not later than midnight, August 25, 1895.)

The manuscripts should be sent through the mails and addressed to: Secretary of the Educational Department, Ignace Kowalski, 141-143 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The text is not to be signed, but a pseudonym of some kind is permissible, or a number or sign may be used. A separate envelope should be enclosed bearing the same mark as is used on the manuscript, and giving also the name, address and age of the contestant.

These sealed envelopes will remain intact until the prize-winning entries have been announced. Then the envelopes will be opened and only those belonging to

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the contest winners will be retained; the remainder will be destroyed.

The contest will be judged by a committee from the Educational Department.

Announcement of awards will be made a few days after the close of the contest.

The authors of the three best works will be awarded the following three prizes:

First Prize: Complete works of T. Lenartowicz, Polish poet.

Second Prize: Nauka Wiary I Obyczajow Kosciola Katolickiego (The Teachings and Customs of the Roman Catholic Church). This work is beautifully bound and contains 1238 pages.

Third Prize: The Kings of Poland in Pictures and Stories. The sketches are by Eljasz [Polish artist] and the poetry is by S. Duchinska, Polish poetess; the book is published by Kozlowski, Posen.

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The Educational Department also reserves the right to offer more awards in the event that the entries warrant it. In the event that there is a lack of contestants, one or all awards may be withheld.

The winning manuscripts will be published, in their entirety or in part, by the Polish press of America, as was done in the previous contest.

These are the conditions of the second literary contest.

In the hope that this contest will bring equally as good results as the first, we are inviting the Polish youth of America to take part in this intellectual and patriotic endeavor; for in this way it will be able to inform its elders that it thinks, works and harbors love for Poland.

Therefore, dear sisters and brothers, arise and take part in this appeal; demonstrate to us that sincere and understanding thoughts about Poland lie buried in your hearts.

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In the name of the Educational Department:
Reverend Eugene Sedlacek
Szczesny Zahajkiewicz
Henry Nagiel
(Contest Committee)

Chicago, July 17, 1895.

P. S. All Polish-American papers are requested to publish this announcement.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1895.

RESULTS OF FIRST LITERARY CONTEST OF THE
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE
Three Awards and Four Honorable Mentions Given

Announcement of the winners in the first literary contest of the Educational Department of the Polish League was made at a meeting Saturday, April 13.

Although we are not in a position to make the official announcement of awards, we are able to give to our readers the final results of the judges' decisions, which have reached us through a private source.

As has been previously announced, the idea of the contest was to write an article in journalistic style on "What are the obligations of Polish youth in America?"

Fourteen entries were received.

The members of the Educational Department rejected some entries after examination

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because they did not follow the prescribed form, and announced that three awards and three honorable mentions would be given.

An extra honorable mention was decided upon because of the worthy work of a young feminine contestant.

The awards were as follows:

First prize (four volumes of the works of Adam Mickiewicz); Manuscript bearing the word "Studiosus." After opening the envelope the name of the author was revealed as Walter B. Polarczyk, 18 years old, student of St. Paul Seminary, Merriam Park, Wisconsin.

Second prize (three volumes of the works of Ignace Chodzki): Manuscript bearing the slogan "Multum in parvo" (Much in little). The author was Francis E. Fronczak, A. B., Ph. S., medical student, age 21, of Buffalo, New York.

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Third prize (Life of the Saints): Article marked with two spiral lines. The author was Joseph H. Zawodny, age 20, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Honorable mentions were given as follows:

First honorable mention: Article earmarked "Deborog" [Literally this word means "oak horn", but I believe it has reference to an ancient Polish tribe]. The author of this article was Stephen Nowakowski, 18 years old, member of the Niedziela (Sunday) staff of the Polish Seminary at Detroit, Michigan.

Second honorable mention: Article designated with the word "Enem" [?]. The author was Maximilian Dabrowski, age 21, of Chicago.

Third honorable mention: Manuscript was marked with the following title, "Tulacz Polski," (Polish Refugee). J. S. Bobinski of Toluca, Illinois, was the author.

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An extra honorable mention went to a young Polish girl of Chicago, Miss Helen Krus, 16, for her beautiful article marked with three triangles.

These were the results of the contest.

Perhaps tomorrow we will be able to publish the official results of the literary contest staged by the Educational Department, and within the near future the three prize-winning articles will be published.

The article of Mr. Nowakowski of Detroit, as well as that of Miss Krus, will appear in the Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette), through the courtesy of the Educational Department.

Excerpts from two of the articles that received honorable mention will be published in Dziennik Chicagoski.

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POETRY OF SZCZESNY ZAHAJKIEWICZ PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM

Poezye Szczesnego Zahajkiewicza (Poems by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz), Part I, 1894, has been recently published and has been on sale during the past week in leading Polish book stores. The book is a collection of original poetry written by our well-known compatriot and poet Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, who has been a constant contributor to Dziennik Chicagoski.

This book of Polish poems is among the few original Polish works that have been published in America. The poems are filled with deep creative thoughts and are written in excellent style. It is, therefore, timely to say a few words about the author and his work.

In our scant Polish-American literature, Mr. Zahajkiewicz plays an important part. He was born in Galicia [an Austrian-occupied Polish province] and came to America over five years ago as an accomplished literary figure. Prior to his arrival Mr. Zahajkiewicz had his first work, Rymow (Rhymes), published in Lwow; it was well received by the critics. Several other books for children

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were also published in Galicia. He also wrote many articles for the Galician press. These are the accomplishments of our poet and writer, who shows a promising future.

The budding author began to gather laurels soon after his arrival in Chicago. Despite his arduous work in the pedagogical field, S. Zahajkiewicz was able to find time for writing from the very beginning. He created many well-known Polish plays, wrote many articles, stories and poems, which appeared in the Polish press. These poems are the fruit of his years on American soil. These creative contributions to Polish-American literature are indeed worthy of consideration; for they were written during the spare time Mr. Zahajkiewicz found outside of his work as a teacher and as a worker in Polish public life.

After being scattered for five years throughout the many columns of the Polish press, his songs and verse have finally been collected by B. Straszynski of Milwaukee, a friend of Mr. Zahajkiewicz, and put into book form.

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This collection of poetry is free from any arduous work; it is rather a spontaneous expression of an idea, although it is lyrical. The book contains about seventy poems, many of which were published in Dziennik Chicagoski, or other Polish papers; others are entirely new. All are of unusual freshness, and are simple in structure and style. The rhyme and rhythm just pours out smoothly and is pleasant to the ear. It is felt that S. Zahajkiewicz is not a master poet but a natural singer of song [sic].

If one is to compare his works, they would be likened to wild flowers which grow freshly and fragrantly, without any care. Although the poems are plain, they are unusually beautiful. But just as in each wild flower, there shines in each a brilliant drop of refreshing dew.

When the author calls to the lark "Frun", there immediately comes to his mind the thought of the fatherland, and he has the bird use it as a theme in its song. The word "spring" gives Mr. Zahajkiewicz reason to call to his brothers to fight anger, filth and vileness with virtue and love. "The Third

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of May" designates "faith" as a means of casting away the stone on Poland's grave [this means that faith in the fatherland will eventually bring about the freedom of Poland]. Some of his poetical works overflow with love for the mother country and a desire to return to it; while others speak of deep religious and Christian resignation. Even bitterness and pain recalls to him the duty and necessity of guarding the "standards of idealism." At other times he urges his compatriot who is enveloped in misery not to be satisfied in only saying in the end "I have done my share," but tells him to cast a "spark after a spark", work, live and battle for truth, and "hang a cross above this standard." He explains with pride that we should be proud to be Poles; for pain he finds a cure in the evangelical maxim "blessed are those who suffer, and finds success and fortune beyond the grave, in Heaven. He says to resurrect Poland through harmony. This Polish poet concludes his work with the following:

"God is truth--and life in action!"

These poems contain an unusually refreshing feeling; they are woven by the

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healthy spirit of the poet, and are not contaminated with any of the modern poetical trends in Europe or in Poland, where poetry is filled with decadent watchwords and demoralizing ideas.

These melodic and sincere heart strains, rich and brilliant in song, will undoubtedly receive recognition, which they deserve, when they reach Poland..... They will awaken heartfelt echoes, and prove that among our hard-working people there still are those that find time to sing about Poland.

This book of poems by Zahajkiewicz is issued as part one. We are anxiously awaiting part two.

H. N.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1895.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE
ANNOUNCES ITS FIRST LITERARY CONTEST

One of the aims of the Educational Department of the Polish League was the awakening of the intellectual minds among the Poles of America by means of literary contests. Rules and information regarding these contests will be announced in the Polish press.

Even before material means and wider public support permit us to undertake work of more importance in this field, we are, at any rate, in a position to make the initial step, although it is but a feeble one.

An announcement has been made of the first literary contest, which is a contest that is primarily aimed at Polish-American youth. Its character is not so much literary as it is pedagogical. After careful consideration of the type of contest to be initiated, it was concluded that it should be of this

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nature. After all, our future depends on our youth--since youth is exposed the most to strange influences, that is where the most dangers lie. This is why the Educational Department desires to expend most of its effort for this youth; this is why the first contest is open to it.

This contest is a simple one. Not much is expected in the beginning from the contestants, and large prizes will not be awarded. All beginnings are difficult and small. It is hoped that God will let this beginning gradually spread out until its results are worth while.

The aims and conditions of this contest are as follows:

The aim is to stimulate the Polish youth toward intellectual work, toward thinking, toward proper Polish writing, toward the presentation of problems that

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confront them, and finally toward nationalistic feeling.

The object of the first contest for our Polish youth is the writing of an article in journalistic style, on the following theme: "What are the duties of Polish youth in America?"

The article should not be longer than two and one-half columns of print in Dziennik Chicagoski, or three hundred lines of small print. It can be smaller, depending wholly upon the writer.

The whole Polish youth of America up to the age of 24 is qualified to enter. Manuscript material should be addressed to Mr. I. Kowalski, Secretary of the Educational Department, 141-143 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois, not later than March 20, 1895; that is, the postmark on the envelope should not be of a later date. All material sent in should not bear the contestant's

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name, but rather a number or a pseudonym; however, a smaller envelope bearing the author's name, address and age should be included with the manuscript.

Of the envelopes containing the names, only those of the winners will be opened by the judges; the remainder will be discarded.

The contest will be decided by a committee of the Educational Department. The winners will be announced from ten to twenty days after the date of the close of the contest.

Book awards will go to the best three manuscripts, namely:

The author of the best work will receive a special publication of Dziel Adama Mickiewicza (Works of Adam Mickiewicz), in four volumes.

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A beautiful edition of Dziel Chodzki (Works of Chodzki), in three volumes, will go to the second-place winner.

A beautifully bound and illustrated edition of Zywoty Swietych (Lives of the Saints) will be awarded as third prize.

The Educational Department realizes that the beautiful book prizes, worthy of addition to any Polish library, is especially for youth, and feels that they will be of more value than money.

Besides these awards, the contest judges, in case of necessity, will give several honorable mentions. The right to restrict the number of prizes is reserved if the number of entries is inadequate.

All the prize-winning works will be published separately in Dziennik Chicagoski after the decision of the contest judges has been announced. Arrangements

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for this have already been made with the editors. The winning manuscripts will be reproduced in part or in whole.

These are the stipulations of the contest. The Polish youth of America is cordially invited to enter. The theme of the required work is not difficult. He who knows why he is living, what he is required to cherish, what he sincerely desires, will be the one to find it simple to express from his heart in simple Polish words the duties of Polish youth in America. It is not necessary to resort to flowery or artificial expressions.

Once more the Polish youth of America is invited to enter this truly worthy contest.

This is the first of a series of contests to be conducted. Perhaps in the future the public will permit us to call out our brothers of the pen for

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bigger and more important fields of competition. In the meantime we hope that the public will bear in mind that although this is only a small beginning it has the common good of all our compatriots in mind.

Reverend Eugene Sedlacek, C. R., president
I. Kowalski, secretary

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1894.

COPERNICUS LITERARY COMPETITION
(Letter from a prize-winning competitor.)

Dziennik Chicagoski has been requested to publish the following communication:

"Dear Editor: From the article published in yesterday's issue of your newspaper announcing the results of the [Copernicus] literary competition, I have learned that the story Mr. Xavier's Revenge was awarded fourth prize by one judge, third prize by another, and second prize by a third. On the basis of this decision, the story in question received fourth place.

"As author of this story, before revealing my real name to the Competition Committee, I have the right to ask whether or not the remaining two judges, who did not even mention this work, read the story and after reading it decided that it did not deserve any award.



"Therefore, I, the author of the story, consider it proper to demand a public explanation from Mr. Satalecki and Dr. Kalusowski. On this explanation will

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depend the revealing of my name. In my letter to Mr. Drzymala which was mailed together with the manuscript some time ago, I gave the reasons why I used certain precautions in sending my work and why I desired to withhold my name.

"I do not care for the award, but I desire justice.

"Moreover, I consider it proper to add that the plan of the work, which I named A Sketch of the Story, was originally written for the purpose of writing a story. As the time allotted for the first competition was very short, and as the conditions of the competition limited the length of the story, I wrote only a sketch of the story instead of the story which I would have written had I known that the time of the competition would be extended. Of course, a sketch could not compete with the story itself.

"Submitting my original manuscript, A Sketch of a Story, to Dziennik Chicagoski, for the purpose of proving my authorship, I remain,

"Respectfully yours,
"Joseph Piotrowski"



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COPERNICUS LITERARY COMPETITION

A meeting for the purpose of judging the **entries** of the Copernicus Literary Competition in Polish novels and short stories based on the life of Poles in America was held last night at the Polish hall near Emma Street.

The meeting was opened by Attorney M. Drzymala, president of the Competition Committee, who asked Ralph Modrzejewski [Modjeski] to act as chairman of the meeting.

S. Slupski, the secretary of the Committee, read the reports of the competition. He stated that the committee in charge of the competition consisted of the following persons, besides himself: M. Drzymala, president; A. LaBuy, J. F. Smulski, and J. Kelowski, members.

This competition was started at the beginning of last year, but it was

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extended, and the requirements were changed so that, instead of novels containing no more than two thousand lines, works of any length could be accepted.

Ten manuscripts were received by the Competition Committee. Two of them were recalled by the authors. One was rejected because it was incomplete, and one could not be accepted because it was a comedy.

This reduced the number of manuscripts eligible for reward to six; namely, a large story, covering two hundred and fifty pages, entitled A Politician, and the short stories, The Amorous Editor, Differences Adjusted, Across the Ocean or in Heaven, Mr. Xavier's Revenge, and For the Ideal or for Gold.

These manuscripts were judged by Mr. Andrzejkowicz and Professor Boeck of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dr. H. Kalusowski of Washington, D. C.; and S. F. A. Satalecki and R. Modrzejewski of Chicago. It should be added that

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formerly, besides the three outside judges, there was also in Chicago a competition jury consisting of six persons. This jury resigned on account of a misunderstanding with the secretary of the Competition Committee. The two Chicago judges were appointed later on. The participants in yesterday's competition knew about this circumstance, not from the reports of the secretary, but from the deliberations at the meeting.

Subsequently, Mr. Slupski, the secretary of the Committee, read the decisions of the judges separately, without any understanding with other judges.

Professor Boeck of Philadelphia awarded the first prize to the story A Politician, the second to Across the Ocean or in Heaven, the third to The Amorous Editor, the fourth to Mr. Xavier's Revenge, and the fifth to For the Ideal or for Gold. The story Differences Adjusted was not judged because the writing was illegible.

Mr. Stalecki [sic] awarded the first prize to the story A Politician, the second

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to Across the Ocean or in Heaven, and the third to The Amorous Editor.

Mr. Andrzejkowicz of Philadelphia awarded the first prize to A Politician, the second to Mr. Xavier's Revenge, the third to Across the Ocean or in Heaven, the fourth to For the Ideal or for Gold, and the fifth to The Amorous Editor.

According to Dr. Kalusowski of Washington, D. C., the story A Politician deserved the first prize; Across the Ocean or in Heaven, second prize; and The Amorous Editor, third prize.

Finally, Mr. Ralph Modrzejewski gave the first award to A Politician, the second to Across the Ocean or in Heaven, the third to Mr. Xavier's Revenge, and the fourth to The Amorous Editor.

This shows that the story A Politician received five votes for first prize,

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that Across the Ocean or in Heaven received four votes for second prize and one vote for third prize. The Amorous Editor received three votes for third prize, one vote for fourth prize, and one vote for fifth prize. The story Mr. Xavier's Revenge received one vote for second prize, one vote for third prize, and one vote for fourth prize. The story For the Ideal or for Gold received one vote for fourth prize and one for fifth prize.

This places these works in the following order: 1) A Politician, 2) Across the Ocean or in Heaven, 3) The Amorous Editor, 4) Mr. Xavier's Revenge, and 5) For the Ideal or for Gold.

Before the final awarding of prizes, the Committee decided to open the envelopes containing the names of the authors for the purpose of verifying whether the conditions of the competition had been observed. This task was assigned to the following members of the Committee: LaBuy, Satalecki, and Drzymala.

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This disclosed the following facts:

- 1) That the author of A Politician is Sigmund Slupski, the secretary of the Competition Committee.
- 2) That the author of Across the Ocean or in Heaven, listed under the pseudonym of "Sylvia Depilla", ordered the Committee to pay the awarded prize to Mr. Sigmund Slupski, the secretary of the Committee.
- 3) That the author of The Amorous Editor is Martin Rogowski, a student of the Polish Theological Seminary of Detroit, Michigan.
- 4) That the author of Mr. Xavier's Revenge, who writes under the pseudonym of Joseph Piotrowski, is willing to reveal his identify and establish his real name on demand of the Competition Committee.
- 5) That the author of For the Ideal or for Gold is Miss M. Siedlaczek of

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Lwow, Poland (Austrian occupation), who participated in the competition without the right of receiving award.

Finally, at the request of the author of the comedy The Unhappy Wives, which was not judged, the envelope containing his name was opened. The author of the comedy is Anthony Zdzieblowski.

This was followed by a long and lively discussion as to whether the secretary of the Competition Committee, who is at the head of it, is entitled to any award, and whether an author using a pseudonym and not revealing his identity, thus giving no assurance that he lived in America for more than one year or that he is not a member of the Committee or the jury, can receive any award. This question was debated by H. Nagiel, Broel, F. H. Topor, J. F. Smulski, Ignace Kowalski, and S. Slupski. The winners of the first and second awards defended themselves against the charges.

A suggestion was even made to bar the work A Politician from the competition,

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and the work Across the Ocean or in Heaven should also suffer the same fate if its author cannot prove that he lived in America at least one year and that he is not a member of the Competition Committee.

Finally, Mr. Drzymala, the president of the Competition Committee, declared that this problem will be settled by the Committee itself, and he also told those who were present that they had a right to make a protest. Indeed, following the suggestion, Mr. Nagiel, supported by Mr. Broel, did make a protest against awarding the first prize to the story A Politician and against the story Across the Ocean or in Heaven if its author refuses to abide by the conditions of the competition.

This protest was accepted unanimously because there was only two or three votes against it.

Presently, the Competition Committee (probably with the exclusion of S. Slupski as one who is interested) will declare whether the protest made at

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yesterday's meeting will be taken under consideration or not. In awaiting this decision, we are certain that it will be made according to the principles of justice which are very evident here. In the meantime, we will refrain from making any comments on the subject.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1893.

THE POLISH FOUNDATION FOR LITERARY COMPETITION

We have already written of the creation of a fund for literary competition. We have the pleasure of informing our readers now that this plan has taken definite shape. The foundation has been organized and announcement of the first competition appears below.

"Announcement of the Competition Committee

"This announcement is addressed to our countrymen in general and particularly to Polish societies, especially dramatic societies or such societies as present theatrical performances.

"No one can deny that literature, if it is to perform its entire duty, must present a faithful picture of the life of a given element of society. We American Poles have already ceased to recognize ourselves among the types appearing in the contemporary literature of our homeland. Living as we do



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in another hemisphere, under different political, economic, sociological, and even climatic conditions, our general character has changed to a certain extent. So have our habits of thought changed, our manners and customs, even our language, which has acquired new virtues and new faults. Thus, the literature of our homeland is no longer adequate, and a real need arises for the creation of our own literature, based upon the lives of our countrymen here in America. Such a literature will constitute a school that will teach a greater love for drama and books, at the same time giving our brethren across the sea a better opportunity of acquainting themselves with us, thus strengthening the bonds between ourselves and our homeland.

"But is it possible to create a literature of our own under present conditions? Do we have the requisite literary talent? Indubitably. There are a great many talented people among us who could work profitably in this field. Unfortunately, in the constant struggle for existence, they cannot devote their time to anything in which there is no hope for material gain. We say "no hope" because there is practically no market here for original



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1893.

literary work; therefore nobody attempts to write.

"There is only one remedy for such a state of affairs: a prize competition. The hope of winning a money award will undoubtedly prove a stimulus for those who have any ability in this field.

"Accordingly, a competition committee has been organized, consisting of M. Drzemala, chairman, Sigmund Slupski, secretary, Peter Kiolbassa, treasurer, J. Xelowski, and M. La Buy.

"The committee has already acquired the necessary funds for a start and it hopes that with the proper support of the public, it will be able to announce two competitions yearly in novels, short stories, or satires, or in playwriting dealing with Polish-American life, perhaps even in scientific discourses on subjects of general interest to American Polonia.

"The committee, therefore, having demonstrated the usefulness of the task



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1893.

it has undertaken, appeals to the public in general and especially to societies and dramatic organizations. A contribution by the last-named in particular may prove something of an investment, for the public will no doubt hasten to view prize-winning plays, thereby bringing profit to the theater. Only such societies as make voluntary contributions to the Foundation will be permitted to produce prize-winning plays; independently of initial contributions, each society will be required to pledge a certain percentage of its receipts from every performance to the fund. This percentage may not be less than two dollars, and when a given society has contributed a total of ten dollars, it will be permitted to produce the play that wins first prize. A total of six dollars in percentages will entitle the society to produce the second prize play, four dollars, the third. Societies which make no initial contributions, however, will be given the privilege of producing prize plays only upon payment of thirty, eighteen, and twelve dollars, respectively. The plays will be copyrighted and will remain the property of the Foundation.

"Aside from the above payments, the committee will accept gratefully all



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1893.

contributions that private individuals or societies may wish to make. These will be publicly recognized in the Foundation's semi-annual financial statements, to be published in at least two Polish newspapers in America. At present, the treasury contains four hundred dollars in cash.

"Each competition will be designated by the name of a famous Pole, whenever possible, by the name of a famous Pole in exile. Since the 350th anniversary of the publication of Copernicus' epoch-making discoveries and of his death falls this year, the first competition will bear the name of Nicholas Copernicus.

"In order that the next competition may be announced as soon as possible, the committee asks that all societies wishing to participate, respond immediately. All communications should be addressed to the secretary of the committee, Sigmund Slupski, 207 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1893.

"The Nicholas Copernicus Literary
Competition For American Poles
(Conditions)

"Inasmuch as the purpose of this competition is the development of local literary talent, only such entries will be accepted as are submitted by authors who have lived in the United States for the last two years. Those who have arrived here later than two years ago may compete only for honorable mention.

"Only short novels, satires, and human interest stories between one and two thousand forty-letter lines [10,000-15,000 words] in length, based on Polish-American life, will be accepted. Entries will not be judged by their length, and must be within the prescribed limits.

"There will be three money awards, namely: first prize, \$100; second prize, \$75; third prize, \$30.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1893.

"Every manuscript ought to carry a special mark or number besides its title. This same mark or number should appear on a sealed envelope, included with the manuscript, which will contain the author's name and address. These envelopes will be opened only in the event that a manuscript is awarded a prize. The names of all authors who do not receive prizes will remain secret. Manuscripts will be returned to their owners upon proper identification. To facilitate return of a manuscript, a mark of identification known only to the author and to the secretary of the committee should appear on the envelope. Every author should designate on this sealed envelope whether he desires the judges to be chosen from amongst American Poles or from amongst well-known literary men in Poland, that is, Cracow. Final decision on this question has been left to the authors themselves, who are, after all, most concerned. The will of the majority will prevail.

"Illegible manuscripts will not be accepted. All manuscripts not receiving awards that are not called for within two months of the date on which results of the competition are announced, will either be destroyed together



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1893.

with the accompanying envelopes, or placed in the Museum.

"Prizes will be awarded three months from the date on which results are announced. This is necessary in order that the judges have time to discover any possible plagiarism. If it should happen that an award is not called for within three months of this date, the money will be returned to the Foundation and the author will lose all rights to his work; the work will be the property of the committee. The rights to all other works that receive prizes will remain with the authors, and the committee will even endeavor to find a publisher for them.

"Manuscripts must be submitted to the secretary of the committee and must be postmarked before September 1, 1893. The committee will not be responsible for any unregistered material.

M. Drzemala, president.

Sigmund Slupski, secretary.

Address: 207 W. Madison Street. Chicago."



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1893.

Dziennik [Chicagoski] will return to a discussion of this competition in a later issue with a number of appropriate suggestions.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1892.

"THE FERN FLOWER" OR "A NIGHT OF ENCHANTMENT"

In writing his latest play for the amateur stage, [Szczesny] Zahajkiewicz was evidently in his native element. It presents a beautiful theme, the virtues of which are a high moral lesson, a merry presentation of a very serious thought, and the play's poetic air. At the same time, it contains no impossible situations, no illogical sequences, and no mix-up of time, place, or subject. Everyone in amateur theatricals will welcome this play as soon as he becomes acquainted with it.

The plot concerns a group of students, colleagues of Louis, whom they like very much. They are much distressed by the fact that Louis, having taken seriously some fables about witches, fortune-tellers, ghosts, and so on, has begun to fall behind in his studies. He no longer joins them in their amusements, and in general seems to have become apathetic, drifting into a state of disinterestedness because of this temporary mental affliction. They decide to cure him, and with the idea of "knocking out a wedge with a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1892.

wedge", Walter, one of the students, arranges for a little comedy in the woods, which he hopes will cure his friend. He tells Louis about St. John's Night, and about the flower of the fern, which he can pluck with the help of a witch and the "king of the underworld". Believing all this, Louis goes to the forest in order to pluck this much-prized flower, which is to guarantee him fame and fortune. With this, the curtain falls on the first scene.

Louis' friends all hide in the forest, impersonating spirits, monsters, and the "king of the underworld", while the sister of one of them agrees to be a witch. They complete the effect by burning strong incense, so that Louis will not suspect their cunning trick. In a poetic and amusing scene, the "king of the underworld", after testing Louis in various ways, finally promises to give him the flower on St. John's Night the following year, on the condition that during this year, Louis will earn this good fortune by diligent work and exemplary conduct, for happiness can be achieved only through work and virtue.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1892.

A year passes between the second and third scene. The third scene takes place in the same forest. Louis is to receive the flower of the fern that was promised him. From his friends, we learn that during the intervening year Louis has exceeded all of the other students in diligence. He has changed thoroughly--and for the better. His friends are fearful, however, that he will be angry because of their trick, and so it is with misgivings that they await his arrival. Their fears are short-lived. Louis appears, and from his lips we learn that he no longer wants the flower of the fern. He has learned the value of virtue and work, and in them sees the greatest happiness. Happiness without work offers no attraction. He even rather suspects that his friends had played a prank on him, for the lesson has taught him to think. The witch appears, just as before. By her voice, Louis recognizes his friend's sister Anne, but does not let her see that he knows her; a monster appears, and Louis recognizes him also. Finally, the rest of his friends appear, and Louis is told of the trick they have played upon him. Greatly moved, Louis thanks his friends for the lesson they have taught him--that real happiness

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 30, 1892.

on earth can be had only through hard work and virtuous living.

We consider this play one of Mr. Zahajkiewicz's finest creations--even though the author himself may be of a different opinion--and we sincerely recommend that he continues to work in this field. This is the native element for his talent in dramatic writing.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 13, 1891.

POLISH BIBLE

The internal revenue collector received an invoice for an old Polish bible printed in 1563. It is a rare copy, one of the oldest Polish bibles in print, which was acquired by Mr. Gunther, a well-known downtown confectioner, for his private collection. The book will arrive at Chicago today.

Mr. Gunther bought this bible from a certain book dealer at Frankfurt, Germany, for nine hundred German marks (about \$207.00). Mr Gunther says that this Polish bible was printed at that time by order of a certain Polish gentleman, (his name is not disclosed yet) and was passed as an heirloom from generation to generation down to the last descendant of the family who was forced to pawn it on account of poverty. The gentleman, however, had never redeemed the bible; it passed from hand to hand, and is now in Mr. Gunther's possession.

The bible may be seen in a few days at Mr. Gunther's collection room which



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aut. 15, 1891.

is located above his confectionery shop. It seems that the bible was printed in Cracow, Poland, at the time when the first printing shop was established in that country (the first Frank Swaybold's printing shop was established in 1491).

In other cities the **printing** shops were established much later. For instance, in Warsaw, it was established in 1580, and in Lemberg, in 1593. At that time, already two Polish translations of the bible existed. One was the Leopolit's translation of 1561 (this was not so very good because many Bohemian and old Slavic words were incorporated). The other one was the excellent translation of Jacob Wujek, 1540-1591. We will furnish our readers with a better description of this bible as soon as we will have an opportunity to see it.

Mr. Gunther desires to donate his collection to the city library.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

a. Libraries

II B 2 a

POLISH

Interview with Mr. Hajman, Custodian of the Polish Roman Catholic Library and Museum, Milwaukee Ave. and Augusta Blvd, Chicago, Ill., by Thos. Nowacki, June 10, 1937. WPA (ILL) FROM 2007

In the reading room of the Polish Roman Catholic Library there are seven dailies and eighteen periodicals from Poland, and ten dailies and twenty three periodicals published in U.S.A. in Polish, and four periodicals in English published by Poles, as well as the Congressional Record and thirteen periodicals printed in English. According to the report for the year 1936, 2,421 persons borrowed books from the library while 2,787 persons used the reading room of the library, 357 persons attended the lectures in the library, and 724 persons participated in other activities sponsored by the library. Altogether 6,305 persons availed themselves of the services rendered by the library during the year of 1936.



POLISH

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Interview with Mr. Scholl, Librarian of the Polish National Alliance Library and Museum, 1031 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill, by Thos. Nowacki, June 10, 1937.

In 1891 Dr. Harry Kalusowski, resident of Washington D. C., summoned the representatives of the Polish National Alliance and offered them his private library his rich museum collection and beautiful numismatic and archaeological specimens, and the representatives of the Polish National Alliance gave him a solemn promise that the library and the museum initiated with his noble gift would be continued and funds provided for its continued growth.

A year later, in April 1892, the library was opened in two rooms on the second floor at 1154 Noble St. Later the library was moved to the headquarters of the Polish National Alliance at 1406-08 W. Division St.

Interview with Mr. Scholl, June 10, 1937.

An appeal was issued to Poles in America for gifts of books and specimens for the Museum. Individual members and groups of the Polish National Alliance from different cities and states of America began to send gifts and donations for the new institution of the Polish National Alliance.

A festive opening of the library and museum took place October 22, 1892. The first librarian was Miss Helen Sawicka.

The list of the books in the library at that time was as follows:

	<u>Titles</u>	<u>Volumes</u>
Books in English	311	311
" " other foreign languages	152	152
" " Polish, Scientific	108	139
" " memoirs	53	53
" " novels	330	426
" in Polish folklore	41	42
" " religious books	11	19
" in dictionaries an encyclo.		
" " pedias	21	29
" " dramas	17	22
" " miscellaneous	55	61
" " periodicals	13	29
together	<u>1167</u>	<u>1358</u>

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Interview with Mr. Scholl, June 10, 1937.



The first catalogue of the library was issued in 1894, the next one in 1906 and new supplements were added every two years thereafter.

In 1924 a card index system was installed and a new catalogue was published. The new catalogue is divided in two parts. The first part contains the list of books in Polish and is divided in following sections: A-juveniles, B-travels and fantastic stories, C-fiction, D-Scientific books, E-poetry F-drama, H-dictionaries and encyclopedias, I-Miscellaneous. The second part of the new catalogue contains books printed in English French, German, Lithuanian, Hebrew, as well as section G. giving the list of monthly publications, scientific periodicals, Calendars and almanacs, manuscripts, historical Documents concerning the history of Poland and the history of Polish emigration in France and in U. S. A.

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Interview with Mr. Scholl, June 10, 1937.

In 1924 the books in the library were as follows:

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juvenile books	706	
geography and travels	161	
fiction	2934	
scientific	1572	
poetry	282	
theatre	36	
dictionaries and encyclopedias	420	
books in other languages	1546	
together	<u>7757</u>	Titles

Counting the bound volumes of the periodicals and the extra copies of certain titles of books, the library had at that time more than 9000 volumes

According to the report for year 1936, the state of the library is as follows:

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Interview with Mr. Scholl, June 10, 1937.

Books in Polish:

	Titles	Copies	Volumes
Juvenile books	1242	1247	1268
Geography, Travel	333	350	364
Fiction	5865	6829	7076
Scientific	2838	3313	3396
Poetry	515	618	655
Theatre	500	564	584
Miscellaneous	432	443	448
Dictionaries&Encyclopedia	55	165	165
Old files of periodicals	17	287	287
books in English	1695	1935	1976

There are also more than five hundred volumes in French, 350 volumes in German, fifty volumes in Lithuanian and twenty volumes in Hebrew, nearly all of these books pertain to the history of Poland.

together	Titles	Copies	Volumes
	13,492	15,750	17,139

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Interview with Mr. Scholl, June 10, 1937.

For the reading room the library subscribes to eight dailies and ten periodicals from Poland and to ten dailies and thirteen periodicals in Polish language published in U. S. A.

According to the report for the year 1936, eight thousand persons borrowed books from the library amounting to 27,000 titles, some of several volumes. According to the same report, 13,376 persons used the reading room of the library during the year 1936. Anyone can borrow books from the library free of charge but those not members of the Polish National Alliance must deposit a sum equivalent to the worth of the books they are taking out.

The library is open Monday's, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10-12 A. M. 1-5 P. M. and 6-8 P. M., and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10-12 A. M. and from 1-5 P. M.

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Interview with Miecislav Haiman, 984 Milwaukee Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by Thos. Nowacki, June 1, 1937.



The Polish Roman-Catholic Library was organized in 1915. It contains more than 7000 volumes-most of which are Polish. Books printed in English can also be had, but they are mostly reference books and books of a scientific nature. More than 500 people, including 300 school children make use of the library and its facilities regularly. Rules for borrowing books from the library are the same as those of the Chicago Public Library.

More than 2000 volumes pertaining to the history of the Poles in the United States may be found here. They form The Polish-Americana collection, the largest of its kind in the United States. Books in this collection are, however, for reference only. The library is conducted according to the most modern and scientific methods. Catalogs of the most recent date are always on file.

The books are classified as follows:

- a) Juvenile and folk stories
- b) Novels
- c) Poetry
- d) History, geography, social and pedagogical questions
- e) Philosophy, psychology, ethics, aesthetics, fine arts.
- f) Medicine, hygiene, natural sciences, commerce and industry, school text-books.
- g) Drama, music, instrumental and vocal.

Interview with Miecislav Haiman, 984 Milwaukee Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., by Thos. Nowacki, June 1, 1937.



- h) Theology, catechism, live of saints.
- j) Bibliography, encyclopedias, dictionaries, jubilee editions and books in English language.

The library is located in the Polish Roman-Catholic bldg. at Augusta and Milwaukee Ave.

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POLISH



The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.

P. N. A. COLLEGE FAVORED WITH LIBERAL DONATION.

Mr. Jan Romaszkieвич, president of the Polish National Alliance's (P. N. A.), Central Board, has received a letter from P. N. A. Group 2317, Towarzystwo Zgoda Polski, (Polish Society "Agreement") with the following contents:

Meadville, Pa.

Dear Mr. President:

We enclose a check for \$100 and request you to forward it to the rector of the Alliance College, Mr. S. Mierzwa, with the condition that this sum of money should be turned into buying new Polish books for the Alliance College library.



The Weekly Zgoda, Feb. 26, 1931.

We request you also that this letter be published in the Alliance press in order that thereby other Alliance members might become encouraged to act similarly.

Fraternally yours,

Walenty Trzpis, chairman,
Jan Maziarz, financial sec'y,
Jozef Sobilo, recording sec'y,
Katarzyna Winiecka, treasurer.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 15, 1927.

NEW BOOKS FOR YOU

Many new and valuable books were received this last week by the Pulaski Park Branch of the Chicago Public Library. In addition to its famous Polish collection, the Pulaski branch will now include Russian, Bohemian, German, and French titles. Gogol, Tolstoy, Turgieniev, Gorki, Checkow, and Buchon are representative of its Russian authors; Reuter and Wasserman of its German; Loti, Zola, Hugo de Maupassant, Fabre, France, and Chateaubriand of its French; and there are some good translations of Bohemian by Rolland and Milne. In addition to these, a number of fine English books have arrived. The branch has also received the second of its Dreiser collection, which is ultimately to include his greatest work The American Tragedy, a novel which is so descriptive of the present era, and which took Dreiser ten years to write. It is excellently written and presents, among other problems, the struggle of youth for adjustment to life, and the effect of that constant struggle on individual crime.

Willa Cather's book, Death Comes to the Archbishop, and Glenway Wescott's Grandmothers, are also included. The fact that Miss Cather writes deftly and

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 15, 1927.

intelligently, and that Grandmothers won a prize this year, makes these titles significant. The branch always likes to order the best and newest without neglecting its standard collection. Among the new additions to its standard works are Checkov's The Shooting Party and Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy. One cannot pretend to be a student of literature unless he has read the stirring life documents of Checkov; neither can he say that he knows philosophy unless he has a knowledge of the first principles of Spencer's attitude, because it is essential for everyone who aspires to live his life to the fullest, to develop some philosophy of living. The branch has an excellent philosophy department in the making.

For a long time, readers have had access to Will Durant's Story of Philosophy and many other authoritative books on the subject. Now they may have Bertrand Russell's little book What I Believe. This is a particularly timely purchase inasmuch as Mr. Russell was in Chicago last week, lecturing to thousands of people. Not only those who had the joy of hearing and seeing him, but also those who were not so fortunate will want to have his works, now. In this volume he reveals himself very intimately. What I Believe contains the essence of a great man's philosophy.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 15, 1927.

Avail yourself of this splendid opportunity that is yours, and take home these books and read them. The Pulaski branch librarians are Polish and are always delighted to have you come in, if only to brouse around. These are your books.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1918.

THE MEANING OF KNOWLEDGE

An eminent Polish writer, Boleslaw Prus, now dead, wrote in his chronicles among others as follows:

"A person who cannot read or write can only make himself understandable with other people by means of speech, only with a few persons constituting his closest environment.

"Parents, wife, neighbors, companions at work or in the tavern, usually knowing no more than he, from whom he completes his scant experience, and to them he turns for advice.

"And what does he find? One understands the other: either ignorance similar to his own or prejudices.

"Meanwhile a person knowing how to read, if naturally he has close by a small library comprehensible to himself, can at once enter into intercourse with the most vigorous minds of the world.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1918.



"It is not some old woman who will give him advice in a casual moment of infirmity, but a book on hygiene written by an educated physician. No ignorant neighbor will give him pointers on the breeding of animals, the raising of farm vegetables, but an educated farmer. No old man, begging near a church, will explain to him on what depends the eclipse of the moon or which is the morning or evening star, but this will be done by an astronomer, with the help of a clear description of phenomena occurring in the heavens.

"In a word, if speech binds us to several people alive and residing alongside of us, then the art of reading is a bridge between hundreds of the wisest and best people, without regard as to where they reside or when they live.

"An ignoramus in the cares and struggles of life has for his allies a few such as himself, wretches and ignorant fellows. But knowing how to read he will find a whole army of first-class minds in the library, which is waiting to serve him with advice, enlightenment, even with new descriptions of phenomena unknown to him.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXII, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1918.



"An ignoramus is a mental wretch. Knowing how to read one is wealthy. Always only under the condition that he finds close by a library composed of books equally suited to his needs and to his comprehension.

"Where the most ignorant one only sees the world that lies before his eyes, the one knowing how to read, not moving from the spot, can see the whole earthly globe as it is today and as it was ages ago."

So wrote a man enlightened and wise. From the above we see what great stress Boleslaw Prus placed on the meaning of libraries, and we, members of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, even though we have our own library, rarely benefit from it. We do not care to read; we prefer to be ignorant and unfamiliar with the works of great persons. Let us learn how to read and let us read. Especially you, mothers, prepare your children for reading, so they would not remain ignoramuses.

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POLISH

Anonymous - "Still No Polish Books in Public Library", Chicago
Society News (Monthly), Vol. III, No. 6, February 1925, p. 4.

Almost a year ago, a committee on Polish books in the Public Library was appointed by president Uyka of the Chicago Society. The committee of which brother Osuch is chairman called on Mr. Carl Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and offered its cooperation in helping to secure additional books in Polish for the Public Library. The committee pointed out that according to the observations made in the branches of the Library located in Polish communities, the collections of Polish books were inadequate, and in such worn out condition that Polish readers could not be attracted to visit the Library for such books. Furthermore, no books were to be found that had been published in the last ten years.

Mr. Roden promised action, but as yet no new Polish books have appeared.

Several weeks ago, an article appeared in all the Polish papers, in which it was pointed out that according to the "Monthly Bulletins" of the Chicago Public Library, over 1,300 books in foreign languages have been added to the Library in 1923. Of

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Chicago Society News, February 1925, p. 4.

these about 225 were in the Spanish language, about 250 in French and about 825 in Czech. A perusal of the "Monthly Bulletins" published in 1924, as well as the yearly lists of addition during the past ten years, failed to disclose any new books published in the Polish language.

Again the committee offers its cooperation in securing an adequate collection of these books for every branch of the Public Library located in Polish neighborhoods. It will further cooperate in seeing to it that adequate publicity is given through the Polish press to the fact that these books can be found on the shelves. There is no fear that the new books will remain on the shelves, and they will eventually be as worn out as the present meager collection of Polish books that is an insult to the largest foreign language speaking group in this city.

Poland has not only produced great poets, novelists, and essayists, whose works have been translated into dozens of languages, but it also appreciates its own masterpieces. The works of Mickiewicz, Zeromski, Prus, Slowacki, Kraszewski, as well as of Sienkiewicz and Reymont, both of whom have won the Nobel Prize in litera-

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POLISH

Chicago Society News, February 1925, p. 4.

ture, and are in great demand among the readers in America as well as in Poland. We are not asking the Library to supply popular books that are of temporary interest only, but the universally accepted masterpieces that have been recognized as superior to most of the works as yet produced in the United States. For a second time the Nobel Prize in literature has been awarded to a Polish writer, and yet we must plead and beg for an adequate representation of this great literature in the Chicago Public Library.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 20, 1916.

THE GROWTH AND CIRCULATION OF BOOKS OF THE
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE LIBRARY
Report for November

Number of persons who borrowed books from the library during the course of the month--915..

Number of books borrowed--2,145.

Number of books returned--2,119.

Number of persons who used the reading room--700.

Number who read library books in reading room--127.

Number of reference books used--48.

Number of out-of-town visitors to the library--10.

Number of new applications for membership--16.

Number of new deposits--10.

Number of deposits refunded--4.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 20, 1916.

Contributions to the Library

Nineteen volumes, including several plays and a copy of "People's Handy Atlas of the World" were donated to the library by various persons during the month of November. In addition to these, the library received three almanacs and eleven brochures on various subjects.

Among the other books donated was a twelve-volume set of "A Thousand and One Nights", "Illustrated History of Poland", the first half year's volume of "The Illustrated Weekly", [cultural periodical published in Warsaw] 1887, and "The Album of Napoleon's Victories".

The directors of the library extend their sincere thanks to each of the donors.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 4, 1914.

SCHOLARSHIP

The J. Slowacki Library Society of Town of Lake has a scholarship fund that will enable one student to attend the Polish National Alliance School in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. Candidates should apply to the undersigned personally or by letter before next Wednesday, August 12.

Qualifications: Boys applying for this scholarship must come from the district of Town of Lake. They, or their parents, must be members of one of the societies belonging to the J. Slowacki Library. The candidates must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age. Preference will be given to candidates coming from poor families.

M. Morawska,
Secretary of the Educational Committee,
4814 South Wood Street, Chicago.



II B 2 a

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 16, 1913.

POLISH

[P.N.A. LIBRARY]

The library of the Polish National Alliance was founded in 1891 by Henryk Kalusowski, who donated, for the cause of public education his entire library, the estimated value of which was \$50,000. At present the library is located in our building and consists of over 6,000 selected volumes, many of them are rare and of great value.

In the month of June, 1928, books were read by 706 persons.



II B 2 a
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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XVII, No. 3, Jan. 15, 1913.

FROM THE MEETING OF THE CENTRAL
ADMINISTRATION

Treasurer John Czekala informs us that up to this time the collection for the library of the Polish Catholic Union was \$1,003.55

This news was welcomed with enthusiasm by the above administration and all the members of this Council. They made a collection among themselves. The collection amounted to \$285.00

Treasurer Czekala resolved to speak once more about the matter of the library and the chairman resolved to name a special commission to organize this library.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 11, 1912.



[DANCE TO RAISE FUNDS FOR P.N.A. LIBRARY]

On January 31st, The Library and Museum of the Polish National Alliance are arranging their annual ball in the beautiful Wicker Park Hall at North Ave. near Robey and Milwaukee Ave.; many societies are expected to attend. The proceeds are designated for the purchase of the most recent Polish literature, and to increase the Polish historical collections of our Museum. We anticipate that these beautiful and practical aims will bring fame and honor to our large Polish organization, and will encourage liberal-minded members to take action in swelling the funds of the Library and Museum, either through donations or active work. Societies attending in groups will be admitted free. The committee will spare no effort to satisfy every one, and will have a surprise for all; good dance music is assured.

II B 2 a
III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

NEW BOOKS FOR LIBRARY

The J. Kraszewski library has received a very nice collection of new books from the Department of Education of the Polish National Alliance. This addition greatly enriches the library. Many people in the vicinity of St. Adalbert's parish benefit from this library.



II B 2 a
II B 2 b
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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 27, 1911.

A PICNIC FOR THE BENEFIT OF A POLISH LIBRARY

(Editorial)

On Sunday, Aug. 13th, a picnic will be held at Kolzeg's Park in Dunning, Ill., for the benefit of the library and museum of the Polish National Alliance in Chicago.

Such picnics are held annually and are usually a great success. The proceeds of the picnics are turned over to the general library and museum fund, from which new books for the library and exhibits for the museum are purchased. The library of the Polish National Alliance located in Chicago is one of the means of enlightening the Polish public.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 22, 1911.

POLISH BOOKS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(Editorial)

Public libraries, in American cities inhabited by Poles, usually carry a selection of Polish books. It seems, however, that the Poles do not take equal advantage of this opportunity everywhere.

In some cities, such as Buffalo and Detroit, the Poles borrow Polish books from public libraries, and if any desired book is not there they demand it repeatedly till the library orders it for them. The public libraries of Buffalo and Detroit import new Polish books annually, at a cost of hundreds of dollars. This is of great benefit to the Polish public.

We are informed that the Poles in other cities are not making full use of public libraries; they do not demand Polish books, and for this reason the librarians do not order any.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 22, 1911.

It is said that the Chicago Public Library has not purchased any new Polish books for a number of years. A committee representing the Educational Department of the Polish National Alliance has made several inquiries at the offices of the Chicago Public Library, but always receive the same curt answer: "There is no demand for Polish books." The same condition obtains in New York and other large cities.

The larger the city the harder it is for the Pole to go from his neighborhood to the main library for his books. There is, however, a remedy for this situation, because the main library will establish a branch in any locality, and will maintain it as long as there is a good circulation at that branch.

Our public library boards import a large number of Russian books annually, for which they spend thousand of dollars, although the number of Russians in this country is very small. The circulation of Russian books is kept up by the Russian Jews, who, besides English and Jewish books, read also Russian books.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 22, 1911.

The Poles should insist that there be Polish books in public libraries, in return for the city funds to which they contribute.

It is true that the Polish National Alliance maintains a large library, with neighborhood branches, in Chicago; it was established by the Educational Department of the Alliance, and supplies the Polish settlements with books. It is also true that the Polish National Alliance has established Polish libraries in other cities, for the convenience of its members but this should not prevent public libraries from handling Polish books. Of course the Polish National Alliance cannot supply Polish books to every Pole, and, for that matter the more good Polish books there are in circulation the better.

The Americans do not know that the Poles have their own source from which they obtain books, and most probably for this reason they think that the Poles do not care for education, since they do not ask for books in public libraries.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 22, 1911.

This very important matter should not be neglected. If you are downtown, visit the public library and ask for a catalogue of Polish books; select one book and, if it is not in the catalogue, demand that it be ordered. The service is free, and you are performing the duty of a citizen.

Public libraries have regular funds for foreign books, but the supply is controlled by the demand. If a certain foreign book is demanded by the public it will be ordered. This is as it should be.

Besides demanding books at the main library, we should demand branch libraries, and should support them after they have been established. They are also free. This is one of the easiest duties of a Pole in his adopted country.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 8, 1910.

PICNIC FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE,
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



A grand picnic was held yesterday for the benefit of the Polish National Alliance Library and Museum. Three special trains brought about 1,500 persons to the park. The park, however, was not overcrowded, as has been the case on previous occasions, therefore, there was sufficient space to accomodate all.

The program was arranged by the committee to the complete satisfaction of all. The young element and also the older people enjoyed themselves, dancing to the tunes of a first class orchestra. In another section of the park, stands for refreshments were conveniently located.

Friends and acquaintances were camping in great numbers on the bank of the stream which flows through the park. Contests, races, and various other games were also part of the program. One group of picnickers left the grounds at 7 p.m., the last group left on the 9 p.m. train.

Although tired, all returned in good spirits with pleasant memories of an excellent time; and there is no doubt, all enjoyed a well earned sleep.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 23, 1910.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM OF POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE
A GREAT TREASURE



(Editorial)

The library and reading room of the Polish National Alliance are cherished as great treasures by Polish readers. That treasure of knowledge is conveniently located in the P.N.A. building, next to the Polish National Museum. Reports of the library commission show that within one month 1,572 books were rented to 808 persons, while 660 persons made use of the reading room. The library and the adjacent museum were visited by 62 guests and favored with numerous donations in the form of books and precious antiquarian collections.

Although under the control of the P.N.A., the library and museum are sustained by their own powers and facilities, which owe their care to the solicitude of a special committee, appointed by the central board of the P.N.A., who manage those joint and kindred institutions. In a truly conscientious pursuance of its duty, that special committee cares for the funds which are used for the purchase of new books, bindings and repairs, also for new collections of natural, scientific and literary value, together with the free offerings, and donations from patrons of the library and the reading room. This committee also arranges for excursions and concerts, the proceeds of which are added to the fund.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 3, 1908.



POLISH

(Editorial)

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE P.N.A.]

During its 10 years of existence, the Educational Department of the Polish National Alliance has established 120 libraries for groups in various settlements, and supplied them with books containing special subjects, also distributed 20,000 books among the existing libraries in various communities, being regarded as a useful factor in furnishing tuition to students in institutions of higher education.

These 20,000 volumes in circulation among our people and the increasing demand for more books on science is evidence that our people are willing and eager to learn. We are hoping the convention will increase the number of volumes as the demand for books is daily increasing in this Department of the Polish National Alliance.

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Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 11, 1908.

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POLISH LIBRARY IN ST. ADALBERT'S COMMUNITY

The J. I. Kraszewski Library was opened to the public on Jan. 25, 1904, with the aid of 21 Polish organizations. A committee was selected to promote a movement for its expansion. This library at the present time contains 514 bound, and 60 unbound books for which it owes its thanks to the energetic work of the committee.

The largest contribution towards its development came from the educational department of the Polish National Alliance, which from time to time, supplied the library with the best volumes of the most prominent Polish authors. Credit for the increase of books in the J. I. Kraszewski Library is given to the Poles in the vicinity of St. Adalbert's Parish. A daily average of about 80 readers receive the benefit of this Library. The Library is open Monday and Friday from 8 to 9:30 p.m.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 1, 1908.

LET US PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE.

(Editorial)

Sunday, tomorrow, as an annual custom of the Polish National Alliance, the Library and Museum are arranging a summer outing, the so - called picnic. The proceeds are designated for the purchase of new books, and to increase the collections in the museum. This institution of knowledge is controlled by the Central Board of the P.N.A. and renders priceless service in all communities, especially in Chicago. If some of our readers would visit the Alliance Library, they would see the many persons reading Polish writings and books without charge to them. The Library is not supported by special donations from philanthropists who contribute liberally to educational causes; neither does it possess special funds, nor demand financial assistance of conventions of the P.N.A. However, it unfolds the functions of its financial support, which comes mostly from Polish citizens of Chicago, in a splendid manner. The Library and its collections in the Museum are an honor to all members of the P.N.A. It was founded by the late Dr. Kalusowski of Washington, an upright man and a great patriot who saw enlightenment in the future of those people who are of Polish birth. This Library grew from its modest beginning to considerable strength; and, we can boldly say, is today, the largest and best equipped Polish Library in America.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 1, 1908.



The development of our Library can be credited to the good will of our brethren of the P.N.A. in Chicago, who sincerely assisted its growth, through concerts and outings; obtaining therefrom funds to increase its size and strength from year to year until, today, this Library contains six - thousand select works, which are principally by Polish authors; besides these, it contains a liberal collection of English, French, Lithuanian, German, Latin, Italian, Russian and Spanish works. The Library also shelteres the splendid National Museum, containing a valuable collection of relics. There are letters written by Polish kings and prominent men before and after the partition of Poland; there are beautiful photographs of famous heroes of Polish insurrections, maps, statues, medals, pictures, hand paintings, precious stones, and a splendid numismatic collection of Polish coins, from the time of Boleslaw Chrobry, to the present day. The Library is conveniently located in a room of the P.N.A., 102-104 W. Division Street and is operated by a librarian and custodian. The daily average of persons reading Polish, European, and American literature, is about 50; books are loaned, each month, to about 3,000 persons. This treasure of knowledge is entirely dependant upon the good will of its community. A special commission, or department, which has jurisdiction of the Library and its collection of relics, also the collection funds for new works, is appointed by



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 1, 1908.

the Central Board of the P.N.A., at each convention. Thanks are due to the advocates of knowledge, who donate several hundred volumes each year. The funds, as we have previously stated, are raised by arranging - evening socials, concerts, picnics, other entertainments; contributions are also accepted.

Our institution is sincerely enjoying the support of the community, which is shown by the large attendance of Poles and non - members of the P.N.A. Money derived from these entertainments replenishes the treasury of the Library. So this year, as has been the custom in other years, directors of the Library are arranging a picnic and are hoping that our community will remember this temple of knowledge, by giving financial aid to this worthy cause. Every book acquired by this Library is another torch light of knowledge. So, dear countrymen, do not forget that it is your sacred duty to support this treasure, morally, and materially!

American people donate millions for educational purposes, knowing that in progress lies the strength of the Nation. Therefore, let us follow their example by laying our contributions on the altar of knowledge; surely, we will not regret it! Let our countrymen attend the picnic in large numbers, on August 2nd, and

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 1, 1908.

add a stone to the foundation of enlightenment; a cause that will serve pleasant memories. We appeal to you, and solicit the attendance of all members of the P.N.A., at this picnic, to rejoice in the fact that we will receive the benefit of the vast store of knowledge, that we helped make this great educational institution a grand reality in Chicago.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 18, 1908.

NEW POLISH LIBRARY

Another Polish library has been opened--this time it is Kraszewski's Library, at St. Adalbert's Parish. The library is located in Pulaski hall, and is open every Monday and Friday, from 7 to 9 P.M. Mr. Dobrzanski, the librarian, said that about 200 people took advantage of the library last month.

The library is equipped with more than 1000 volumes. This institution is sponsored by 24 Polish clubs, belonging to the parish. Representatives of these clubs meet once a month.



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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XI V, No. 238, Dec. 12, 1903.

POLES IN CHICAGO - ESTABLISHING A LIBRARY

The brotherhood Youth of St. Joseph, from St. Stanislaus, donated the sum of one hundred dollars, also collected an additional four hundred, with which they will establish a Polish lending library. The books are being secured from Europe, and will be designated for the use of the Poles in the parish of St. Stanislaus.

For the occasion of establishing this lending library, there was held yesterday a musical concert in the parochial hall.

There was a great variety presented on this program. Father J. Ziemia and Mr. Casimir Neuman were the speakers. Mr. F. Gorski, J. Gorski and B. Szozuka, played their mandolins and guitars, the Nerings sang a wonderful duet. In the presence also was the parochial choir singing Mr. B. Debinski's composition, "To a Song," and "With a Toast," and later Mr. St. Godzieh recited a humorous monologue, "My Nose." The orchestra conducted by Frank Kondziorski presented a group of many wonderful melodious tunes.



Zgoda, Vol. XXII, January 8, 1903.

LOCAL CHRONICLE - PROCLAMATION

To the Honorable Societies and Groups of the P. N. A in Chicago and vicinity:

Because the funds of the library of the P. N. A. which were obtained from the summer picnics of last year were used up by the purchase of books and the paying for binding of same, the board of directors, in order to provide the library each year with a new supply of books, the shortage of which we feel, decided to get funds for that purpose and is preparing, together with the management of the P. N. A., a grand picnic on the 9th of August, 1903, in the most beautiful of Chicago neighborhoods, Brand's Park.

We trust that the societies and groups of P. N. A. also this year will not decline from the support of such useful purpose, which is



Zgoda, Vol. XXII, January 8, 1903.

the enlightenment of the people.

The board of directors requests the honorable societies and groups not to arrange for that day any amusements, in order to avoid hindrance to this undertaking of the board of directors.

Respectfully,

The Board of Directors.

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POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 12, March 21, 1901.

BRANCH OF A POLISH LIBRARY OPENED

A branch of the Polish Library was opened in the building adjoining the Polish national newspaper offices, at 98 N. Division Street.

This library will be open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. It has the best and largest selection of books obtainable anywhere in Chicago. Every Pole, not a member of the Z. N. P., but fond of reading Polish books about our country or about Europe, can borrow these books by leaving a deposit with the librarian. Those not wishing to take books out can read them in the library.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1897.

PICNIC HELD FOR SUPPORT OF POLISH LIBRARY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The Societies of the Immaculate Conception Parish of South Chicago gave a picnic on June 20 for the purpose of raising funds for the local Polish library. The picnic committee has received support and co-operation from many people. Roman Przybylinski lists the following contributions: Saint Josaphat Society, articles valued at \$10; Knights of Saint Mary Society, \$4.70; Legion of Saint Joseph Society, \$3.57; Albert Furman, eight bottles of wine; Charles Witkowski, six bottles of wine; John Szymborski, fifty cigars; Jacob Lukstedt, 60 cents; Joseph Przeskowiak, \$1; Martin Wiora, half a barrel of beer; A. Ryzewski, agent of the American Brewing Company, one barrel of beer; Adam Walkowiak, six bottles of wine; Francis Szwajkowski, one barrel of beer; Francis Zurawski, fifty cigars; Francis Semran, two barrels of wine; W. Lamka, four loaves of bread; Albert Kaczala, fifty cigars; John Szarafin, one hundred cigars; Stanislaus Dudek, three pictures valued at \$3; P. Maciejewski, five loaves of bread; Stephen Sulski, one ton of coal;

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 10, 1897.

P. Golik, 50 cents; Hummel, half a barrel of beer; Michael Ignowski, one hundred cigars; Thomas Gordon, one hundred cigars; Granacki, \$1; Joseph Wisniewski, one bottle of whiskey; P. Schoen, druggist, one hundred cigars; Frank Szczacharski, a trunk valued at \$2; Peter Daszkiewicz, hardware valued at \$1.45; Dr. P. Stanoch, \$1; Dr. P.M. Borucki, \$4; John Manikowski, one ham valued at \$1.25; and P. Grydziewicz, half a barrel of beer.

Through the efforts of Peter Dambek the following donations were given: Adam Walkowiak, one case of soda; P. J. Rybicki, one hundred cigars; Mr. Madaj, one bottle of wine; Louis Puchocki, one bottle of wine.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors and participants.

Joseph Rudnik, Secretary,
8748 Escanaba Avenue.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1896.

A SECOND POLISH LIBRARY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

(We have received the following correspondence from South Chicago with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

The societies of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish of South Chicago, encouraged by the success of the Kosciusko Library, decided, at a meeting held yesterday, to establish their own parish library.

The pastor, Reverend Frank Wojtalewicz, donated \$300 for this purpose and Dr. Borucki gave twenty-five dollars. When all the societies in this parish contribute their share, we will have a fund with which to establish a really fine and well-stocked library.

The Kosciusko Library supplies books for both parishes at present. The Poles in South Chicago are avid readers, as can be seen from the librarian's report. No less than 700 books were read in January!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1896.

If this keeps up, it will be difficult for the Kosciusko Society to satisfy all demands; the newly organized library in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish will be of considerable help. No wonder the Kosciusko Society is happy; it can be justly proud that its initiative is producing such wonderful results.

W. Pacholski.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 24, 1896.

MORE ABOUT THE KOSCIUSKO LIBRARY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

(Correspondence)

(We have received the following letter from South Chicago for publication.)

The Kosciusko Library, which is giving such great service to the Poles in South Chicago, will be divided in two parts, one for adults and the other for children and young people. Parents wishing to have their children take advantage of this library should fill out an application blank and have a property owner sign it as a guarantor or make a one-dollar deposit. This deposit will be returned to the owner whenever he gives notification that he intends to discontinue the borrowing of books. Application cards may be had at the library, 8454 Superior Avenue, South Chicago.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1896.

A LETTER OF THANKS

(Correspondence from South Chicago)

Last Sunday, January 19, the pastor, Reverend [Adolph] Nowicki, donated his library under the protection of St. John Cantius to the Kosciusko Society library. The administrations of all the Polish societies in the parish were present at the ceremonial that joined these two libraries.

Praise be to you, esteemed priest and patriot! Would that God gave us similar peace and co-operation in all our Polish communities, as the Poles of South Chicago are justly proud of.

In the name of the Thaddeus Kosciusko Society, we extend a hearty, old-fashioned God Bless You to Reverend Nowicki.

The Directors of the Kosciusko
Library and Reading Room.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

[POLES SEND BOOKS TO PENNSYLVANIA]

Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette) announces that the Polish League is sending a one-hundred-volume shipment of books to Pennsylvania. This is the eighth shipment already.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 28, 1895.

LIBRARY OPENED IN ST. HEDWIG PARISH

The Reverend John Piechowski, pastor of St. Hedwig parish, has purchased 150 Polish books for a parish library. Many outstanding works are included in this collection; namely, those of Sienkiewicz, Kraszewski, and others. There are also a number of books for Polish youth.

This is indeed a surprising gift for the parishioners, one that will increase in value as the years go by.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1895.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

The following is a complete financial report of the Educational Department of the Polish League for the period from March 1895 to November 30, 1895:

Income	
Carried over from March.....	\$ 7.30
Reverend John Kasprzycki.....	13.00
Reverend Vincent Barzynski.....	3.50
Members of the Educational Department.....	2.75
Collections from various sources.....	2.50
Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek.....	1.75
Reverend Florian Matuszewski.....	2.50
Reverend J. A. Babski.....	2.50
Collections from St. Adalbert Parish.....	8.43
Collections from Reverend Vincent Barzynski. birthday party.....	21.00

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1895.

J. Walerych.....	\$.25
Collection from W. Burda's party.....	5.00
Mary Jablonska.....	1.00
O. Osmanski.....	1.00
A. Czajor.....	1.40
W. Burda.....	1.60
From a dramatic circle in Calumet.....	14.75
Dr. Train.....	2.00
Dr. Bozyncz.....	1.00
Dr. Kossakowski.....	1.00
P. Glowacki.....	1.00
J. Szulc.....	2.00
J. Mucha.....	.50
J. F. S.....	.40
B. Starzynski.....	1.00
Total.....	\$98.63 (sic)

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1895.

Expenses

Catholic Book Store for 18 books.....	\$ 3.78
" " " " 16 books.....	10.72
" " " " 27 books.....	8.55
Polish Publishing Company for 11 books.....	1.76
Binding of 69 books.....	7.59
Catholic Book Store.....	30.26
Binding of other books.....	<u>16.01</u>
Total.....	\$80.02 (sic)
Balance.....	\$18.61

Total Income.....	\$99.13
Total Expenses.....	<u>46.27</u>
Balance in treasury.....	\$20.46

MSA (ML) PP01.3027

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1895

The Catholic Book Store and the Polish Publishing Company gave from twenty-five to fifty per cent discount on all book purchases.

Sincere thanks are extended to all kind contributors for their offerings and an appeal is made for further donations.

As in the past, so in the future, the Educational Department will make every effort to carry out the task it undertook last March, and an appeal is made for material assistance, for without this assistance it is impossible to make any headway.

Hope is expressed that all those who feel concern for their fellow man will support this work and will contribute, and thereby will make it possible to erect a permanent educational institution, work on which was started earlier this year.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 302

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 30, 1895.

In the name of the Educational Department.
Reverend J. Kasprzycki, vice-president,
I. Kowalski, secretary,
141-143 West Division Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 21, 1895.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING

The Educational Department of the Polish League held a meeting in the editorial room of the Dziennik Chicagoski last Monday, November 18. At the meeting it was agreed that one hundred books should be sent to the recently organized library at Antrim, Pennsylvania. The Library Committee was also told to complete plans for a ninth library.

Because the members from distant Polish communities did not attend this meeting, it was decided to postpone the discussion of other business until November 27. All members are urged to attend this coming session because there are some very important matters to be discussed. The meeting will be held at the Polish Publishing Company, 141-143 West Division Street. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 7:30 P.M.

In view of the present hard times, it is imperative that the Educational

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 21, 1895.

Department try as hard as possible to fulfill the requirements imposed by the Polish League. Only education supported by the principles of the Holy Faith [Roman Catholic religion] can lift us from the moral downfall and direct us to the road of peace, unity and love for one another.

If we are to accomplish much it must be by deeds, not words; by quiet industry, not by creating noise and confusion; and by our own sincere efforts, not by degrading others. If we work in this way the fruit of our toil must be good.

Let us admonish those who stray from the straight and narrow path, but let this admonishment be sincere, brotherly, without sarcasm. The harvest is truly abundant, but there is a lack of harvesters. Wherever you turn there is a need, but no one volunteers to fill these needs. That is why it is a cardinal duty of the Educational Department to uplift the fallen and to instill a patriotic and religious spirit, and a respect for the servants of the church.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 21, 1895.

Let us work, but let us do so sincerely, with the help of God and people of goodwill, and we will live to see better times.

In the name of the Educational Department,
Reverend John Kasprzycki, vice-president,
I. Kowalski, secretary,
143-145 West Division Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1895.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING AT
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

Last Monday, November 11, a meeting of the Educational Department of the Polish League, which was organized last year, was held at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish School hall. Additions were made to this branch and the staff is now composed of: Reverend John Kasprzycki and Reverend John Piechowski, J. W. Jozwiakowski, P. Gibasiewicz, P. Ligman, H. Nagiel, L. Szopinski, J. Szczepanski, Tomaszewski, and I. Kowalski.

As in the past, so at the present, the Educational Department is working on plans to open more libraries and reading rooms, arranging national Polish celebrations, lectures, and contests.

Plans for an eighth library have been completed. The Department will send one hundred books to Antrim, Pennsylvania. The opening of other libraries will be announced shortly.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 16, 1895.

All members of the Educational Department are invited to attend a meeting to be held on November 18 in the editorial rooms of the Dziennik Chicagoski. It is imperative that all attend.

The following contributions have been received: Reverend J. Kasprzycki, \$3; Reverend F. Matuszewski, \$2.50; Reverend J. A. Babski, \$2.50; and Reverend V. Barzynski, \$1. Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

All those that are in favor of this movement are requested to make further contributions of books and money. Let everyone give as much as he can afford, and in this way he will be making a definite contribution for a cause for which our youth will be grateful.

In the name of the Educational Department,
I. Kowalski, secretary,
141-143 West Division Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 8, 1895.

BENEFIT BALL HELD BY POLES IN SOUTH CHICAGO

Last Sunday, November 3, the Thaddeus Kosciusko Society held a ball for the benefit of its Polish Library.

This library has been rendering a public service for some time. It contains over one hundred Polish books, many of which are outstanding literary gems.

Every Pole should take advantage of the free services offered by this library.

The dance was a success and the net proceeds amounted to \$150.

Mr. Ignowski, well-known businessman, won the door prize, a rifle. He announced that he will donate this rifle as a prize to be given at the next dance held by the Kosciusko Society.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski Nov. 8, 1895.

The plans of the library are progressing much better than anticipated. Credit for this should go to Mr. Pacholski, who has devoted much time to the library.

(Signed) W.

WPA (ILL) 5101.35

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 28, 1895.

POLISH LIBRARY IN SOUTH CHICAGO
OPENED FOR PUBLIC USE

(The following article has been received for publication):

The Thaddeus Kosciusko Society at South Chicago opened its library for public use on September 16.

Those wishing to take advantage of the services of this Polish library must observe the following rules:

1. The societies that wish their members to make use of the facilities must sign as a guarantor for each member.
2. In the event that a society does not wish to sign as a guarantor for an

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 28, 1895.

individual member, the member may obtain a card by having a private business-man sign as a guarantor.

3. Books also may be taken out by making a cash deposit, the amount of which is not to exceed the value of the book or books taken out. The money will be refunded upon the return of the books.

This society requests all readers who wish to join the library to get in touch with L. Szleger, librarian, who is at the library daily except Sunday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The library and reading room of the Thaddeus Kosciusko Society is located at 8454 Superior Avenue.

Books are loaned free of charge.

The Administration of the Thaddeus Kosciusko Society

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1895.

SIXTH LIBRARY OPENED BY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
OF POLISH LEAGUE

(Summary)

The Educational Department of the Polish League of America, which was organized May 8, 1884, has recently opened a sixth Polish library, at La Salle, Illinois. One hundred Polish books have been sent out. Titles of books given.⁷

The Educational Department is still in need of books and money. Continued support in any material form will be gladly accepted from members and the Polish public.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1895.

In the name of the Educational Department,

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, president,
Ignace Kowalski, secretary,
141-143 W. Division St.

WPA (LL) 1001.0005

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1895.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT RECEIVES SUPPORT

The following individuals sent these contributions to the Educational Department of the Polish League, which was organized last year:

Joseph Pawlicki, secretary of the Dramatical Circle at Calumet, Michigan ...	\$10.00
.....	
J. Zwierzchowski, Calumet, Michigan	1.00
Michael Uciechowski	1.00
S. Juzwiak	1.00
Joseph Pawlicki	1.00
W. Garbarek10

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1895.

John Maczynski \$0.10

Simon Bartkowiak05

Total \$14.25

Sincere thanks are extended to the kind donors.

In the name of the Educational Department,

Reverend E. Sedlacek, C. R., president
I. Kowalski, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1895.

FIFTH LIBRARY OPENED BY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF POLISH LEAGUE

The opening of the fifth in a series of Polish libraries, this one in Saints Peter and Paul Parish, Bricefield, Barry County, Missouri was decided upon by the Educational Department of the Polish League at a meeting held Saturday, May 25.

This new library will contain seventy-five Polish books, which will be sent out today.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1895.

FOURTH LIBRARY OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
OPENS AT BLOSSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

The fourth in a series of libraries of the Polish League's Educational Department, which was organized in Chicago last year, was opened yesterday at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, with one hundred books as a start.

Arrangements for three more libraries are in the process of completion.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1895.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF POLISH LEAGUE CONTINUES TO RECEIVE SUPPORT

The following contributions have been received by the Educational Department of the Polish League:

J. Mucha, 50¢; Dr. M. F. Bozynec, \$1; Dr. M. P. Kossakowski, \$1.

John Gachowicz of Rondout, New York, gave twelve books.

Sincere thanks are extended to the kind contributors.

In the name of the Educational Department,

Reverend E. Sedlaczek, C. R., president,
Ignace Kowalski, secretary,
141-143 W. Division Street, Chicago

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 8, 1895.

MORE BOOKS RECEIVED BY EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT OF POLISH LEAGUE

The recent appeal for further contributions of books for the Educational Department of the Polish League has brought a favorable response. Recent contributions are as follows: A. Ostrowski has offered four books; a certain Mr. X has given two books; Reverend Eugene Sedlacek gave another two tomes; and Szczesny Zahajkiewicz has graciously donated twenty-six books, including three copies of his collected poems.

Sincere thanks are extended to the kind donors.

I. Kowalski, secretary
141-143 West Division Street
Chicago, Illinois

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1895.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONTRIBUTES BOOKS TO
THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

The Educational Department of the Polish League, which was organized last year in Chicago, has received a donation of thirty-nine books from the Central Board of the Polish National Alliance. There are many interesting books in this group; included are: Constitution of the United States, Memoir of the Centennial Anniversary, The Polish National Alliance, and many others.

Sincere thanks are extended the donors for this generous gift.

In the name of the Educational Department,
Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, C. R., president;
I. Kowalski, secretary,
141-143 West Division Street, Chicago

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

Contributions of books and money have been received by the Educational Department of the Polish League from the following persons: Miss Mary Mucha, three books; Reverend John Kasprzycki, \$5; Reverend W. W. (sic), \$.50. Thanks are extended to the kind donors.

For the Educational Department,
Reverend E. Sedlaczek, president,
I. Kowalski, secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1895.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS OF BOOKS FOR THE EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

(Summary)

The undersigned wish to acknowledge the following contributions of books to the Educational Department of the Polish League:

Mrs. Anna Pijanowska of Chicago, seven books; Raymond Jaszczyński of Chicago, four books; Mrs. Paulina Welter, five books; and F. Siatkowski of Chicago, eleven books.

The books are mostly religious and historical; a few Polish novels are included.

Sincere thanks are extended to all the kind donors.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 13, 1895.

In the name of the Educational Department,
Reverend E. Sedlaczek, C. R., president
I. Kowalski, secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1895.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE'S
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

One of the outstanding organizations having the interests of the Polish masses in the United States at heart is the Polish League. Its most active branch is the Educational Department, which was organized on December 4, 1894. An administrative body was chosen at that time to head the new branch. The initial assignment of that body was the planning and opening of Polish libraries at locations where they would be needed the most. Arrangements for lectures were also included in those plans. The treasury of the Polish League had practically no funds outside of those earmarked for the National Fund, which could not be touched. As a consequence, the beginning for the Educational Department was a very difficult one.

Steps had to be taken to get funds for the support of this new organization; so on December 12, 1894, a meeting of the officials of the Educational Department

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1895.

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III C was held for the purpose of devising means of raising money for an active
III H program.

IV

Henry Nagiel and Reverend E. Sedlacek presented detailed plans for these purposes which were accepted in the main. The following measures were adopted:

1. Instituting new libraries or adding to old Polish national libraries in the United States of America, especially in those communities where an agency of the Polish League exists.
2. Arranging popular Polish lectures.
3. Publishing Polish books.
4. Supporting Polish schools, especially those newly erected.
5. Setting up a scholarship fund.

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III C 6. Announcing literary and educational contests.

III H

IV In general, the Educational Department desires to contribute to the development of education among the Polish people of America along the lines of national and religious principles. The purpose of this is to preserve the Polish culture, religion and love for the fatherland.

The funds of the Educational Department are to be made up of voluntary contributions from the general Polish public, from collections taken at the exercises to be given during the coming year of national mourning [Translator's note: 1895 was set aside to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the third partition of Poland], entertainment programs, lectures, and celebrations. The assembled officials made the initial contributions; they also recommended that Henry Nagiel work out a plan for a literary contest, and instructed the library committee, composed of Reverend E. Sedlacek, L. Szopinski and I. Kowalski, to undertake the purchase and collection of books.

To realize those plans, an appeal was made on December 20 to the members of the Polish League and to the Poles at large to make contributions of money. The

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1895.

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III C first donation was offered by the St. Casimir Young Men's Society of

III H St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, which gave fifteen dollars.

IV

Plans for the literary contest were presented by the contest committee at a meeting held on January 7, 1895. The plans included two specific contests: one for Polish youth, and a future one for Poles in general.

The contest for Polish youth has been announced. Its theme is: "The duties of Polish youth in America." Other particulars have been published.

The arrangements and details for the lectures were taken over by the St. Casimir Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Henry Nagiel gave the first lecture on February 17, in the school hall on Bradley Street. The second will be given by the secretary of the Educational Department, Ignacy Kowalski; the third and fourth, in the form of readings, will be given by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz and S. Szwajkart respectively. These lectures are to be combined with songs, piano solos and declamations.

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III C It will be necessary to keep up the present flow of contributions of
III H books for the formation of libraries. From the first day of the drive
IV for books to the present, four hundred and ninety-six books have been
donated. These books were on a variety of subjects.

It must be pointed out, however, that all books sent in were not in condition to be used. Also a number of them were set aside because their contents did not correspond to the aim of the Educational Department. All donations of books, including the names of the donors and titles of the books, were acknowledged in Dziennik Chicagoski. In every instance sincere thanks were extended to the donors. The contributors will reap abundant rewards in the future. "The education of the people will create a miracle"; remember this always.

Out of the 496 books received, only five per cent were bound. It was necessary, therefore, to have most of them bound; others were purchased to complete the collections.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1895.

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III C The funds in support of the aims of the Educational Department are

III H coming in gradually, but without the contribution of the St. Casimir

IV Society and the proceeds, \$74.20 to be exact, from the program staged by the St. Stanislaus Kostka College, the plans for the libraries would have been postponed. Despite these hardships it was possible for the Educational Department to open three libraries and complete plans for two others.

The first library was opened by S. Szwajkart, in the name of the Educational Department, at Mill Creek, Michigan. The second was opened at Ludington, Michigan, and the third at Calumet, Michigan. The fourth and fifth will be opened shortly.

It must be acknowledged that Mr. Szwajkart voluntarily paid for all the expenses incurred in opening the library at Mill Creek. The Educational Department extends to him sincere thanks.

The Educational Department made a special effort to make sure that all fields of Polish literature would be represented in each library, by sorting all gifts of

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III C books and assigning a definite variety to each. At the present time,

III H books published in America only have been collected; however, an

IV attempt will be made to get Polish books that have been published abroad. There is hope that an appeal to our fellow countrymen in Europe will bring results.

Through the efforts of the Educational Department, the first brochure, Abecadlo Historyczne (Rudiments of Polish History), was published and it will be distributed free of charge to all members of the Polish League and to studious children. Another pamphlet, containing thirty-six pages, will be printed shortly, and in the event the funds warrant it a book after the pattern of that of the Macierz Polska (Polish Alma Mater) of Galicia will be published.

That financial matters have been handled to the best ability of the Educational Department, is evidenced by the facts published below.

The financial report for the first quarter, December 5, 1894 to March 7, 1895, is as follows:

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1895.

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Income

III H

IV	From St. Casimir Young Men's Society	\$15.00
	From members of the Educational Department	2.75
	From a collection at W. Burda's home50
	Proceeds from St. Stanislaus Kostka College program	74.20
	J. F.	1.00
	S. Szwajkart	1.00
	Dr. S. Kociel	1.50
	J. P.50
	From St. Adalbert Parish	7.00
	From St. Cecilia Society	10.00
	From members of the Educational Department (sic)	2.75
	Total	<u>\$116.20</u>

Expenses

Printing matter \$2.00

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POLISH

II B 2 d (3)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1895.

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III C	Postage and express	\$ 1.70
III H	Seal	1.00
IV	Record book75
	Binding of 123 books at \$.23 and \$.3528.54
	Binding of 120 books at eleven cents each13.20
	Purchase of 155 new books including a few score bound books, and the printing of 1000 brochures58.72
	Total	<u>\$105.91</u>

J. F. Smulski and Co. allowed a discount of from thirty-three to fifty per cent from the list price at the time of purchase.

Balance:

Income	\$116.20
Expenses	105.91
Total	<u>\$ 10.29 on hand.</u>

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POLISH

II B 2 d (3)

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1895.

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III C From December 5, 1894 to the present time, the Educational Department
III H held ten meetings; this accounts for the execution of all the plans by
IV the various committees.

The undersigned wish to extend their thanks in appreciation for all the contributions, and we ask, in the name of the Educational Department of the Polish League, for further donations of books and money.

In the name of the Educational Department,
Reverend E. Sedlaczek, C. R., president;
I. Kowalski, secretary;
141-143 West Division Street

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1895.

POLISH LEAGUE OPENS THIRD LIBRARY AT CALUMET, MICHIGAN

The Polish League of America informs us that its educational department has opened a Polish library in Calumet, Michigan. This new Polish League agency, the third of its kind, will receive the same consideration as the previous agencies that have been opened. One hundred Polish books will be sent out shortly.

Plans for the fourth and fifth library have been completed. In view of this, the Polish League wishes to announce that all contributed books have been disposed of. An appeal is made for more gifts of Polish books. A financial statement of the Polish League will be published shortly.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1895.

MORE BOOKS DONATED TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

Books from various sections of America continue to be contributed to the Educational Department of the Polish League. C. J. Szerszen of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has given fourteen books, and five maps of the United States of North America. This, by the way, is his second contribution.

Michael Kruszka, publisher of the Kuryer Polski (Polish Courier), has donated twenty-two volumes.

Miss Mary Jablonska of Chicago has given six Polish books.

Valentine Liss of Chicago also gave three books.

Sincere thanks are extended to all donors.

There are many Polish printing houses in the United States, but to date only

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1895.

three have offered their publications. More contributions from this direction would be greatly appreciated. An appeal is also directed to those who have books which are no longer of use to them. Gifts of such books would be greatly appreciated.

In the name of the Educational Department,

Reverend E. Sedlacek, president;
I. Kowalski, secretary,
141-143 West Division Street,
Chicago, Illinois

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1895.

SECOND LIBRARY OPENED BY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

The Educational Department of the Polish League has opened its second library recently at Ludington, Michigan. One hundred Polish books have been provided as a beginning for this new library.

One of the officials of the Polish League will leave for Ludington to assign a permanent staff to this new agency of the Polish League.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 21, 1895.

THREE LIBRARIES OPENED BY EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT OF POLISH LEAGUE

The Educational Department of the Polish League has recently opened three libraries. Each library has one hundred volumes, representing one hundred and eighty works: some volumes have more than one story.

The first library to be opened is located at the Polish League Agency, Mill Creek, Wisconsin. Stanislaus Sz wajkart will leave for Mill Creek next week to complete arrangements and appoint officers.

Details about the other two libraries will be given later. Arrangements for the fourth and fifth library are also being completed. Because of this, donations of books are needed more than ever.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 16, 1895.

ADAM SZWAJKART DONATES THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES TO THE
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF POLISH LEAGUE

(Summary)

Adam Szwajkart presented thirty-five volumes of Polish literature to the Educational Department of the Polish League recently.

Besides this generous contribution, the following donations have been received: Walter Burda, three books; Julian Golembieski, two historical books; Miss Angelica Niwa, two volumes; and eight books have also been received from an unknown person. Dr. S. Kociell, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, has sent in \$1.50.

The administration of the Polish League wishes to extend thanks to the kind donors.

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, C.R., president
I. Kowalski, secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1895.

POLISH READING-ROOM SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN TOWN OF LAKE

The following notice has been received by the Dziennik Chicagoski for publication:

"On February 11, a group of Poles held a meeting at Sigmund Bykow's hall, corner of 45th and Wood Streets (Town of Lake), to organize the Polish Reading-Room Society. Twenty-six members joined the organization.

"The officers of the society, elected at this meeting, are Stanislaus Lonczynski, president; Peter Rzezicki, vice-president; M. Carnot, secretary; S. Bykow, cashier; and J. A. Gintow, manager and librarian.

"Meetings are to be held every Monday evening at Bykow's hall; initiation fee is one dollar and monthly dues fifty cents.

"The aim of the Polish Reading-Room Society is to awaken a greater interest in

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1895.

art, especially literature, among the Poles; it will also strive for unity among its members. In addition to this, the society will present plays, concerts, lectures, and educational discussions.

"An application for a charter has been sent to Springfield, Illinois.

"W. Carnot, secretary"

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1895.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF POLISH LEAGUE CONTINUES TO GET SUPPORT

(Summary)

Contributions of books for the Educational Department of the Polish League are still continuing. A variety of Polish books has been received from the following kind individuals: John Gralak, 13 books; Henry Nagiel, 1; I. Kowalski, 4; A. Kreper, 1. The total number of books thus far received is 350.

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, C. R., president.
I. Kowalski, secretary,
141 West Division Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 7, 1895.

MORE BOOKS DONATED TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

The Educational Department of the Polish League continues to receive donations of Polish books for its proposed libraries and reading rooms. The administration wishes to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions: J. Krus, of Chicago, thirty-three books, mostly religious; and M. Strzyzynski, of Chicago, nine books (history and fiction).

Reverend Eugene Sedlacek, C. R., president.

I. Kowalski, secretary.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1895.

MORE BOOKS GIVEN TO THE EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

(Summary)

Contributions of books for the proposed libraries and reading rooms of the Polish League's Educational Department continue.

Andrew Golinski, of Chicago, contributed eight books on Polish history and religion; M. Rolewicz, eight books (Polish fiction and history); S. Jakubowski, four Polish novels; Adam Sz wajkart, twelve volumes, including the works of Mickiewicz and others; Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, one volume of Zywoty Swietych (Lives of the Saints); and Reverend John Kasprzycki, three volumes of Dziela Chodzki (works of Chodzki). These thirty-six volumes bring the total number of books received thus far to 270.

The administration wishes to thank these kind contributors. Further donations

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 6, 1895.

will be gladly accepted.

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, president.

I. Kowalski, secretary,

141 West Division Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1895.

MORE BOOKS RECEIVED BY THE EDUCATIONAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE

The administration of the Educational Department of the Polish League is happy to acknowledge the following contributions of books for the proposed libraries and reading rooms: J. P. Smulski, eight books; Mrs. Agnes Zmich, three books; and I. Machnikowski, two annuals. This brings the total books available to two hundred and thirty-four.

We are certain that the support will continue. Books of all kinds are gladly accepted. The Polish youth will be grateful to us for this work, since it is a worthy endeavor.

Reverend Eugene Sedlacek, C. A., president.
I. Kowalski, secretary,
141 West Division Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DONATIONS OF BOOKS FOR POLISH LEAGUE CONTINUE

(Summary)

Contributions of books for the proposed libraries and reading rooms of the Educational Department of the Polish League are coming not only from the Poles of Chicago but also from those in other cities. This enthusiastic support is definite proof that the Polish people of America realize the need for spreading Polish culture.

Reverend Witold Buhaczkowski, in the name of the Polish seminary in Detroit, has sent sixty copies of books published by the seminary. Polish novels, as well as historical and religious books, make up the list of books received. The latest book contributions are as follows:

I. Kowalski, three books; August Troscian, of Lemont, Illinois, four books; Bartholomew Pszczola, one book with a letter wishing success to the library venture; and B. Klarkowski, one book.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 2, 1895.

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Sincere thanks are extended to the kindly donors.

Thus far over two hundred books have been received.

Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek, C. R., president.
I. Kowalski, secretary,
141 West Division Street.

WRA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

II B 2 a
III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

BOOK CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POLISH LEAGUE

CONTINUE TO FLOW GENEROUSLY

(Summary)

According to I. Kowalski, secretary of the Educational Department of the Polish League, contributions of books, continue to pour in. Over thirty volumes were received recently.

R. Raszczyński, of Chicago, contributed twenty-three books in Polish; Reverend Eugene Sedlaczek contributed the work Droga Do Nieba (The Road to Heaven); Mr. Neuman, of Milwaukee, offered ten copies of his paper Głos (Voice); and Miss Mary Jablonska, of Chicago, gave seven books in Polish mostly novels.

Thanks are extended to all kind contributors by the administration of the Polish League. It is hoped that this support will continue, for without such support it will be impossible to open Polish libraries and reading rooms in Chicago and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1895.

throughout various parts of the United States. The work is slow, but in time much will be accomplished toward the fostering of Polish education and culture.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

CHICAGO POLES CONTRIBUTE BOOKS FOR LIBRARY OF POLISH LEAGUE

In response to a plea for books for the library of the educational department of the Polish League, many prominent Poles of Chicago made generous contributions.

I. Kowalski, secretary of the educational department, received over one hundred Polish books. These books, and others purchased by the secretary, will enable the educational branch of the Polish League to open three or possibly four libraries.

With the firm hope that the support for the Polish League will grow during this year of national mourning among the Poles in America, it is planned to open libraries throughout the United States, for the purpose of building moral and cultural strength.

The following organizations and individuals donated books:

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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

IV

The Polish Publishing Company of Chicago gave eighty volumes of Polish works, namely, four copies of each of the following:

Mieszczanska Duma (A Girl's Dream),
Krzyz Mogilny (The Cross On the Mound),
Szary Proch (Gray Powder),
Klopoty Chinczyka (The Troubles of a Chinaman),
Dwadziescia Tysiecy Mil Podmorskiej Zeglugi
(Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea),
Szkaplerz Matki (Mother's Scapular),
Ze Swiata (From The World),
Krol Nocy (King of Night), two volumes,
Kosynierzy (Soldiers With Scythes), two volumes,
Ramutki (Literary Squibs),
Dziecie Maryi (Mary's Child),
Na Lono Matki (On Mother's Lap),
Bog Nie Opusci (God Will Not Forsake),

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II B 2 d (3)
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

Lzczotka (Linnet),
Po Roku 1830 (After 1830),
Syn Kmieci (Peasant's Son),
Powinszowania (Congratulations), and
Historia Polska (Polish History), by
B. Klarkowski. [Trans. note: Other authors not listed.]

I. Klarkowski, of Chicago, gave thirteen volumes, namely:

Kwiat Preryi (Prairie Flower),
Jozef, Mlody Jeniec Tatarski (Joseph, Young Tartar Captive),
Ofiara Zmudzina (The Sacrifice of A Samogitan), [Trans. note:
Samagitia, a Latin term for Zmudz, is a former province of Poland,
now under Lithuanian rule. Samogitian in this respect would be a
native of Samogitia.]
Szkaplerz Wiarusa (The Scapular of a Veteran),

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

Nagroda (Reward),
Podrecznik Geografii Ojczystej
(Handbook of Polish Geography),
Historia O Rycerskim Owczarku
(History of A Chivalrous Sheperd),
Nowa Sybilla (A New Sibyl),
Czarodziejska Lampa (The Magic Lantern),
Indowie I Chinczycy (The Hindus and Chinese),
Mieszczanska Duma (A Girl's Dream), and
Krol Nocy (King of Night), two volumes.

Countess Lubienka gave the following five books:

O Nabozenstwie Do Serca Jezusowego
(Devotional Services To The Heart of Jesus),
Encyklika Ojca S. W. Leon XIII
(Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII),

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

Obrazki Dramatyczne W. L. Ancyca

(Book of Plays, by W. L. Ancyca), two volumes,

Listow z Afryki H. Sienkiewicza

(Letters from Africa, by H. Sienkiewicz)

I. Kowalski, gave the following five books:

Leki Na Strachy Smiertelne

(Cures Of Fear of Death)

Zywot bl. W. Kadlubka (Life of W. Kadlubka),

Daleka Podroz (Far Journey), two copies, and

Bez Tytulu (Without Title).

Mrs. Anna Pijanowska, 17 Will Street, Chicago, gave six books:

Dzieci Izraela (Children of Israel),

Grecka Rodzina (A Greek Family),

Nagroda (Reward), Kosynierzy

(Soldiers With Scythes), two volumes, and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

Dzien Swiety, Rocznik Z Roku 1891.
(Holy Day, Annual of 1891).

Henry Nagiel donated the following six volumes:

Dziennikarstwo Polskiego W Ameryce
(The Polish Press In America), four copies,
Pozary I Zguszcza (Fires and Ruins), and
Z Przygod Tulacza (The Adventures of A Wanderer).

B. Klarkowski contributed four volumes of the illustrated annual Swiatlo (Light),
published in Bytom (Beuthen), [Germany].

The total number of books donated is 129.

The undersigned wish to express their hearty thanks and appreciation to the
donors for their support at the educational department of the Polish League.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 22, 1895.

Especial thanks are extended to the Polish Publishing Company at Chicago for its generous contribution to an organization that has the education of the Polish people in America at heart.

Further contributions are awaited. No money has been spent thus far. Support for the libraries has mostly been dependent upon the kindness of those of our people who have contributed books. It is hoped that through their co-operation and our efforts we may spread the light of learning throughout America.

Shortly, after we have arranged and bound the books received, and have purchased others, it is expected that a number of libraries will be opened.

In the meantime we ask for contributions of more books. Who will be the next donor?

Reverend E. Sedlacek, president;
I. Kowalski, secretary

Names of Authors not listed on most books.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1895.

POLISH LEAGUE RECEIVES DONATION

The administration of the St. Stanislaus Kostka College has contributed seventy-four dollars for the Educational Department of the Polish League. This sum was the net proceeds from a recent social activity which had been staged by the student body. Due recognition should be tendered the officers of the College for this generous donation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1894.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

The Polish library at Saint Stanislaus Kostka's Parish has received a fresh shipment of books from Europe. The shipment contains one hundred volumes.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1893.

NEWS ITEM

During the month of November 625 books were borrowed from the St. Stanislaus Parish Library. There are now 198 steady borrowers.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 48, Nov.30, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE POLISH LIBRARY AND NATIONAL MUSEUM

It is with great pleasure that we wish to announce the fact that the donations to the Polish National Museum and Library have not ceased pouring in.

Some organizations are donating various kinds of books, others many important tokens or priceless works of art. We name a few, such as Mr. Czaplinski, who donated Webster's Dictionary, in English; Mr. Stanislaus Walewski, who gave seven volumes of Tarlo; Mr. Wendycz gave Licht und Schattenbilder Des New York Lebens, by James McCabe; the Kosciuszko Organization offered the complete works of J. I. Kraszewski, consisting of sixty-one books; and Mr. S. Nicki gave a piece of metal from the original coffin in which Adam Mickiewicz the greatest Polish poet, was buried.

For these gifts we thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

A. Koinski
Secretary.

POLISH

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III B 3 a

II B 2 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

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POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE OPENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

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The Polish National Alliance Library and Museum was officially opened to the public Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. The institution was made possible through the gifts of Dr. H. Kalussowski of Washington, D. C., which are to be under the guardianship of the Alliance.

The ceremonies took place at the Central Committee's headquarters on Noble Street. Besides the directors of the Library, presidents of many societies belonging to the Polish National Alliance were in attendance. There were also several members of the Kosciuszko Guard from Milwaukee, including Captain E. Slupecki. This group came to Chicago as a part of the Wisconsin State Militia to take part in the Columbus Day parade. They voluntarily attended the dedication ceremonies Saturday. Many other guests were also present.

The group from Milwaukee opened the dedication ceremonies with a military

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

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III D salute.

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IV Adalia Satalecki was the first speaker. He associated the opening of the Library with the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The speaker also gave recognition to Dr. Kalussowski for his work, and mentioned the events leading to the opening of the institution. He concluded his speech by urging everyone to support this Library in the name of culture.

The next speaker was the Secretary of the Polish National Alliance, A. Mallek, who read the speech of Dr. Kalussowski, the donor of the Library, and the proclamation of the establishment of the Library by the Central Committee. According to the statute the newly-opened institution is to be called "The Polish Library and Museum of Chicago, under the guardianship of the Polish National Alliance." Its official staff will be composed of nine directors, two of whom will be Dr. Kalussowski and his

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

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son, and the remaining seven of whom will be elected; the latter are to hold office for one year. The present directors are S. Kociemski, Dr. Casimir Midowicz, Max Drzemala, A. Blaszyczynski and Mr. J. Pulkowski. The directors choose officers from their own group.

Later, during the dedication activities, the installation of Mr. Kociemski as president of the Library and guardian of its laws and documents took place.

A. Koinski, secretary of the Library, then took the speaker's stand. He brought out the importance of culture for our national cause and urged everyone to benefit from the literary treasures of the newly-opened library.

A letter from Dr. Kalussowski of Washington was read to the assembly; it thanked the directors for their work.

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POLISH

III B 3 a

II B 2 b

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

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III D Dr. Midowicz thanked the visitors from Milwaukee for attending
III H this affair.....He averred that the library is the hearth from
IV which radiate the rays of culture and education....He urged
everyone to work for this culture--and predicted the resurrec-
tion of Poland through the medium of work and culture!.....

The next speaker was Constantine Mallek of Wisconsin, secretary of Skarbo Naro Dowego (Polish National Fund). Using the Fund as an example, Mr. Mallek pointed out how quickly the drive was amassing money from small contributions. He earnestly pressed everyone to further the development of the new Library through continual and painstaking work.

Mr. F. Gryglaszewski, present Censor of the Polish National Alliance, was present. He suggested that a register be kept of all persons visiting the Library. Captain Slupecki spoke in the name of his group.

After the dedication ceremonies everyone visited the collections in the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

POLISH

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II B 2 a

III B 3 a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 24, 1892.

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III D Museum and Library.

III H

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 2 b
III B 2

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 42, Oct. 19, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A PLEA TO THE POLES IN UNITED STATES

After completing its difficult tasks, the administration of Polish National Alliance informs us Poles residing in the United States, that the National Library and Museum shall be officially opened Saturday, Oct. 22, 1892 at 3 P.M., free to the public.

The historical works, documents, and memoirs shall be found here, gift of honorable Dr. Kalussowki, who was the first one to lay the corner stone of this great institution known as the National Library and Museum.

The one who knows and understands what a priceless store of knowledge the library and museum are for us, will be convinced that a national institution of this kind is necessary to us.

The organ of P.N.A. wishes to inform everyone of this newly established institution. It is also asking everyone to patronize it, and by this act help the organization to go with its excellent work.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1892.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKI'S PARISH LIBRARY MOVED TO NEW QUARTERS

Last Wednesday the library of St. Stanislaus Kostki's Church was moved to its new quarters . [Place not given]. Those who wish to avail themselves of the books offered for circulation can do so by depositing a dollar as a surety bond and paying five cents per month for membership. Books are loaned for a period of fourteen days, without charge.



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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES

Polish Library Society Holds Annual Meeting

"The Saint Vincent de Paul Society, organized to maintain a library at Saint Adelbert's Parish, will hold its annual business meeting at 4 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 13, at the parish hall.

"At this meeting, the election of new officers will take place; the financial statement will be read; new members will be admitted; and dues will be received.

"The officers and members of the Society, as well as the parishioners, are invited to this meeting. Everybody--young and old, fathers and mothers, young men and young women--should gather at the parish hall in order to join the Society, the purpose of which is as follows:

1. To enlighten the Polish people.
2. To discourage among the Polish people the reading of unwholesome newspapers and other immoral, irreligious, Masonic, and godless literature which poison their minds, and which are spread among our people by the devil and our enemies.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1891.

3. To make good Poles and Catholics out of the members of the parish.
4. To discourage our people, especially the youth, from frequenting during their leisure time places of questionable character, by supplying them with wholesome amusements and good literature.

"The initiation fee is only twenty-five cents, and the monthly dues are ten cents. Every member is given a library card which entitles him to borrow books from the parish library, according to the rules and regulations of the Society.

"It is the duty of every parishioner to support his parish library, which is a school for the adults and a mental nourishment for our souls.

"I hope the public attendance at this annual meeting will be considerable.

Respectfully yours,

John Ciesielski,
Secretary and Librarian
731 Van Horn Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1891.

POLISH ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

St. Casmir Young Men's Society, in St. Stanislaus Parish, donated \$50 to the parish library fund. This fund will be used for enlarging the parish library, especially the establishment of a reading room. The library is in charge of the Polish Patriots' Club, and this fund is at its disposal. The young men of this society certainly deserve due credit and hearty support in every respect. They are a good example to our Polish youth, and we hope they will be Polish patriots, even though some of them are born in America and will remain here.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1890.

A READING ROOM IN ST. STANISLAUS PARISH

(Editorial)

We have learned that the Saint Stanislaus Parish will soon have a reading room in connection with its library. The room, designed for that purpose, in the new building, is nearly completed. The reading room will be supplied with various newspapers, domestic and foreign. **And twice a week** selected stories, poems, and other literature will be read aloud. We support this undertaking wholeheartedly, and hope the program is realized as soon as possible.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1890.

The long winter evenings are already with us, and many persons instead of passing their time in saloons, will gladly accept this new entertainment in which they will find pleasure and great benefit. This will help the growth of the library and probably create a desire for reading which is unfortunately, so little practiced by us now.

The management of the library complains that only a small number of people take advantage of books which were imported at high cost. This small number of readers is composed principally of young people. The number of older persons who should set an example for the young by borrowing books from the library, is so small that they can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Not even one young woman has sought to borrow a book. Have



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 18, 1890.

young women forgotten how to read Polish, or do they read only English?

Right now, while we are writing this article, we have been informed that the reading room is almost ready and will be opened in a few days.

We will inform our readers when the room is ready for use. The opening of the new quarters will increase the number of patrons of the library, and our fellow-citizens, young and old, men and women, boys and girls, will enjoy many happy and profitable hours in the new reading room.



ZGODA POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE Vol. VI, No. 43, Oct. 26, 1887.

POLISH LIBRARY IN NEW YORK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We are informed that in New York, Mr. Sigmund Slupski, formerly a newspaper editor in Radom, Poland, opened a Polish Library; it is also a renting library.

A Polish library, conducted skillfully by a man well trained in his profession can bring numerous social benefits, which it already has done. It will continue to give true service, providing the renting dept. has many calls for good books, which is one way of running this library.

For that reason we welcome this new Polish enterprise, and in the beginning we send our sincere and heartiest congratulations.

We will also add that this new library has books dealing with Polish ways of living. These books are also for sale if people desire them. This library also takes care of sending letters, and other means of communicating with people in Europe.

Zgoda, Vol. VI, No. 43, Oct. 26, 1887.

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Therefore that is the reason why this field is open for a capable man we have one of our prominent Polish editors working in the research dept. dealing with the selling of old books.

Mr. Sienkiewicz is in charge of this research dept; he is honest, trustworthy, and capable of doing this work in this new Polish library solely for the benefit of the Polish people.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

b. Museums

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 20, 1910.

A GIFT TO THE MUSEUM OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Reverend Leon Paul Szybowicz, Assistant Rector of Holy Trinity Parish, presented the Museum of the Polish National Alliance with a notable gift. The contribution was in the form of forty-five pieces of coin from the countries of Poland, Germany, Russia, Austria, China, France, and the United States. The coins, although some of them are very old, are well preserved. There are real antiques in the group which possess a high value, and they will constitute a valuable souvenir for our Museum. Sincere gratitude is due the Reverend Szybowicz for his priceless gift. An itemized list of the gift received will be presented later by the directors of the Library and Museum of the Polish National Alliance.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 25, 1909.

POLISH PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.



Lectures for the week of January, 24, to 30th:

Sunday, 3 p.m. in the hall of Park No. 1, Noble and Chicago Aves: **Technical Improvements**, K. Szymanski, C. E. at 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday: Evolution of the Earth - Dr. Czaki.

Wednesday: Geography - J. Kochanowicz.

Thursday: Evolution of the Earth - Dr. Czaki.

Friday: Geography: J. Kochanowicz

Dr. Jul. Szymanski, Sec. P.P.U.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

c. Scientific and Historical
Societies

II B 2 c
III H

POLISH

Anonymous - "A History of the Polish Dental Association of America," The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association of America (Monthly), Feb. 1934, vol. VI, No. 2 pp. 32-33

THE POLISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Polish Dental Association of America was organized in Illinois, May 22, 1908, with offices at Chicago, Ill. The founders of the Pol. Dental Society were Dr. W. A. Gorny and Dr. W. W. Nowacki, Dr. P. T. Wybraniec, Dr. N. T. Rybstadt and Dr. J. W. Zielinski.

Dr. Zielinski is the only survivor of the founders of the Society. He is still practicing dentistry. He completed his dental studies in 1899.

The first meeting of Polish Dentists took place in the offices of Dr. Zielinski on Milwaukee Ave. and Carpenter St. where he was elected first president of the Association. It was suggested to organize the Polish Dentists in other cities, but the efforts in this direction were futile. In reality, the association existed only on paper until the year 1917.

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POLISH

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
of America, Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

In the year 1917, Dr. W. Nalecz Koniuszewski a very able and energetic organizer, not knowing of the existence of the Polish Dental Association made an endeavor to organize all the Polish dentists in the United States into one organization. While he was trying to organize the Polish dentists, Dr. Koniuszewski met Dr. Zielinski, from whom he learned that such an organization already existed.

In April, 1917, the Polish dentists held a meeting in the Polish Women's Alliance Hall, Chicago, where it was decided to renew the work. At that meeting, Dr. W. Koniuszewski was elected president of the Ass'n. A new constitution, similar to that of the Chicago Dental Society was adopted. There was great activity in the association during the first year of its existence; the meetings were held even in summer time during the hot weather.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
of America Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

A press committee was formed whose object was to prepare popular articles on the hygiene of the mouth and the teeth, which the Polish press was very glad to publish.

The association tried to make Przegląd Lekarski, (Medical Review) the organ of the Polish Medical Association, the organ of both organizations, but the Polish medical doctors delayed the matter until their organ ceased to exist.

An attempt was also made to join the Association with the Chicago Dental Society but without success, on account of the national character of the Polish Dental Association, and the location of its members.

The meetings which were simultaneously business and educational, were held once a month.

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POLISH

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
of America Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The following lectures were given: Dr. Komuszewski- The acute suppuration of the cavity of the tooth. Dr. Nowacki- Professional ethics Dr. Gorny- The rational method of filling the root canals by Dr. Callahan's method. Dr. Urbanowicz- Conductive anaesthetics. Dr. Pelka - Amalgam fillings Dr. Ordon- Baked porcelain crowns.

In November 1917, the society held an educational meeting in a hall of the Northwestern University (Chicago) where Dr. Bibb gave a lecture.

In order to bring the members into closer social contact the society arranged a picnic at Ravina Park.

The society had 16 members at the end of 1918.

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POLISH

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of America Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Besides the regular members, there were thirteen guest members who were mostly students of Chicago institutions. Vol. VI, No 3, Mar. 1934, pp. 54-57. In the year of 1918-1919 the society was in the hands of Dr. W. W. Nowacki who was elected president of the society.

The social and organizational work of the society was also fruitful that year, but there developed some disharmony among the members, in regards to politics. The question was whether the society should send a delegate to the Polish Convention in Detroit, Mich. or not.

Dr. Koniuszewski opposed any meddling in politics but the majority of the members were of the opinion that the Polish Convention has nothing to do with politics, and that its purpose is the welfare of the Polish immigration in America.

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POLISH

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
of America Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

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After a discussion it was agreed to send Dr. J. A. Zabrocki as a representative to the Polish Convention.

The convention was held on the 26th day of August, 1918, but the Association was not benefited by sending its representative. However, the trip made by Dr. Zabrocki to the convention was not fruitless, for there he met Dr. Ruszaj of Buffalo, N. Y. and persuaded him to organize the Polish dentists in his city.

Thanks to that meeting, there was organized an Association of Polish Dentists in Buffalo, N. Y.

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III H

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
of America Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

On the 7th of October 1918, the association of Polish Dentists in America was saddened by the death of Dr. W. Hryniewiecki a member of the organization. The loss of this member was felt very keenly by every member of the organization. Here is a part of the newspaper mention of him. At 2:30 P.M. yesterday, the remains of the well-known and high respected dentist, Dr. W. Hryniewiecki, were buried.

The Polish choir "Młode Zycie" and the Ukrainian choirs sang, during the removal of the body. The funeral was attended by a great throng of Poles and Ukrainians. The Polish Medical and Dental Associations of America and the press were very strongly represented.

II B 2 c
III H

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
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With Dr. Hryniewicki's death, went into the grave a very popular personality, with a soft heart and a noble character. He was a son of the sister-nation.

Hatred was unknown to him for he knew only friendship. Therefore, his memory shall forever be with us as a symbol of true friendship and mutual understanding of the two nations.

The ranks of the Polish dentists in Chicago were getting smaller on account of enlistments in the army. So far, no official of the association had been called, with the exception of Dr. J. P. Kobrzynski, who himself volunteered.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
of America Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

The following lectures were given by the Polish Dental Association:
By Dr. J. A. Zabrocki- Practical and efficient methods of Anesthesia.
By Dr. S. S. Gorny- Pyorrhea By Dr. W. W. Nowacki- History of dentistry.
By Dr. S. M. Mioduszewski.

A view on Dr. W. Koniszewski's pamphlet: How to Take Care of Health.
Perhaps the most interesting event during Dr. W. Nowacki's presidency,
was a petition of the Association to the Polish authorities, for
permission to practice dentistry in Poland by its members from the
United States.

The petition was based on the following reasons:

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027E

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
of America Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

1. The laws of the United States, guaranteeing the right to practice dentistry to those who hold a diploma from a recognized dental school.
2. Some rating as medical doctors in the American Army.
3. The right to use anaesthetics and prescribe medicine.
4. On the very high system of instructions, equal to the level of medicine or law.
5. On the regulations of the American universities demanding thirteen years of preparation, equal to a so-called certificate of maturity in Europe, from every student of dentistry.

Furthermore, on the fact that the American dentistry stands very high in every respect and introduction of the American dental system in Poland would contribute greatly to the uplifting of the newly resurrected country.

II B 2 c

POLISH

The Bulletin of the Polish Medical and Dental Association
of America Feb. 1934 pp. 32-33

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

The Association received the following reply from the Polish
Authentic.

"Department of Education and Religion
Warsaw, Aug. 14, 1919

To the Polish Dental Association in America
801 Milwaukee Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Jan. 6th
and received on Aug. 4th.

The Department wishes to inform you that the matter mentioned in
that communication was turned over to the Medical Dept. of the
Polish Universities for their consideration.

Signed
A. Wrzosek

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 20, 1917.

POLISH DENTAL SOCIETY

The Polish Dental Society of America, incorporated in the State of Illinois in May, 1908--at which time its membership included five Polish dentists from Chicago: Dr. W. A. Nowacki, Dr. W. A. Gorny, Dr. P. T. Wybraniec, Dr. W. L. Rybsztat, and Dr. J. B. Zielinski--and which was discontinued several years ago for lack of new members, has come back to life again. In 1917 Dr. W. Koniuszewski, unaware of the existence of the old society, set out to organize a society of Polish Dentists in Chicago. Among other things, the new society plans to conduct a campaign to teach the Poles the importance of oral hygiene.

These efforts have met with success. The Polish Dental Society of America has been organized again, has accepted the charter of 1908 as its own, and has elected new officers.

The Society's purpose is to improve its members' professional education so that they may better serve and advise their patients and contribute their share

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 20, 1917.

toward preserving the health of the Polish people by educating them in oral hygiene.

The Polish Dental Society will co-operate with the Polish Medical Society, on the principle that dentistry is a branch of medicine and that close co-operation of the two professions is essential.

The formality of accepting the constitution--which is based on the constitution of the Chicago Dental Society--as well as the election of officers, etc., was accomplished at the society's second meeting, held on April 15 at the Polish Women's Alliance Building.

The officers of the society are Dr. W. Koniuszewski, 801 Milwaukee Avenue, president; Dr. T. Maturzynska, vice-president; Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz, 4650 S. Ashland Avenue, secretary; Dr. J. Marcinkiewicz, treasurer; and Dr. W. Nowacki, librarian.

Because not all the Polish dentists of Chicago attended these meetings, and

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 20, 1917.

because the names of Polish dentists outside Chicago could not be obtained, a special appeal will be published in the next few days.

Dr. E. G. Urbanowicz, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00075

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 6, 1917.

TELEGRAM OF THE POLISH MEDICAL SOCIETY TO THE PRESIDENT

The Polish Medical Society of Chicago sent President Wilson the following telegram:

Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President,
Washington, D. C.

Your course in severing diplomatic relations with Germany is approved by the Polish Medical Society. We are ready for services if needed.

Dr. J. A. Kuflewski, president
Dr. A. Pietrzykowski, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 30, 1917.

TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The Polish physicians of Chicago, at their meeting of January 26, resolved to send the following telegram to President Wilson:

"To Honorable Woodrow Wilson,

"President, Washington, D. C.

"We, the members of the Polish Medical Society of Chicago, after reading your speech of January 22 before the Senate, wish to express our heart-felt gratitude for the kind reference you made therein in regard to freedom for a United Poland.

Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, president;
Dr. A. Pietrzykowski, secretary"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

POLISH POLYTECHNICAL STUDENTS ORGANIZE

For some time past the Polish students of the Armour Institute of Technology have intended to form a club of Polish technicians. After overcoming many obstacles, Mr. J. Burda, one of the students, invited to his home a group of students, who agreed unanimously that a club of this kind would be an important factor in their fraternal and social development. The club is essential, especially if the students hope to participate in Polish national affairs and assist each other. That has been done and is still practiced by college students of other nationalities.

The newly organized club will bear a name that will specifically indicate the nationality of its members and will stand on an equal basis with other clubs of students of the Institute. At the next meeting, which will be held on October 13, 1916, the name and the constitution of the club will be adopted. The constitution will be submitted to the president of the Institute for approval. For the time being, the following students have enrolled in the club:

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

J. Burda, F. Sz wajkart, A. Klawikowski, E. F. Klajda, J. S. Kula, L. Ablamowicz, S. Modzikowski, L. Jaglowski, and M. F. Winiarski. Mr. W. Pawlowski, a former student of the Institute, was accepted unanimously as an honorary member. In conclusion, it might be mentioned that the Armour Institute of Technology is recognized as one of the best schools of its kind in America.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 30, 1912.



POLISH

POLISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETS

On Saturday, April 27th, a meeting was held in the Union Hotel, by the Polish Doctors Society. The Polish Doctors Society of Detroit was represented by Dr. E. Koneczny, and Dr. S. Lachajewski. Because of the absence of the president, Dr. Zurawski, the meeting was opened by the vice president, Dr. Pietrzykowski, who explained the object of the meeting in detail: namely, to devise some means by which to combat loose quacks and charlatans who exploit the simple minded public by posing as doctors.

Let us take into consideration the most recent issue in Detroit; namely, the action by a group of doctors of this society who brought about the prosecution of the unmindful quacks who not only violate the ethics of the medical profession, but also expose their patients to physical as well as financial loss. Dr. Koneczny, in strong words denounced these fake doctors, who, like spiders surround the leading cities of the United States, luring their victims into their meshes with imaginary ailments; the patient worries about these imaginary ailments and consequently breaks down, with the result that the quack doctor pretending to effect a cure drains him to his last penny. Such methods are much worse than those of a highway robber because while he only takes the victims' money, the fake doctor not only relieves the victim of his last penny, but also deprives him of his health, under the guise of being a benefactor to the suffering public.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, April 30, 1912.

Dr. Koneczny exposed the practice of these wicked and cunning vampires, and stated that the Doctors' Society of Detroit has begun action to exterminate this band of wasteful criminals. The efforts of the society have been fruitful, for today, many of these cheaters are standing before the bar of justice, as are also the publishers of their fraudulent advertisements. Dr. Lachajewski from Detroit also spoke on this subject and suggested various means by which this wicked band could be wiped out. We learned from Dr. Koneczny, and Dr. Lachajewski, that credit is due to Assistant State's Attorney P. L. Koscinski, and Attorney P. J. Gardulski, for making it possible to bring these charlatans before the bar of justice.

Each year the gullible public is exploited to the extent of many thousand of dollars. It was voted upon by the Polish doctors of Chicago, that a list of the immoral and unethical practices of these crooks, who degrade the whole medical profession of Chicago should be published. A resume of the discussions by Dr. Statkiewicz, Dr. Pietrzykowski was given for the benefit of Dr. Zurawski, who just returned from Valparaiso where he addressed the Polish youths at the University, Dr. Balcerzak, Dr. Guralowski, Dr. Szymanski, Dr. Bugaszewski, and Dr. Czaki. After a lengthy discourse, a motion was made by Dr. Statkiewicz to revive the alliance of the Polish Doctors Society in America, which in the past two years has lain dormant, but, which, with its renewed strength, would support the morale and educational practice of the Polish doctors in America, and would be

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, April 30, 1912.



a defense against these impostors and quack doctors who are the cause of untold harm to the suffering public. The motion was accepted unanimously.

In reference to the reorganization of the society, the following doctors were called for advisement: Dr. Koneczny, Dr. Lachajewski, and Dr. Statkiewicz. The meeting was adjourned at midnight.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 40, Feb. 18, 1908.

SOCIETY OF POLISH PHYSICIANS IN CHICAGO

At the yearly meeting of the Society of Polish Doctors in Chicago, the election and installation of new officers took place. The new officers are: Mr. M. Stupnicki, president; Mr. Dowiat Sass, vice-president; Mr. Julius Szymanski, secretary; and Mr. A. Szwajkart, cashier.

After settling all formal matters and the current affairs, the undertaking of the following questions to promote and protect the health of the public was taken up.

The first question under consideration was midwives or obstetricians. The Society of Doctors is greatly opposed to, and is contemplating laws to prosecute obstetricians performing criminal operations.

Another question that arises is the illegal practice of doctors claiming to be members of this Society of Physicians, calling on sick people and charging more than the society's price for a visit. The Society has issued membership cards to all its members; these are to be shown at all times to people demanding the services of the society's doctors only. Polish people can receive, by request, a list of all doctors in Chicago who are members of the Society of Polish Physicians.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIX, No. 40, Feb. 18, 1908.

All doctors having intentions of joining the Society of Polish Doctors, must pass an examination before they are admitted, so that the bad work of impostors may be prevented.

Another question that arises is whether or not the present members are in favor of buying all their medicine and equipment from one concern, or whether they would approve of continuing their buying as they have in the past. This question is up to the members to decide and give their answers and opinions at the next meeting.

Committee
Society of Polish Doctors.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 32, Feb. 7, 1907.

CONCERNING ACADEMISTS

The Polish Academists Society has held its first meeting Sunday, Feb. 3. The chairman for this session was Mr. F. Piotrowicz, a student of law attending the University of Chicago, and secretary Mr. Edward F. Czeskawski, a student of medicine at the State University.

After discussing the cases concerning this organization, the chairman chose a committee to make a constitution for this society. The committee consists of the following members: R. Ostrowski, medical student, chairman of the committee; M. Goy, medical student; Ed. Kaczmarek, medical student; W. W. Nowacki, dental student; R. Orzechowski, medical student; Dr. Kobus, J. Paszkiewicz, technical student; T. Morowski, student of pharmacology; S. Staszak, also a student of pharmacology.

At this meeting they enlisted eighteen new members. This increasing



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 32, Feb. 7, 1907.

number of members denotes that the Polish youth, educating themselves, are familiar and recognize the worth and importance of education. Poland the distinct being a derelict from its reality, has sons at least who try, and preserve in their Polish souls with their entire strength the hope of nationalizing all of the Poles.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 24, Jan. 30, 1905

POLISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Day before yesterday, Saturday evening, January 28, a meeting was held at the Hotel Sherman located at Clark and Randolph streets for the purpose of forming an association of Polish physicians.

After finishing the usual formalities and the current affairs, the president of this association, Prof. Walter Kuflewski, M. D., explained to the members the program of its activities, which was accepted unanimously. The following is the program: (1) Unification of all Polish doctors in Chicago; (2) Solidarity with and faithful support of all Polish druggists; (3) Popular lectures for the Polish public about contagious disease and sicknesses, particularly tuberculosis; (4) Every member of the Polish Physicians' Association is obligated to present at least one case in the coming year to the members; (5) Unification of all Polish physicians in America; (6) Convention of all Polish physicians in America; (7) Propagation of the Polish language and the systematical efforts for its growth; (8) To enlarge our interests in the different societies, and compel our members to attend meetings regularly; (9) To support all Polish institutions, Polish business men and Polish working men; (10) To hold discussions on affairs of the world with the Polish people; (11) Our strongest efforts are: to unite all Polish people whether they were born under the rule of Germany, under Austria, or under Russia, always bearing



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 30, 1905

in mind that if we were united and worked as one group, we would have the largest group of any nationality in the United States; (12) To support the Polish medical periodical.

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POLISH (1)

Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 2, Jan. 11, 1905

LOCAL CHRONICLE

POLISH DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION



The Polish Druggists' Association, organized in March 1904, has elected new officer for 1905. Those elected are: Stanley Kuflewski, president; Stephen Sass, vice-president; Victor Bardonski, cashier, and Stan. Kossowski, secretary.

There were discussions as to the ways and methods to change the habits of our countrymen, Poles and Lithuanians, and to prevail upon them to have more faith in Polish doctors and druggists. It was resolved to determine how much better are the preparations of their own manufacture in Polish and Lithuanian drug stores, and how harmful are the patent medicine preparations purchased in department stores at cut-rate prices.

It was resolved to write up the formulas for different preparations such as salves, drops, powders, etc., so that from these formulas everyone of the Polish and Lithuanian druggists would benefit by the same method and that each and every one of them should prepare them uniformly.

It was also decided upon that with mutual understanding between the Polish



Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 2, Jan. 11, 1905

Doctors' Association to give a ball for the benefit of charity and in this way give proof that the druggists are in no way less liberal than any other citizens in contributing to the welfare of charitable institutions but even more so and they feel it their duty as citizens to support national public philanthropies as much as is possible.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

THE MONUMENT PROJECT

(Editorial)



The project undertaken by Chicago Poles to raise funds to erect a statue of Kosciuszko in one of the city parks deserves praise and support.

In this materialistic world of ours, where beautiful ideals are short lived, where our brilliant past is getting obliterated from our minds, where there is a continual severance from our forefathers' principles and spirit of endurance, this patriotic attempt merits applause. The spirit of our youth, especially of our immigrant parents, has cooled considerably in the appreciation of the endeavors, struggles, sacrifices, and heroisms of our forefathers. Today, as the current of materialism is enveloping the world, our youth is snatched by its undercurrent, and as it rises to think for itself, it finds only a smattering of Polish tradition. Yet, out of this materialistic chaos, a noble and praiseworthy project has been born.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

We firmly and emphatically aver that the Pole of today still carries a warm feeling in his heart for patriotic ideals and remembers those who have, either by pen, word, might, or sacrifice, brought fame to their country and earned credit for their accomplishments.



At present we are entering a period which marks the one hundredth year of our last day of freedom. The century mark is about to pass that marks the time when three greedy enemies tore asunder our country to perpetrate dastardly crimes at the expense of our forefathers. Our country was eradicated from the face of the map of free peoples. Our forebears were placed in a tomb. The once freedom-loving Poles were shorn of their privileges and placed in shackles of servitude. The flower of our people either perished on the field of battle for freedom or succumbed on the field of exile of the frozen Siberian steppes.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

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However, this one hundredth anniversary, although sad to the hearts of all Poles, has not passed without praise. Our heroes and martyrs who gave up their lives for a national cause are our pride and joy today, for they have shown to the world the kind of metal the Poles are made of, despite the loss of their country.

At the head of these heroes we place our immortal leader, Thaddeus Kosciuszko. If we have fallen, we have fallen with honor and praise. "Tout est perdu, hors l'honneur." All is lost, but honor. We can rightfully use this French saying in our case.

The praise and honor of salvation have been exemplified by our hero, Kosciuszko, who was the first to rally our provincial people under the banner of the white eagle; the first to strike at the enemy with scythes. By the might of the scythes, he captured the cannon of the archenemy and fought until the last drop of his blood gave out. He gave up because of



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

the superior forces of the invaders, but he fell like a hero, fighting to the last minute, just as long as there shined a ray of hope.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko fought not only for the freedom of his people but also for the freedom of our adopted country. The battlefields of two worlds saw his heroic prowess, and on American soil he won undying fame.



Noble and true is the idea that the Poles in the United States want to pay tribute to this great man by erecting a bronze statue in his memory.

Just as the proponents of this project, who have come to the front to defend the honor of our hero and country, we wholeheartedly pledge our support to make it possible for the day when all of us will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our struggle for freedom.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

In connection with this noble cause, we have been entertaining an idea that we would like to express to our readers. We want to present this idea without any pretense at obstructing or condemning other plans. We would rather have the public take it as a frank, open statement submitted to their judgment.

Our hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, above all, fought for the freedom of Poland, of whom he was a son. He also fought for the freedom of America, but as a friend and worshiper of those who love freedom.

Our compatriots always remember the heroic deeds of this great patriot of freedom, and many statues in his honor have been erected throughout Poland. In the old palatial fortress of Wawel, many treasured relics of his are buried with the great men of Poland and many of his memorable letters and bulletins remain untouched in the archives. His tomb has been built with the aid of thousands of people, and it is for that reason that his name will live forever.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

In this country, Thaddeus Kosciuszko did not battle for the freedom of Poland, but for the freedom of America. At that time, when Polish blood was protecting the soil of the United States, no one ever gave a thought to the idea that the Poles would some day seek the protection of this land. This thought did not even occur to Kosciuszko, for he refused the vast grants of land offered him by Washington for his military prowess.

Therefore the people in America ought to build him a monument. If the United States is so liberal in building statues to war heroes whose deeds do not compare with Kosciuszko's while under the command of Washington, then it would be a noble gesture on its part to pay its respects to him for his services.

The hospitality bestowed upon our hero was not because of his meritorious deeds, but because it was customary. Thousands of others were feted to a



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

greater extent, and yet they did not pretend to equal the feats of Kosciuszko. America does not praise the immigrants for their sacrifices and journey. Not at all! It is done primarily for the best interest of America. The immigrants are a great source of wealth because they work hard. Where would America be today without them?

We repeat that we are not opposed to honoring our hero, but we would like to alter the form of memorial, that is, to erect one of such a character as to prove beneficial to the Polish immigrants.

A monument is merely bronze; its value is idealistic, gaining momentary prominence and then fading with the years. Although the sacrifices would be great, its advantage to the people would be small, let alone the hero, for whom it would gain very little respect among our materialistic generation.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

But a monument erected in honor of our noble hero, with our money, for the purpose of helping our people, would be a greater and nobler memorial, one that would give assistance to the unfortunate immigrant Poles.

During his life, Kosciuszko did not gather any laurels, passing them on to Napoleon, but his heart was always filled to the brim with Christian goodness and hospitality to all. His famous horse would stop, out of habit, before every beggar, for his master never avoided the poor.

What pride and honor would a memorial institution bring to our hero and our people if it were to be erected on one of the better sites of Chicago with the inscription of "Kosciuszko's Polish Memorial Hospital!"



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1892.

This kind of monument would combine both praise for our hero and compassion for our suffering people. It would forever evoke prayers of thanks for the soul of Kosciuszko. This, in reality, would be the best memorial, aere perennius, more lasting than bronze! In this memorial shelter, those getting relief from their pains would forevermore extol words of thanks to him.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

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d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

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POLISH (1)

Polonia, Vol. XXI, No. 31, Aug. 3, 1936

POLONIA

THE SOUTH CHICAGO POLISH WEEKLY

Polonia was founded in 1906 by Father Frank Wojtalewicz, pastor of the Immaculate Conception parish, located at 87th street and Commercial avenue.

In 1916 Father Wojtalewicz sold Polonia to the Urbanek Brothers, who since that time operate a printing establishment known as the Polonis Publishing Company.

Polonia, although small, contributed from the first, and still contributes, very valuable instructive and enlightening articles on citizenship, patriotism and other subjects. It supplies its readers with news from America, Poland and every part of the globe. It always stood for democracy and human rights. It upheld and still upholds the American tradition and custom.

Judging by the editorial articles on citizenship, patriotism and democracy it is more patriotic than some of the so-called hundred-per-cent papers printed in the English language.



Polonia, Aug. 3, 1936



Reprint from Polonia, Vol. XVIII, No. 18, May 1, 1924:

AMERICA

WHAT DOES IT MEAN

TO YOU

American means everything to us today, even more than ever before. Learn the language of America, adopt the simple friendly customs of the typical, true American, inform ourselves of her laws, obey them and take part actively and intelligently in improving them through the power of the ballot in our hands. If we refuse to listen to extremists of any kind, and with thrift, industry and definite aims walk upon the high middle ground of sanity, consideration and service, if we will give value received and expect the same in return; and if we will defend America at all times and before all people as the land of these opportunities; if we will be true-blue Americans ourselves, America will

Polonia, Aug. 3, 1936



return to us a full measure, heaped up, and pressed down and overflowing with life's riches.

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. All of which leads to solving the difficulties of reconstruction and its attendant question of work and time. Time is what we want most, and what, alas, we use worst. And with time and work lies the destiny of America.

Be willing to make any sacrifice for the furtherance of the ideals of this great country. America is giving you everything, prosperity, opportunity- (how many of our great men of today have fought their way up from obscurity and poverty.)

America offers educational advantages, freedom, such as is enjoyed in no other country in the world.

All America asks of you is only that you will continue to be as true and loyal in these trying times of reconstruction as you were during the war, that you will support her as faithfully and unselfishly as you have in the past.

Polonia, Aug. 3, 1936

Americanism is a mighty social current, a gulf stream in the ocean of humanity. Men may attempt to divert it they may even sail upon it roughly for their own selfish purposes, but none can stop it flowing; and everywhere it touches there is given off to the blessing of mankind a great life-giving warmth carried down from the source of our national beginning, the warmth of hearts that care for each other and are willing to help anywhere, any time that there is an opportunity.



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POLISH

Przebudzenie, Vol. I, No. 1, Nov. 6, 1927. WFO 755 PROJ 30275

TO OUR READERS

With this issue we commence the publication of a new weekly in Chicago under the name of Przebudzenie.

Although there are three dailies and two weeklies in our metropolis, we sincerely believe that there is a great need for a journal which would provide the half million Polish population here with honest and frank informations on the most vital problems of our immigration in America.

A journal which would discard the methods of informing the public falsely because of some "diplomatic" reasons. That kind of journal will be Przebudzenie.

Przebudzenie will firmly guard our national spirit. We will discuss all problems of our cultural, social and religious life in the light of truth and progress. Przebudzenie will be non-partisan, but will promote the

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Przebudzenie, Vol. I, No. 1, Nov. 6, 1927.

individual efforts towards the welfare of all of us.

In social problems our attitude will always be based on justice, and decided pressure will be put on the most vital questions and needs of our immigration.

In our attitude towards our new fatherland, we will distinguish between Americanization and "Irishization." While the proper and natural task of Americanization is to direct our efforts for the welfare of our new fatherland, the "Irishization" reveals a quite distinct tendency to utilize us as a fertilizer for the degenerate national Irish organism.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

NEWS IN "CHICAGOSKI"

(Editorial)

Every day we print plenty of news, to the disgust of our competitors (legitimate and illegitimate) and for the pleasure and the instruction of our readers. To the question "What's new?" we always answer automatically,

"Only read Dziennik Chicagoski, and you'll learn everything worth knowing".

By saying "only" we do not mean that we are advising you to read our newspaper exclusively; on the contrary, you should also read many other Polish newspapers, for instance Tygodnik Ilustrowany (The Illustrated Weekly), from Warsaw, or other fine dailies, weeklies, and monthlies. And so our saying "only" means that we are asking you to read the paper and not to use it merely to wrap lunches with, even before it is read, which is the fate of other local Polish newspapers. This state of affairs gives rise

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

to their melancholy complaints as well as to their never-ending deficits.
And so we repeat again,

"Read Dziennik Chicagoski".

There is a good reason why we should say it. Of late you have been getting more good reading in our paper than ever before. For quite a while now our newspaper has been not only greatly enlarged but immeasurably enriched in content. Though we do not print our paper in red, green, or any other color. . . .we print incomparably more material than any other journal, and it can easily be proved simply by measuring the contents. It is not the ordinary stuff that fills our paper but first rate material in the real meaning of that word, for we carefully select what we print and put it through the sieve several times. We do this, and we say it emphatically, because the space in our paper is valuable and expensive, costlier than that in other newspapers. We therefore cannot and will not print any

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

little trifle. This is the reason why we so frequently answer, when some one asks us to have this or that "inserted" in our paper, by requesting him to have it "inserted" somewhere else. They tell us that other newspapers have printed "such stuff", but we still reply,

"Let others continue to do so; we know our business, and we shall not imitate others, nor can we afford to waste valuable space in printing asininities."

When, as at present, we have enlarged our paper, regardless of cost, we have done so in order to give to our readers plenty of useful material. We are striving to make this the oldest local Polish daily, appear magnificently as to form, contents, quality, and all the other points that a good newspaper should possess; we are striving to attain that level honestly and without trickery, without the cheap angling for subscriptions

W. J. (1) 1922

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

practiced by the yellow American press, without aping strangers, and finally without the dollar-chasing practiced here by all.

Of course we do not mean that we despise the dollar when it flows toward us; we certainly shall not try to chase it away. On the contrary, we are here, as others, to make this business profitable; and we are doing it, but we are doing it honestly, and the money made by us is not stained with the stigma of exploitation, dishonesty, and swindling, as is so frequently the case with the American press and not uncommon only with the Polish-American press.

Our strict and unequivocally ethical conduct hurts all the jealous people who are amazed at our success. And so they accuse us of shady intentions and practices--their own--they reproach us frequently with ridiculous

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

accusations and in their sallies--as our competitors--against us they make up the wildest and silliest inventions, which leave us cold. The yapping of dogs we shall not stoop to answer; we are marching forward and doing quite well, thank you.

And now let us come to the point. We shall print plenty of news in Dziennik Chicagoski this coming year. We shall print two novels, one taken from Reymont's trilogy, the third volume, and the other a novel by Lada, which should prove very interesting, since its theme is of current interest. Further, we have a whole string of splendid short stories, bought exclusively for us, which we shall print one after the other in our short story section. In the near future we shall begin to print a new play for the use of our amateur dramatic clubs. Finally, we have already begun to publish in our paper the history of the United States, written exclusively

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for us by Dr. Ladislas Wayda, a work that fully deserves the great interest which it has awakened. This is the second work by this highly esteemed author to be published by our paper; we remind our readers that last year we serialized his letters written on his voyage to Australia, entitled "Under the Southern Cross".

We have also introduced a whole series of valuable departments in our paper, as for instance, the Woman's Department, the Children's Department, the Economic Department, the Literary and Scientific Section, and others. In the section of the paper devoted to current news we have introduced new features to mention only "The Last Mail" printed daily, in which information received by mail, mostly from Poland, is printed on the same day on which it is received. Our "News from Poland" is, at present, unquestionably the most complete collection of information, beginning with the most important and ending with least valuable news. Further, in "News from the Press" we print small news items gathered from the Polish and the foreign press. All this gives to our readers the contents not of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 4, 1922.

one but literally of several newspapers.

Finally, we must mention our section of local news, which has been enlarged to include short biographies under the title "Our own", sketches of the lives of prominent personages who have made valuable contributions to our community, and who are old friends of our paper. Here we shall also print serially the history and, the Description of the Polish neighborhoods and parishes in Chicago.

The Health Section will be continued as before.

Several local newspapers, imitating us, tried not only to introduce a similar department but even to "beat" us, if possible, but those ambitious attempts proved futile and resulted in complete failure. We have enumerated only some of the present attractions of the Dziennik Chicagoski. We have not exhausted them, and we have not finished our innova-

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tions. We have others in reserve, and we do not lack the ingenuity requisite for inventing more. In this respect we do not fear that any competitor will "beat" us with all his bag of tricks.

Every issue of our Dziennik Chicagoski will be an attraction for our readers because of its form and its pleasant and varied surprises. We shall spare neither expense nor labor. It's up to you to read it.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1921.

THE OLDEST AND THE NEWEST

The daily recently founded in Chicago, which out of its own conceit endeavors to hide intellectual deficiency and which treats all warnings, advice, and censorship of other Polish daily papers in Chicago in a comical manner, made an unusual discovery and revelation in a recent number. It contended that one of the oldest Polish daily papers in Chicago pads the date on the news received from abroad, virtually making dispatches that are three weeks old carry a present date line.

It is very gratifying to know that there is such a sentinel in the field of Polish journalism. Much nerve-racking time must be spent to find this discrepancy in the date line of foreign dispatches. Such precautionary measures may be well and good but it presumably casts its attack on one

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1921.

particular paper. A publication that is in its infancy has many points to learn about the trade. This infant of the press has overlooked the fact that the father of the Polish dailies has always given a date line to all foreign dispatches. But apparently that is its method of attack on this particular paper; at the same time it overlooks the stories of the yellow journals.

If this daily paper can understand we will try to explain the treatment of news bulletins from abroad. The date that appears on news from Poland is not unethical because the date line signifies when the news was received by that particular paper.

What would this bellicose paper say to the fact that the Herald and Examiner printed news from London dated December 1, which bore news of what happened in Persia - not three weeks ago but seven?

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1921.

If this belligerent daily is so concerned with the ethics of the press it should not let this fact go by without sending the Examiner a sharp reprimand for its gross error.

We are sorry to devote so much space to this incident; however, we anticipate that these few words will enlighten the dark corners and narrow mind of this infant of the press.

In the future, if any person connected with this daily paper is confronted with a problem or misunderstands some point of journalism let him call at our office and one of our "older" editors will be glad to enlighten him.

K. W.



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Dziennik ZJednoczenia - Vol. 25 - No. 60
October 19, 1921



A LETTER FROM A SUBSCRIBER

Erie, Pa. October 10, 1921

Dear Mr. Editor -

Since I have received the first number of a true Catholic paper, I cannot afford to be without one. I came to the conclusion that the information given by your paper, concerning either our adopted America or our motherland across the seas, is unquestionably the latest; besides it is presented in a popular form, easy to understand by all. It is my opinion that a newspaper edited in this manner will exert a very good influence over our countrymen and will help them to form a very good conception of matters concerning every Pole. It ought to be a most ardent wish of every one that this paper should be a welcome guest in every Polish home.

Let merciful God pour His blessings upon this well-begun work, that the good seed planted by this Catholic newspaper should fall upon a good soil and bring good fruit.

Rev. Augustin Bina
C. M.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 25, No. 59, October 19, 1921

(EDITORIAL) THE PRESS ABOUT OUR NEWSPAPER

Our newspaper, the Dziennik Zjednoczenia is a success.

We announce this fact with a great satisfaction and pride.

True Polish patriots and good Catholics appreciate the appearance of such a newspaper as Dziennik Zjednoczenia; they prove this by their letters of praise to our editors.

The opinion about our paper, for which we care most, has been expressed by those who have a great influence in one community and who know something about the matter.

For this great appreciation we are thankful to our patriotic Polish clergy. Such words of praise and appreciation give us an encouragement and strength to fight the evil, which is being spread among our people in America by the subversive elements.



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What is the attitude of the Polish American press towards our newspaper?

From the material which we have on hand in our office now, we judge that our "colleagues of the pen" consider our newspaper one of the most influential and respected organs of our nationality.

Other newspapers, related to us spiritually and ideally, compliment us, and none offer any serious criticism. However, our newspaper is the "salt of the earth and a thorn in the side" of our Polish American subverters. They have shown very plainly their great displeasure. They care more for the pocket books than the souls of their adherents. They never commit the sin of discrimination between right and wrong.

The leftists' press in general, expressed uneasiness, for they know that they will have a hard battle to fight, for our newspaper will have some very convincing arguments which cannot be easily contradicted by any silly phraseology, because our argument will be based on facts.



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We know the subverters and their deeds very well and this knowledge is very painful to them.

The editors of the leftists' press calling themselves progressives try to ridicule us but do not offer any constructive criticism.

Frankly speaking, the whole subversive press is losing a lot of sleep on account of our newspaper.

We thank our colleagues very kindly for devoting so much of their time to our newspaper.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XIV, No. 33, Sept. 23, 1921.

DEDICATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS AND THE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
OF DZIEŃNIK ZJEDNOCZENIA

There was a very beautiful celebration yesterday, Sept. 22, 1921, at the new headquarters of Dziennik Zjednoczenia (Polish Union Daily). It was the dedication of the enlarged headquarters and the printing establishment of Karłowolski, which are now being occupied by Dziennik Zjednoczenia.

The speeches given by the chaplain, the president, the editor, and the vice-president of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union made a very profound impression upon the participants.

There is a great ardor for work and willingness to serve the immigration. Mr. John F. Smulski, the president of the Polish National



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XIV, No. 2, Sept. 23, 1921.

Department, took active part at the banquet.

The first number of Dziennik Zjednoczenia appeared right after 10 P. M. on Sept. 22, 1921. An hour later Rev. E. Celichowski, the chaplain of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, and Mr. M. Piotrowski, the president of the Union, entered the editorial offices of our paper. There were also present other officers of the Union, the editors and friends of our organization and the newly founded paper.

The Chaplain's Talk. After the dedication of the headquarters and the printing press, Rev. Cichowski, the chaplain of the Union, delivered a short talk to the participants, stressing the great importance of the newly established newspaper, the chief supporter of the laws protecting our poor working people.

Not only the American chauvinists, but also other perverting elements



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are trying to warp the traditional adherence of our people to their faith and country; to make them a prey of fate in the struggle for existence. The newly established newspaper must protect the Polish spirit and Polish language and stand guard over that lofty adherence of our people to the Roman-Catholic faith. The editors of this paper ought to work zealously in this direction, cooperating, rejecting all personal interests and caring only for the welfare of the community.

The words of the chaplain made a profound impression upon the listeners; his faith in the mission of the new propagator of the true Catholic and Polish principles filled the hearts of the listeners with a strong faith and assurance that our paper will fulfill its mission.

The Resolution of the Editors. Mr. Z. Stefanowicz, the head editor of our paper, then took the stand and assured the listeners that with

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the cooperation of his well qualified co-workers, he will be able to fulfill his mission. He did not make any extraordinary promises.

Mrs. Agnes Klawiter, the vice-president of the Union, also spoke wishing the new paper success and stating that the women members of the Union are proud of the new paper. Mr. H. Piotrowski, president of the Union, spoke about the dangers caused by the subversive elements in Polish communities.

The final speaker was Mr. Peter Rostenkowski, ex-president of the Union.

The celebration was ended by the banquet at the Lavel Restaurant.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 38, Sept. 23, 1921.

DZIENNIK ZJEDNOCZENIA ACCEPTED SYMPATHETICALLY
BY LOCAL AMERICAN PRESS

The Chicago Tribune, the Herald and Examiner, and the American greeted our new paper very sympathetically. They are glad on account of our opposition to atheism, immorality, bolshevism, and all other social evils so dangerous to our democratic form of government in the United States and civilization.

They predict that the circulation of our newspaper will reach 100,000 due to the patronage of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, and the whole Polish immigration.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 37, Sept. 22, 1921. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

THE INITIAL NUMBER OF DZIENNIK ZJEDNOCZENIA (POLISH UNION DAILY)

We are here. We live. We speak. We are going ahead.

We have begun our work in the name of God. We are ready for the fight.

We extend our greetings to the four million Poles in America. We greet cordially the hundred thousand members of our Polish Roman-Catholic Union. We render homage to the Republic of Poland.

We ask the Polish clergy, Polish cultured groups, Polish youth, the whole Polish community, for their cooperation in our constructive work.

The questions are: Why are we here? Whither are we going? What battle are we going to fight? What work have we begun? Same as any other newspaper.

The Polish Union Daily must describe its program, reveal its purpose,

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 37, Sept. 22, 1921. (ILL) PROJ. 30275

so the public will know with whom it deals. We are in a better situation than many newspapers, because the public knows us. The ideals of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union, the publisher of this paper, are not strange to any one. The ideals of our organization are closely connected with the ideals of the Polish Union Daily; we will not abandon them, but spread them among the masses and make them more prominent.

We are here because such is the will of the public expressed at the conventions of our organization. We are here to spread enlightenment among the people, to serve with good advice, to unite, to create national strength. We are here to spread the doctrine of mutual aid, to inform others what is going on in the world, to encourage good work in the nation, to propagate healthy democratic principles and to make good citizens for this country.

And, will we go?

Yes! We will follow the straight and narrow road. No partisan influence.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 37, Sept. 22, 1921. (121) PROCL. 3076

No personal interests, and no promises of the enemies shall change our course. We are with the people and for the people.

There is a great field for a Polish Catholic newspaper. There are many neglected Polish settlements. Our young generation is cared for by people of other nationalities, and they present our case in a bad light; they split us into small parties. Our Catholic camp is not united. There is too much jealousy and hatred among us, too much artifice. We complain about the Catholic strength, but at the same time we are weakening it by our separated, egoistical action. All that should be counteracted. We will go to all Polish homes, to the old and the young. We desire to establish friendship with all American Poles. We are not in political business. We do not worship false gods. We stand by that which is good.

We said that we are ready for the fight. What fight? This is interesting. We are to unite and join together on one side, and fight on the other. Perhaps this needs some explanation.

In order to accomplish something good, it is necessary to remove all

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 37, Sept. 22, 1921. (ALL) PROJ. 30275

obstacles. In other words, if one decides to unite society, he must first remove everything that leads towards disruption. We intend to do the same thing. We will oppose all egoism and all subversion in order to bring a cooperation in the desired direction. With what means we shall fight the evil only future can tell. To be sure, we will not use any unfair methods. We will adopt Christian principles in our dealings. We would rather fight with a good example than with a sword.

Our masterpiece will be a great Polish Catholic newspaper in America, very popular, will read and properly understood. We will endeavor to improve this masterpiece every day. It would be impossible to occupy at once the height which we intend to attain. Anyhow, we are putting out a newspaper which is equal to any Polish newspaper and better than some of them. In other words, we are creating a masterpiece which all members of our Polish Roman-Catholic Union may be proud of.

We cannot present our whole program here. We will do this every day.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXV, No. 37, Sept. 22, 1921.

(ILL) PROJ 3027A

Every word, every sentence appearing in our columns will be the expression of our program. Therefore, we ask you to read it every day. Let our newspaper be a permanent guest in every Polish Catholic home.

We are entering into the field of journalism with great faith in our success and the future. We anticipate and hope for the help of God and good people. Onward with faith is our slogan.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia (Polish Union Daily) is a non-partisan newspaper in respect to America and Poland.

What is the meaning of this? It means that the actions of the publisher are not controlled by any political party. The Polish Union Daily is and will be an impartial newspaper. It does not depend on either the Republican or Democratic parties in America. It has its own judgment of their actions and will support any party whenever it sees fit to do so.

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However, this does not mean that the Polish Union Daily will not be interested in the political affairs of American parties. Indeed, it will report everything of interest that is going on, so its readers can form their own opinions. The same attitude will be held in regard to the political parties in Poland. The Polish Union Daily is not and will not be controlled by any political party of Poland.

We have explained our non-partisanship.

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Narod Polski, Sept. 14, 1921.

THE DZIENNIK ZJEDNOCZENIA



The Dziennik Zjednoczenia, will appear on the twenty-second day of September. Only a few days separates us from the great day when the long anticipated Dziennik Zjednoczenia will appear. This will happen next Thursday, the twenty-second day of September 1921. It will be a memorable day in the history of the Polish, Roman-Catholic Union of America.

Brother, a great happiness will come into our ranks. We will have our own daily paper. Do we realize what it means? Our very own, not somebody else's.. One that is not hostile toward us; not capitalistic, not socialistic, not perverting, not sexless, or sexy but, our own, healthful, well meaning, our dear, Polish, Catholic paper.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 30, 1918.

NEWS OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN PRESS

The Polish-American press, with the small exception of a few journals on which, it seems, the censor's scissors take the place of editors, has dedicated volumes in behalf of the recent all-Polish convention in Detroit. Thirty-five newspapers were represented at this convention; of this number five were dailies, and the others were weeklies or monthlies. Included in this number are also three newspapers of the opposing faction. These three wrote little during the convention itself. They simply noted the facts. When the convention was over, they stretched these facts, often even introducing falsehoods, and they wish to subject the facts to their low private purposes.

The most space was devoted to matters of the all-Polish convention and to the Polish cause promoted by the Polish National Department by the following Polish dailies: Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dziennik Narodowy, Dziennik Chicagoski, Polish Daily Record, The Pole in America, and Free Poland. The convention

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 30, 1918.

had a marked influence upon these newspapers, since they discuss seriously the various measures adopted by it.

Of the weekly publications the following express themselves favorably and enthusiastically about the all-Polish convention: Zgoda, The Polish Nation, The Home Fireside, and The Friend of the People. Many papers have failed to send copies of their issues to the Polish National Department, and it is therefore difficult to determine their position, although it is certain that they wish the cause well. The Polish National Department therefore requests these publications to send their copies to its office that a proper estimate of their views may be made.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 20, 1918.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE
STANISLAUS SZWAJKART

The funeral of Stanislaus Szwajkart, late editor in chief of Dziennik Chicagoski, on which he had worked for more than a quarter of a century, was held on Saturday, May 18.. The funeral was held from the home of the deceased at 2747 Ballou Street to St. Hyacinth's Church in Avondale. After Requiem Mass had been celebrated by the Reverend John Zdechlik, pastor of the church, the body was taken to the Polish-Bohemian St. Adalbert cemetery. The body was interred in the Szwajkart family lot.

The funeral was impressive but unpretentious, for in accordance with the deceased's wishes, there were no flowers or wreaths. Present at the funeral were the family of the deceased, many of his friends, and representatives of the press and of the organizations and committees in which Szwajkart had been active. The organizations represented were: The Polish National Department, the Polish Central Relief Committee, the Polish Roman-Catholic Union,

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 20, 1918.

the Polish Alma Mater, Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dziennik Chicagoski, Dziennik Narodowy, the office of the clerk of the Municipal court, [A. I.] Danisch and many others.

The Polish National Alliance was represented by Casimir Zychlinski, president; J. Magdiarz, treasurer; Mrs. M. Milewski and Mrs. M. Sakowski, directors. Dziennik Zwiaskowy was represented by A. Lokanski, S. Orpiszewski, F. Szczerbowski, and K. Grabowski. The Polish Army Recruiting Center II was represented by ten recruiting officers and volunteers of the Polish Army.

A great many Polish priests participated in the funeral ceremonies, and Archbishop Mundelein was also among those present in church. More than seventy automobiles formed the funeral cortege.

Eulogies were delivered at the cemetery by the Reverends W. Zapala and F. Gordon, and by N. L. Piotrowski.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 18, 1918.

SUCH IS THE LIFE OF A NEWSPAPERMAN

(Editorial)

One more mound has arisen. Not over one of those thousands who merely live and die in this world, but over one of those few, those very few whose profession and workshop are their hearts and minds.

That heart stopped beating suddenly--as if struck by lightning. It had worked too hard, it had endured too much, it had been beating too hard and fast for years, trying to awaken the hearts of others to a faster tempo for Poland and the Polish cause. A cable of the strongest steel will break if too great a strain is placed upon it; a human heart will fail much sooner and especially the heart of a Polish-American journalist. The heart of a Polish-American journalist becomes a synthesis of emotions, an arena of hopeless spiritual struggle; it hides within itself despair and disappointment; it endures the ill

WPA (ILL.) PHOTOGRAPH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 18, 1918.

will and stupidity of people, but despite this, it struggles continuously, constantly endeavoring to be the guiding light, the directing force or, at least, the right hand of every good effort. For the public, the journalist must always present a calm and cheerful exterior, striving always to maintain, at least externally, an indestructible faith in the future--his heart is forced to work beyond human strength; when finally it begins to seem as if the goal is being attained, that heart breaks, for there is no material on earth that can stand so great a strain over a prolonged period of time.

That is why the first editor of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jerome Jablonski, died of heart failure, as did Casimir Neuman, late editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, and Stanislaus Slisz, late editor in chief of Polak w Ameryce (The Pole in America). And many other Polish-American journalists have died of heart failure, the latest of whom was Stanislaus Sz wajkart, editor in chief of Dziennik Chicagoski. They lived by their hearts, worked with their hearts, and finally, their hearts failed them.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 18, 1918.

They leave this life one after another without receiving the slightest recognition during their lifetime, for it is a known fact that heartfelt effort is never repaid in kind. They do not even receive the pay that the world is accustomed to give to skilled workmen in the trades. They work for fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years, plodding tirelessly under the journalistic yoke, working both for themselves and others, gaining fame and fortune for other people while, though they themselves become experts, since they put the whole of their knowledge gained both in schools and in life into their work, they are not even as well paid as the average carpenter, bricklayer, or locksmith. Even a mere petty politician, even in the first year of his "administration," is awarded valuable gifts by his fellow workers, although he has not yet performed a single service. In vain does the newspaperman work for everyone, in vain does he tear away at his own strength, in vain does he try to raise the general level of the public, to guard its rights, to lead it to a path by which it can win the respect of others, to help it materially. No one gives him--this laborer who does his work every single day in every single field--a thought.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 18, 1918.

Not only does no one recognize his worth, not only is he not singled out, but that public, in its incomprehensible blindness, demands that the newspaperman work for "buttons" [Translator's note: Psie Pieniadze (dog's money)], giving everything that he has within himself and without.

It is no wonder then, that every Polish-American journalist dies of heart failure after surviving at best twenty years in the nerve-wracking editorial yoke.

The late Stanislaus Sz wajkart was relatively better situated, for the newspaper that he edited at least pays its editors a decent salary. To tell the truth, however, today a two-hundred-dollar monthly salary for an editor who endeavors to participate in every important phase of social and national life, is a ridiculously small honorarium as compared with the salaries paid their principal journalists by Americans, or every other community. The Polish newspaperman understands, however, that we are a nation of wanderers, and so

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 18, 1918.

does not make great demands. But he wants to live at least on the same level as the average skilled workman, and he has a right to demand that society, in which and for which he works with his brain, heart, and all his strength, give him at least some small recognition for his efforts. Unfortunately, our public does not yet understand sacrifice, it does not understand giving oneself to a cause, and does not know how to appreciate these things. And so even our best and most earnest workers sometimes become bitter and embittered, forgotten and disdained, and since they cannot accumulate even a modest fortune, they pass away quietly, suddenly, and as nervously as they lived, and, overworked, they take with them to the grave all their regrets, pretensions, and all the difficulties of a life spent working not for themselves but for others.

Such is the life of a newspaperman.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 1, 1918.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

With today's issue of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, we open our commerce and industry section. Commerce and industry can rightfully be regarded as the foundation upon which depend the strength and growth of every nation. The United States is the best example of this. It is a large country and a great nation, and although it cannot boast of a great many deserving men in the field of science and invention [sic], it is at any rate the common peoples' dream, especially the common people of Europe.

The people who struggle the hardest for existence seek the things that will best satisfy their needs. It is not strange, then, that the masses have been emigrating from Europe for decades, nay centuries, to settle in America. America is the land of labor, and wherever there is labor there is industry, a highly developed commerce, and prosperity.

The same things that are said of America can be said of England and Germany, the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 1, 1918.

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people of which countries also emigrate to the United States; not, however, to make a living at hard labor, but with the idea of getting rich quickly, which can most easily be done in a country where there is a great demand not only for labor but for people with energy, courage, and a knowledge of commerce and industry. To such individuals this country is open: to some it provides a means of livelihood; to others, an opportunity to get rich. Both the first and the second--that is, the influx of laborers and those who work with their brain--are a blessing to this country.

If, at the present time, the United States is called the warring Allies' "bank", that "bank's" wealth was accumulated by labor and creative individuals, among whom we will permit ourselves to include capable businessmen and industrialists.

But in thinking of all this, we [the Poles] ought to stop and consider what part we play in the realm of commerce and industry in this world of prosperity. We ought to consider whether our Polish element is really fortunate in this country. If it is, then why? And if not, why not?

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 1, 1918.

With sorrow, we must admit that thus far we have gained neither the wealth nor the importance achieved by other national groups--groups smaller in number than ours. Our development here has not been normal. We are not gaining those things that give a nation strength and importance, and so it is not strange that the Polish element here cannot be said to be fortunate. To see that this is true, one need but look into the emaciated faces of Polish laborers, or to see a Polish community and compare it with neighborhoods populated by other nationalities.

Physical labor itself does not bring contentment or happiness to an individual or to a society. The Poles work mostly at hard labor, though there are a few doctors and lawyers, and here and there a few struggling businessmen.

It is of these last, of our business and industry, that we will write in this section. America is a country of unusual experiments, a country of unusual opportunities, a country of good fortune to people who are intelligent, courageous, enterprising, hard-working, and energetic; American businessmen and

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industrialists have these qualities. Americans are the descendants of those European pioneers, those brave people who faced the dangers of the trip across the ocean, who fought the Indians, who accomplished everything by industry and enterprise.

We came later. We came at a time when they already had everything, when they owned rich mines and factories and business enterprises of all sorts. And what happened to us? We harnessed ourselves to work, and we are contented to have a livelihood, shelter, food, clothes, and so on. We are satisfied with our condition, and we never stop to think how these people acquired such wealth and prosperity; we never consider imitating or competing with them. And an experiment of this sort, even if it would not help us, could at least do us no harm. If we studied the lives of these wealthy Americans, these owners of large factories and business enterprises, we would find that a majority of them are not men who inherited wealth, but men who acquired it themselves through work, education, thrift, and enterprise. As we can see, those are attributes that we also have. There is no lack of thrifty and hard-working people among us.

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Perhaps we have fewer among us who are educated in business and industry; perhaps we have fewer daring and enterprising men, but if we felt like examining the career of the manufacturer or store owner for whom we work, the ambition and possibly the ability and means of accomplishing the same thing would come to us. There must only be the desire; one must only know that there is something that one can understand and do.

Conditions are bad among us, and we are far behind other national groups that are smaller in numbers than we, and as national groups are younger than we. Conditions ought to be better, however, and it is toward this end that we are instituting a commercial and industrial section in the columns of our paper. The purpose of the articles in this section will be to encourage work and thought along the lines we have discussed rather than to present news from the commercial world, or dry statistics which no one, especially those not engaged in business, would be interested in.

It is the time now to consider what will happen after the war, what awaits us

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and our country. We must consider what awaits our people here, and how we should apply ourselves so that we can progress with the times and keep pace with other national groups; so that even if we cannot be equal to the foremost we will not be behind nations that are less developed culturally than we are.

Business of any kind cannot be considered without capital. The question arises, then, Where shall we get that capital? There is no lack of examples of how to obtain capital--the Americans have given us those. The Americans, whose example we shall follow, have, in creating building and loan, insurance, benefit, and similar organizations, shown us how to raise the necessary capital for industrial organization and to draw profit from it. Partnerships, corporations, syndicates, and trusts are all commercial and industrial organizations that have created the wealth in this country, bringing wealth to a few individuals and attracting the masses of workingmen from Europe. In a word, they are examples of how we can accumulate great masses of capital and draw profit from them, thereby enriching ourselves and the country we live in.

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But in order to remain in contact with what has already been done in this field, this section will concern itself partly with Polish businessmen's organizations which, although they do not accomplish much, have done and are doing something at, least, in the field of Polish-American business enterprise.

In recent times, the Polish Association of Businessmen and Industrialists especially has become more active in raising capital, one result of which is the Associated Polish Traders and Importers Corporation, incorporated under the laws of Illinois at \$100,000. At present this corporation has been successfully selling its shares among the Polish grocers. In the near future, we can expect it to develop into a great wholesale food concern. Last Sunday, this corporation held a celebration at Walsh's Hall, which was attended by all right-thinking businessmen. From the speeches made by Z. Ulanowski, Krzeslowski, S. Jakiel, Perlowski, and Flaczynski, the consensus appears to be that everyone feels the need of greater co-operation among the Poles in the field of business and industry.

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ANNIVERSARY DINNER AT THE [POLISH] PRESS CLUB

The dinner sponsored by the Alliance publications in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Dziennik Zwiazkowy was held on Saturday at the Polish Press Club on Pierce Avenue. All of the employees of the editorial, administrative, and printing departments were present. Altogether, there were about sixty participants, among whom was a guest, Thaddeus Wronski, who is visiting Chicago. N. K. Zlotnicki, a director of the Polish National Alliance, was chosen toastmaster. He delivered a short address in behalf of the Central Administration, after which he called upon the heads of each department of Dziennik Zwiazkowy for a few words. J. Olbinski, general manager of the Alliance publications, delivered the following address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen! In the first place, I would like to express my great joy in having lived to see this happy moment when together with the many

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employees present here who have contributed their efforts and their labor to the growth of Dziennik Zwiazkowy from the very beginning, I can observe this tenth anniversary of the founding of our paper. And we can celebrate this anniversary with greater joy and happiness because we have placed our Dziennik Zwiazkowy on a higher level than that attained by any other daily paper twice as old as ours. Today, our paper has the largest circulation, the best equipped printing department, and, what is most important, it has, in addition to an established following, a large cash capital which assures it independence and a safe future.

"But we reached this state only after great efforts and after overcoming great obstacles. Catastrophe threatened us several times during the course of ten years. Already at the very founding of the paper, things did not go as we had planned. Even though the convention in Baltimore approved the establishment of Dziennik Zwiazkowy by a great majority, members of the Alliance in Chicago as well as those elsewhere did not support it as they should have and as had been expected. The number of subscribers was not

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large enough to sustain the paper. In addition to this, opponents and competitors of Dziennik Zwiazkowy tried in every way possible to destroy this newcomer in the field of journalism. There is probably no other newspaper in the world that has been exposed to such chicanery and persecution. You will admit that under such conditions it was difficult to work at expanding Dziennik Zwiazkowy. Then, too, there was a lack of experienced help in the administrative department. Besides the bookkeeper, I was practically the only one who was familiar with the publishing business--I had no capable and experienced assistants. I had to open letters myself, take in money, take care of correspondence, run the treasury, pay out money, give orders, and keep an eye on the entire business. In a short time, I saw that ruin threatened us, and I informed the Alliance authorities to that effect. They appointed a new manager. Under the new manager, it was possible, though not without great effort, to avert catastrophe, but even then Dziennik Zwiazkowy's existence was uncertain. It was necessary to be extremely diligent and careful. Almost five years of strenuous effort was

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necessary before we could relax and regard Dziennik Zwiazkowy as firmly established.

"In the succeeding years, there were disturbances that three times brought us into real trouble. The first was when the Central Administration reduced the subscription rate to two dollars. This proved to be an unwise step, and we were soon forced to return to the previous rate of three dollars. The second was at the beginning of the European war. The circulation of Dziennik Zwiazkowy had jumped within three months to 52,000. We were all extremely pleased over this rapid growth, but in the meantime this expansion fairly shook our foundations. Subscriptions do not in themselves cover the costs of publishing. New efforts were necessary, new agents and premiums had to be established, advertising rates had to be increased, the paper enlarged. After a year, we returned to normal. A third time was a year and a half ago, when the price of paper and printing materials increased almost threefold. What saved us then was the immediate increase of our subscription rates to four dollars, the extension of our paper contract for almost nine months longer

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at the old price, and reducing the size of the paper.

"Today, when the price of paper is more moderate, our circulation moderately high, our volume of advertising fairly large, and the advertising rates sufficient, we not only stand on firm financial ground, being able to meet all expenses, but we can effect considerable economies. This was proved last year, when we saved more than twenty thousand dollars. The capital that we are now accumulating must be used for the erection of a new Alliance building for Dziennik Zwiaskowy, and for new machinery. At the present time, we are too crowded; we need more space: we need our own building. We also need new machines for folding newspapers, and it will soon be necessary to consider the purchase of a new rotary press, for the old one will have outlived its usefulness in a few years. These are the things we are saving money for.

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"Thus I have given you a sketch of the administrative department's activities.

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It should be added that we never kept any regular hours, but worked ten and twelve, and sometimes fourteen hours a day, without additional pay. Great efforts were necessary, and there were many difficulties. More than once, I spent sleepless nights worrying about the consequences, for as general manager I would be held responsible. That strenuous labor had its effect on my nerves; it made my hair white, and it certainly did not add any years to my life. Despite all this, I am very happy to have lived to see this moment, happy that I can see the results of our mutual effort. No matter how hard things were, there was always enough money for salaries and even for advances.

"In the face of constant difficulties and a constant pulling to make ends meet for almost ten years, today's success and sound financial condition seem to me to be a beautiful dream, and I am afraid that I will awaken to face stark reality. Fortunately, it is not a dream, but reality itself!

"I now turn to you, my colleagues of the administrative and editorial

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departments, of the printing department, to you who from the very beginning have worked with me as well as to those of you who joined us later. I will ~~name~~ no one, for then I should have to name everybody--all of you have worked sincerely, perseveringly, and zealously, and all of you are entitled to equal acknowledgment. Accept the thanks of your old chief for your hard and diligent work. The creation of great things always presents difficulties and requires sacrifices, and we, by our efforts, have created a truly great thing, for we have sustained and made permanent the Alliance's daily newspaper. With the creation of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, the Polish National Alliance freed itself of partisan influence; it no longer needs anybody's good favor--it has its own champion and defender in every need. We nurtured and put this giant on his feet!

"Once more, my sincere thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen. Long live the Polish National Alliance! Long live Dziennik Zwiazkowy!"

The company spent a few hours in pleasant conversation, and even the fear

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of another snowstorm that might prevent them from reaching their homes at a "decent" hour, did not prevent the participants from having a good time, and from recalling memories from the first days of Dziennik Zwiaskowy's existence.

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THE PRESS AND CIVILIZATION

Of the factors in civilization and in the growth of nations, perhaps the most important is the press. The press is a living mirror of contemporary life and culture; it faithfully reflects all of the events and occurrences in the everyday life of nations and communities.

In ancient times, when printing and newspapers were yet unknown,....criers announced the decisions and commands of the king to the people in the market place. Later, criers in the larger cities also announced court cases and the more important events. In some German and French towns this custom has survived until the present times. Special criers announce the news, decisions of the local government, lost articles and so on. Criers were used in Italy also for the same purposes, and not until the advent of printing did their numbers begin to grow smaller.

Journalism has a great significance in the life and the development of

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IV nations. It is really difficult to imagine modern society without the press, without news and daily newspapers. Large publishers issue several editions each day for the purpose of supplying the public with up-to-the-minute news in either political matters, international affairs, or local occurrences.

However, in addition to these daily papers that deal primarily with matters of immediate importance, events of daily life, there are a great many weekly and monthly periodicals that are devoted to science, art, and other special subjects, including trade publications that have a great significance in, and influence on, the development of civilization in the nations of the world.

Daily papers, prepared in feverish haste daily or even several times daily, are not able to satisfy all the needs of the reading public; they cannot pause in their mad scramble for news long enough to ponder over a given question or subject for any length of time; then, too, they do not have

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IV enough space in their columns for lengthy discussions, for every column inch in a metropolitan paper has its cash value, as publishing costs are exceedingly high, having grown out of all proportion in recent times. It need hardly be mentioned here that especially in war times the cost of printing material--that is, ink, paper, metal, type, and so on, not to mention wages--has gone so high that a publisher who is to make both ends meet--profits are now out of the question--has to scrimp and scrape in order to keep his paper going and satisfy his readers. .

Journalism and Business

It should be mentioned here that one of the principle tasks of a daily, weekly, or monthly publication, in addition to education of the great masses of readers and the dissemination of culture, is to contribute to the commercial development of a given society, if the businessmen of that society properly understand their own task.

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Unfortunately, our Polish businessmen, here as well as in Poland, are not yet fully aware that a daily or weekly paper is the best means of telling the public of their products or of their services. Only a small number of businessmen advertise regularly in daily, weekly, or monthly periodicals; the majority still advertise in the old ways, that is, by word of mouth, by window display, or, as is still practiced in small towns and in outlying districts of larger cities, by "barkers" who recommend the stores' wares to passersby.

Those who discovered what large profits advertising in the press brings, and how many people read well-written advertisements, have come to the conclusion that business cannot be conducted without advertisements, that is, without the press.

The daily paper is a man's friend. It greets him the first thing in the morning at his coffee, and is the last to bid him good night when he lays down to rest. Without the newspaper it would be difficult for a man

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IV to get along in the world, if he is at all interested in current events, and if he is at all interested in life. One reads the news from abroad, another the feature articles, a third reads advertisements, a fourth reads only the headlines, others glance over the local news items--but everybody reads something in the newspapers.

The Polish people in America have at their service a great number of publications. At present, there are sixteen Polish daily papers in America, besides the weeklies. The average reader in Poland, however, differs greatly in every respect from the average Polish reader in America. In Poland, it is said that a reader who buys or subscribes to a newspaper reads it, so to speak, "from cover to cover".....It is different with the average reader in America. He reads several papers, glancing at headlines, telegrams or local news and letting it go at that. The average reader rarely reads editorials. Usually, only a certain class of reader gives the editorials any attention.

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Early History of Journalism

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Polish Newspapers in America

Polish journalism in America dates back to the year 1863, when the political paper, Echo z Polski (Echo from Poland) was founded in New York. The first issue of this little paper appeared on June 1, 1863. It possessed a character entirely different from that of the present-day Polish-American papers, since it was the political organ of the Polish immigrants here. It was devoted entirely to political agitation and at that time the principle topic of discussion was the insurrection [of 1863]. The first numbers of the paper were printed by Schriftgeisser and Picker, who had their shop on Nassau Street in New York. At first, Echo z Polski was issued three times a month, later weekly. The first numbers of the little paper indicate that the Polish cause had a great many friends in America at that time. According to the Reverend W. Kruszka in his "History of Polish Journalism

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IV in America", American contributions of money to the Polish cause poured into the offices of the paper.

Despite the support that the paper received, it collapsed in April of 1865, and from that year until 1870 there was no Polish paper in America. In that year Orzel Polski (The Polish Eagle) was founded in Washington, Missouri, and it was this paper that really laid the foundation for Polish journalism in America. It had none of the characteristics of its predecessor, Echo. It was not a political paper, but devoted its columns to local Polish-American affairs, seeking to establish itself on a business basis. The newspaper was issued every two weeks, and after eleven issues it became a weekly under the name Orzel Bialy (The White Eagle). Soon it was moved from Washington to a town called St. Gertrude [Missouri], where the publisher was given a permit to use the mails. A short time later, the name of the town was changed to Krakow. The first editor of Orzel Bialy was Ignace Wendzinski, who often had to deliver the papers himself, in a farmer's wagon, to the post office in town.

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IV On March 29, 1872, the first number of Pielgrzym (Pilgrim), a weekly, appeared in Union, Missouri. Its publisher was John Barzynski. Instead of competing with Orzel Bialy, the Pilgrim united with it and the publishers of these two first Polish papers in America formed a corporation. However, Orzel Bialy ceased to exist on May 6, 1872, while the Pilgrim continued to be issued regularly. After surviving a great many difficulties, the Pilgrim was finally moved to Detroit, Michigan, in 1874, where, under the name Gazeta Polska Katolicka (Polish Catholic Gazette) it grew rapidly.

In March in 1872, almost at the same time of the founding of the Pilgrim, the newspaper Swoboda (Freedom) appeared in New York. It was published by Tomicki and became the official organ of the "Union of Poles." About forty numbers of this paper appeared.

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Polish Newspapers in Chicago

In 1873, the first Polish paper in Chicago, Gazeta Polska (Polish Gazette) was founded. It was a weekly, founded by W. Dyniewicz who ran a book shop in Chicago. The first issue of the Polish Gazette appeared on October 23.

The second paper to appear in Chicago was Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette), modeled after the Pilgrim. The corporation that published this paper consisted of the late Barzysnki, W. F. Smulski, and his son, John Smulski. In the year 1875, the Polish Catholic Gazette was also moved from Detroit to Chicago.

In 1876, another Polish paper, called Przyjaciel Ludu (Friend of the People), was started in Chicago. It was moved to Milwaukee in May 1879. For the next few years, this paper experienced many difficulties. It changed ownership several times, wasted itself on internal quarrels, and was finally moved back to Chicago, where it collapsed in 1884.

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IV During these years, a number of papers arose in New York, among which was the Kuryer Nowojorski (New York Courier) in (1876). It existed for only a short time, for in 1878 it had already disappeared, after having been moved to Brooklyn. In the same year that the Courier collapsed, another paper arose in New York, Ogniwo (The Link), but it too collapsed after two years of existence.

Finally, in 1881, the weekly Zgoda, at present the official organ of the Polish National Alliance, appeared in New York. The first issue appeared on November 23. We will not write of Zgoda in detail here, since the reader will find that paper's history elsewhere in this edition.

In 1885, Gazeta Chicagoski (Chicago Gazette) was started in Chicago, but collapsed the same year. It arose again in 1901 through the efforts of Francis Danisch, but even then it was not able to maintain itself.

In 1884, Gazeta Narodowa arose in Detroit, Michigan, but it too collapsed

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IV in the same year. At this time a number of Polish newspapers were founded, but after a year or two of existence they passed into journalistic history. Among those that existed in Chicago were: Tygodnik Naukowo-Powiesciowy (The Literary and Scientific Weekly), Ziarno (The Seed) (1886-1905), Lekarz Domowy (The Home Physician), Kuryer Chicagoski (The Chicago Courier), Czas (Time), Kropidlo (The Aspergillus), Glos Wolny (Free Voice), and others. Some of these existed two or three years and then disappeared, or merged to make larger publishing houses which are still in existence. Such was Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Homeland), which in 1899 became Narod Polski (The Polish Nation).

In 1890 Dziennik Chicagoski was founded in Chicago....and in 1892, Telegraf and Polonia w Ameryce (American Polonia).

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In 1899, Dziennik Narodowy (The National Daily) came into existence in Chicago. From that time on, a great many Polish daily and weekly papers

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IV came into existence in America. Amongst those that survived until the present are: Dziennik Zwiazkowy Zgoda, Kuryer Bostonski, (The Boston Courier), Rekord Codzienny (The Daily Record), Dziennik Dla Wszystkich (Everybody's Daily), Telegram Codzienny (The Daily Telegram), Wolna Polska (Free Poland), and Gwiazda Zachodu (The Star of the West).

As we can see, then, Polish journalism has passed through some very interesting phases, and has played a rather important part in the history of the Polish immigrants in the United States. Unfortunately, lack of space prevents us from describing each publication in detail. We can only say that Polish journalism and its development testify clearly to the intellectual vitality of the Polish element in America, to its increasing struggle for existence, and to its definite advance toward a greater tomorrow.....

Especially in recent times during the World War, the Polish newspapers in America have become great champions of the [Polish] national cause. They should be supported, and the examples they set should be heeded.

Stephen S. Lewental.

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ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF DZIENNIK ZWIAZKOWY

Ten years have passed since the Polish National Alliance called to life that champion of the Alliance and of the Polish national cause, Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

Already a few years before its establishment, the lack was felt of a daily Alliance newspaper that could enter the homes of all Alliance members and help maintain the Polish spirit therein, spread our organization's ideals, and contribute to the growth of that organization.

Our newspaper has filled the need adequately, and it will continue to do so. People may change, but the basic principles upon which the Alliance was founded can never change. Love of our motherland and of our organization will forever remain the criterion by which Dziennik Zwiazkowy will be conducted.

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Therefore, on this tenth anniversary of the founding of the champion of the Polish cause, I express my best wishes for its continued success and further growth; to its staff and all its employees, I offer sincere thanks for their conscientious work.

J. S. Zawilinski,
secretary of the Polish National Alliance

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FIGURES SPEAK LOUDEST

I greet the tenth anniversary of Dziennik Zwiazkowy with real pleasure, for I have always seen and still see in it a powerful instrument in our organizational work. A diplomat once said that, if there were not already a nation of Poles, such a nation would have to be created. The same applies to Dziennik Zwiazkowy--if there were no Dziennik, we would have to create one. Fortunately, our predecessors in office and practically the entire organization reasoned as we do, and, as a result, Dziennik Zwiazkowy is today celebrating the tenth anniversary, not only of its existence but of its fruitful work for the organization of which it has become the official organ.

Since I move about in a world of figures, I like to present my arguments in figures also. I can do so now.

I have no intention of presenting a mathematical statement on Dziennik

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Zwiazkowy's worth, but a few figures that speak for themselves will not be out of the way. In the year 1907, that is, at the time our organization established its daily newspaper, the assets of the Polish National Alliance totalled \$469,233.23. Today, after ten years of Dzeinnik Zwiazkowy's active and energetic aid in organizational work, the assets of the Polish National Alliance total \$3,827,220.43. Ten years ago, our organization had 53,638 members; today, its membership is 126,946. In numbers, then, we expanded almost threefold; in assets, almost eightfold.

Naturally, it is understood that such promising growth in numbers and wealth is not due solely to Dziennik Zwiazkowy. Far from it. In any case, however, our daily newspaper has become a powerful instrument in encouraging some to join our ranks and others to remain in them. Perhaps, in these critical times, the Alliance would not have many members if they were not constantly reminded, through the columns of Dziennik Zwiazkowy, not only of their duties but of the benefits that can be derived from membership in our organization.

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Thus, I wish Dziennik Zwiazkowy the greatest possible development, for the greater and the more influential it becomes the greater and more influential the Polish National Alliance will be among the Poles in America.

Joseph Magdziarz,
treasurer of the Polish National Alliance

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TEN YEARS OF SERVICE FOR THE CAUSE AND FOR POLAND

(Editorial)

Ten years of existence on foreign soil is no mean accomplishment for a Polish daily newspaper. Even in Poland, few daily papers, though supported some times by strong political parties, have been able to exist so long. But perhaps because Dziennik Zwiazkowy has served no party in particular, serving only the Polish cause in its purest sense, or because it has never foresworn its watchwords, following steadily the path laid out by its organizers, it has been able not only to hold its own but also to grow; and considering the years of its existence and the costs of publishing, it is now the richest Polish daily newspaper not only in America but in the whole world.

The political viewpoint of Dziennik Zwiazkowy is completely in accord with that of the Polish National Alliance. Just as the Alliance itself never

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has been and is not a party but an organization for people of any viewpoint, desiring to serve Poland and her cause by unifying the societies here, so has Dziennik Zwiaskowy served these same ideals which had as their goal the good of all the Polish people, rather than of certain groups. Of course, it is understood that with the passing years and with the change of political conditions, that good may have often been seen in trends which at first seemed purely of a national character, but which subsequently changed. In such cases Dziennik Zwiaskowy always withdrew immediately from the surroundings in which it found itself, rid itself of the people who had caused it to deviate from its ideals, and, taking its stand for the nation as a whole rather than for some individual group, it continued its work--in the words of Lincoln--"of the people, by the people, and for the people."

So it was during those memorable years when undercurrents in Poland indicated the necessity of raising a certain armed force. Those were years when diplomatic relations between Austria and Russia were strained to the

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breaking point; it seemed that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary must lead to war with Russia. At that time, there was a possibility that the war might be confined to a struggle between these two nations, for if Germany did not intervene no other country would take up arms. In Poland, therefore, it could clearly be seen that the entire Polish nation ought to support Austria in such a war, and in this way rid itself of at least one conqueror and unite at least in part. On the basis of this supposition which, as a matter of fact, subsequent events proved false, there arose in Poland and among the Poles in America a cry for armed action.

It was at this time that the Falcon fighting units and riflemen, secret military societies, were organized in Galicia and in the Kingdom [Russian Poland]. Everyone wished to participate in this war not only in spirit but actively also. This feeling reached the Poles in America too, and so the Komitet Obrony Narodowej [Committee for National Defense] was organized. Its aim was to support armed action in Poland in every way possible.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

Since this was the political tendency in Poland, Dziennik Zwiazkowy not only supported it but tried even to spread the idea among the masses of Polish people in the United States, so as to broaden it and to give it a foundation. Thus, Dziennik Zwiazkowy faithfully supported the K. O. N. until events began to take on a different form than the accepted political viewpoint seemed to indicate. When the Galician Naczelnny Komitet Narodowy [National Committee] and its American exponent, K. O. N., took on a partisan aspect and ceased to represent the entire nation, Dziennik Zwiazkowy stopped supporting it. And, when the European war broke out, these organizations aligned themselves unrestrictedly with Austria and even Prussia, so this newspaper opposed them.

From that point on Dziennik Zwiazkowy has not changed its position, but has struggled against all those who have tried to force views other than those strictly Polish upon the Poles in America. With the help of other newspapers it scored a singular victory, helping to organize the Poles in America into a strong national unit, out of which emerged the Wyozial Narodowy [National

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

Department] as the chief representative of the Poles in America. Dziennik Zwiazkowy was also powerfully instrumental in organizing the Polish Army and in carrying relief to the innocent war victims in Poland. In advocating a purely Polish position to the masses of its readers, it established through them a conviction that Poland is self-sufficient, that it needs no foreign protectors, that it must be free, independent, and united, and that it must have an outlet to the sea. The political program of the entire Polish element was finally established on these principles; for such is the only program that can and must be followed by the Polish nation in Europe.

To the Polish National Alliance, Dziennik Zwiazkowy became not only the official organ, not only a defender and champion of the first rank, but it also became the greatest propagator of its watchwords and its tendencies. In the course of ten years, it has brought the Alliance tens of thousands of members; while among the members of the Alliance, it has increased and encouraged the desire for knowledge and reading. It has influenced the

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

masses outside the Alliance to a similar degree; for though not members of the Alliance, they learn to love and to serve Poland through Dziennik Zwiazkowy. In this respect, then, the services of Dziennik Zwiazkowy as an educator, as a source of information, and as a director of public opinion have been invaluable.

The best evidence of Dziennik Zwiazkowy's growth during the past ten years is its paid circulation of 50,000. It has over 200,000 readers. It is, therefore, the most widely read Polish daily paper in America, and at the present moment is the greatest Polish daily paper in the world; for while there were in pre-war Poland newspapers that had circulations larger than ours and even, as with Gazeta Grudziacka (Grudziadz Gazette), twice as large, they still were not as widespread as Dziennik Zwiazkowy, nor could they compete with it as far as publishing costs are concerned.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy is also the only Polish paper in America that maintains permanent correspondents in Europe, thanks to whom it has been able to

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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keep the Poles here in touch with Poland in spite of the war that is raging in Europe; all of the other Polish papers in America have profited by this. By developing and improving from year to year, Dziennik Zwiaskowy has had a beneficial effect on the standards of Polish journalism in America, for the other newspapers strive to equal it at least for purposes of competition.

Honor and recognition are due to those who created Dziennik Zwiaskowy and to those who helped to develop it. Today, after ten years, Dziennik Zwiaskowy is an institution so strong that it is not only existing and developing by its own strength, but, in addition, it shows substantial profits at the end of each year. These will help it maintain itself in the future, even when the Polish element here begins a general exodus to a free Poland, leaving only the younger generations which have already become a part of American society. Among the latter Dziennik Zwiaskowy will keep awake the Polish spirit, it will serve as an educator and as their connection with the land of their forefathers.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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THE HISTORY OF DZIENNIK ZWIAZKOWY

IV

Ten years!

Although this is but a short space of time in eternity, yet it was brimful of events, hopes, joys, disappointments, and troubles of various kinds for nations, organizations, families, and, well--for Polish publishers, especially, here in America.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy has existed for only ten years, but it has weathered many storms, it has had many joys and disappointments, it has waged many battles, not only for its own existence, but in defense of Polish, national principles, patriotism, and purely Polish ideals.

It has conquered everything like an undaunted champion, and today Dziennik Zwiazkowy can make a full report of its activity to the Polish people and to the Alliance members; its editors can hold their heads high and with their hands on their hearts say: "We did what we could. We defended a good cause.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G We were successful and we achieved our goal. It is for you, honored
IV readers, to judge whether or not we accomplished our difficult task."

Founding of Dziennik Zwiazkowy

Dziennik Zwiazkowy was founded not for profit, not out of mere caprice, and not to serve individuals at the head of the Polish National Alliance, for these change from time to time; it was founded to satisfy the needs of our organization and to help in the work for our homeland.

Such a great, wealthy, influential organization as the Polish National Alliance needs a daily newspaper for its own interests, to defend itself against unjust attacks, and to present the true facts of what is happening within the organization. Private newspapers, no matter how favorable they may be to the Alliance, cannot do this, for they do not know the true state of affairs within the organization. Private newspapers often made erroneous reports to Alliance members of organization affairs, and produced, perhaps unintentionally, disturbances

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G within our ranks; others, in their zeal to serve the Alliance members,
IV fought unnecessarily with the officers of the organization, which did more harm than good.

The administration of that time [1906], headed by M. B. Steczynski, understood this, and decided to create the daily paper so necessary to the organization's welfare. The weekly Zgoda, grown old in the battle for a good cause, could not satisfy the needs of the Alliance, nor could it repel the attacks made upon the Alliance by its enemies. After all, daily papers could make six attacks, while Zgoda could answer them only once a week.

The meeting of the Central Board of that time, held on may 17, 1906, was a memorable one. It was at this meeting that the vice-president, Michael Rzeszotarski, arose to make the formal motion that the Polish National Alliance establish its own daily newspaper. He said that since the Alliance owned its own building and printing shop, the paper could be published without much additional cost, and that with so many thousands of members the paper should

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G have a sufficient number of subscribers. The motion was carried

IV unanimously, and it was decided to submit the matter in a referendum to the Alliance groups. A. Schreiber, censor of the Polish National Alliance at that time, issued an appropriate announcement. The project was defeated in the referendum by a majority of three hundred votes. It should be taken into consideration, however, that many of the groups that voted against it were in favor of the principle of the project and merely referred the matter to the next convention.

The memorable seventeenth convention, held in Baltimore, Maryland in 1907, finally opened. Unfortunately, the projected Dziennik Zwiazkowy was bitterly opposed by members who were publishers or part owners of other newspapers, and who saw in this new champion a powerful competition that might affect their own private interests.

Despite the fact that forces from all sides were set to work against the project, it was carried by the level-headed delegates to the convention.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G Delegate Paul Kurdziel of Cleveland, Ohio, made the formal motion that
IV the Polish National Alliance publish its own daily paper, and in spite
of the terrific opposition and the confusion it created, the motion was
carried by a considerable majority. The convention had voted to establish
Dziennik Zwiazkowy. Francis Jablonski was elected editor-in-chief of the
weekly Zgoda and of the prospective Dziennik Zwiazkowy, defeating Thomas
Siemiradzki by a considerable majority. The choice was a good one, for the
Alliance of that time could have found no better man for the job. Thus, a
capable man was placed at the head of the Alliance publications, a tried and
zealous worker, a member of the Alliance body and soul, who had already been
editor of Zgoda for two terms, and president of the Polish National Alliance
for one term.

Joseph Olbinski, an equally tried champion of the Alliance cause and an expert
in printing matters, who had worked in the offices of the Alliance for many
years, was unanimously elected secretary and administrator of the Alliance pub-
lications. The result of the elections was fortunate, for both these men chose

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III B 4

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G capable staffs and set to work immediately on publishing Dziennik

IV Zwiaskowy.

First Struggles of the New Paper

With an eye to the material good of the prospective Dziennik Zwiaskowy, the newly-elected officers appointed Philip Ksycki, an active Alliance member and a thoroughly capable man, to the office of advertising manager. After consultation, the management decided to issue the first number of the paper on January 15, 1908. On that day, Dziennik Zwiaskowy went out into the world and reached the cottages of Polish immigrants; it went beyond the boundaries of the United States, reaching the farthest corners of the globe, wherever Polish hearts beat.

Its beginning was very difficult, as is usual with new publications, especially daily papers. The first manager, under secretary Joseph Olbinski, was the originator of the project, Michael Rzeszotarski, who had a great many difficul-

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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I G ties to overcome. There were not as many subscribers as had been
IV expected, and, consequently, the volume of advertising was low. As a
result, considerable effort and sacrifices on the part of the manage-
ment were necessary in order to keep the paper going.

During the first few weeks of its existence, Dziennik Zwiaskowy lost its editor-in-chief, Francis Jablonski. The first issue of the paper appeared on January 15 and Jablonski died on February 25 of the same year, without having seen the triumph of this newspaper into which he had put his whole soul, energy, and ability. His place was taken by Thomas Siemiradzki, who had been his assistant. The eighteenth convention, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, elected Siemiradzki editor-in-chief of Dziennik Zwiaskowy and Zgoda. The task was too great for Siemiradzki, however, for at the next convention, held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1911, he resigned from the editorship of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, but retained the editorship of the weekly Zgoda.

Orpiszewski Becomes Editor

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G The first editorial staff after the death of Jablonski consisted of
IV Siemiradzki, [M.] Elotnicki, [S.] Orpiszewski, S. Osada, city editor,
and Miss Walukiewicz, Women's Department editor. After Siemiradzki's
resignation, the Central Board appointed Orpiszewski editor-in-chief of
Dziennik Zwiazkowy. Orpiszewski had been assistant to the editor-in-chief
since the first issue and had been working with the paper ever since. The
last convention, held in Schenectady, New York, in 1915, unanimously elected
him editor-in-chief of both papers.

The present staff of the two papers, excluding the editor-in-chief, consists
of the following talented journalists: I. M. Osostowicz, Henry Lokanski,
Stephen Lewental, city editor, Vincent Grabowski, W. Skwarczynski, reporter,
and Mrs. Helen Setmajer, women's editor of both Dziennik Zwiazkowy and the
Zgoda.

After the resignation of Rzeszotarski in 1908, Stanislaus Dangel was appointed
general manager. It was a most unfortunate choice. Dangel began his manage-

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III B 4

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G ment by discharging many of the old employees from the printing shop.

IV He conducted incessant quarrels with the workers, he reduced the circulation of both Dziennik Zwiaskowy and Zgoda, he carried over the same material from one paper to the other, he cut the editors' salaries, and finally, he defiled the paper by publishing slanderous articles attacking everybody and everything, ostensibly for the good of the paper but actually lowering it to the level of his present Narodowiec (Nationalist). Dziennik Zwiaskowy began to lose popularity and its development became retarded. Almost anyone could "save" Dziennik /Zwiaskowy/ in this manner! Finally, the Central Board, disgusted with his methods, requested Dangel's resignation from the position he was so ill-fitted to occupy. He resigned on June 17, 1910.

The New Manager

The capable and energetic C. Wiechecki was appointed to replace Dangel as manager. Wiechecki was manager of the Alliance publications until July 1 of last year, at which time he resigned after enlisting in the Polish Army as a

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G volunteer. At present, he is stationed as recruiting officer for Dis-
IV trict Number Two in Chicago. He will probably leave for France.

Together with Olbinski, who had been re-elected secretary time and again by the conventions, as a capable, honest, and thrifty official who understood the publishing business thoroughly, he was the spirit of the whole enterprise, working zealously to save the paper and to develop it properly.

Philip Ksycki, advertising manager and former vice-president of the Polish National Alliance, rendered great services in the advertising department that filled the treasury of Dziennik Zwiazkowy. Thanks to his cleverness and energy, Dziennik Zwiazkowy's volume of advertising increased steadily, until the paper was finally placed on a sound financial foundation. Ruin no longer threatened it.

At the twentieth convention, held in Detroit, Michigan [1915], he lost his position through intrigues carried on against him. After a two-year absence,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G he again became advertising manager of the Alliance publications, occu-
IV pying this position at the present time. Due to his efforts, the vol-
ume of advertising is constantly increasing and this alone is greatly
enriching the newspaper's treasury. Adam Paluszek was advertising manager
during Ksycki's absence.

Joseph Mierzynski, circulation manager of Dziennik Zwiazkowy for many years,
contributed much to increase the paper's circulation, and during ten years
the circulation has risen to forty thousand subscribers.

After Wiechecki's resignation, the young and energetic Stanislaus Gryzbowski,
formerly assistant manager, was appointed general manager, and it is to be
hoped that with his ability and intentions he will prove a worthy successor to
Wiechecki.

Financial State of Dziennik Zwiazkowy

After ten years of struggle for existence, we can look with pride upon the

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III B 4

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G fruits of the efforts of those people who supported and helped to devel-
IV op Dziennik Zwiazkowy to its present proportions. It is constantly gain-
ing new friends, there is no lack of subscribers--its circulation
increases almost daily. The state of the Alliance publications' treasury is
more than satisfactory, for on January 1, 1918, the treasury report showed
\$34,751.18 in cash, accounts receivable not included. Of this sum, the news-
papers' administration used nineteen thousand dollars for the purchase of
Liberty Bonds, an example which thus far has not been followed by any of the
other papers.

It should be added that Casimir Zychlinski, incumbent president of the Polish
National Alliance, has proved a reliable advisor, whose good advice we always
welcome; the entire Central Board of the Alliance is very favorably disposed
toward our daily paper.

Correspondents

Dziennik Zwiazkowy has two permanent paid correspondents in Europe: Professor

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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I G W. Lutoslawski in Paris and John J. Kowalczyk in Copenhagen, so that it
IV receives news of what is happening in Poland and in Europe in general at
first hand. In addition to these, it has many other correspondents all
over the United States and in other countries who deserve recognition for en-
riching the paper with their many news items and articles. Dziennik Zwiaskowy
today is read by our countrymen in all corners of the world where Poles are to
be found; it is quoted by European papers.

Politics

In politics, Dziennik Zwiaskowy has taken a purely Polish stand, holding that
Poland must be united, independent, self-governing, with an outlet to the sea.
The governments of the United States, England, France, and Italy agree on these
points. Other papers held Prusso-Austrian points of view, but Dziennik Zwiaskowy,
having successfully fought the Kaiser's sympathizers, triumphed, and greatly in-
creased its own importance as a consequence.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G Alliance members can well be proud of their daily paper, and should con-
IV tinue to favor it with their support.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy did its part too in urging our brethren in America to contribute to the funds for war relief, the Polish Army, and other national causes.

The Employees

The employees in the administrative department and in the printing shop of the Alliance publications were carefully selected by Secretary Olbinski. There are several score employees in those departments, and there is plenty of work for all of them, for the paper is growing.

The printing department is very well equipped, although the Alliance building is becoming somewhat crowded. Our shop produces the highest quality of work, for its employees are all experts at their trade. For the last few years, W. Gorecki has been foreman of the shop and has kept everything in the best of order.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I G The advertising, accounting, and other departments are also conducted
IV properly, for these departments also employ people who understand their
work.

From itself, the editorial staff extends its best wishes to Dziennik Zwiaskowy for its continued growth. The staff urges the employees to **persevere** in their difficult and responsible work. It is our hope that within five years Dziennik Zwiaskowy's circulation will have increased threefold, and that the paper will have hundreds of thousands of dollars in its treasury.

S. Orpiszewski.

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Dziennik Związkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

LITERATURE AND THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RACE

(Editorial)

"A slowo stalo sie cialem" (and the word became a body)--a short and very simple sentence, but full of meaning. Yet, what does it mean? It is a sentence that could easily lead into a discussion in analytic and deductive philosophy, but we will not delve into philosophy here.

The word is a special privilege of the highest creation of nature--man. It is the offspring of thought, and thought, the creative force, is derived from God. It is thought that planned and created worlds. And since the word is the product of thought, it is as immortal as thought itself; it helps thought in its own development and itself is not lost, tending always toward perfection. And since, according to the laws of nature, nothing is ever lost, every thought that is expressed in words produces a reaction, creates new thoughts, new life. Everything tends forward, nothing moves backward nor ceases in its forward motion. "Eppur si muove" (Nevertheless, it does move).

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A The introduction of writing was a great step forward, a great triumph
III H for thought and word, while the invention of printing was a still
I E greater triumph. It is not so long since that which everyone is taught
IV today was accessible only to a privileged few; to the great majority of
the people it was a treasure, enchanted and unattainable. After all,
it is relatively but a short time ago that kings could not write--Charlemagne,
the powerful king of the Franks, could not sign his name. And today? Today we
have public schools.

The printed word has done much, very much, to help humanity in its forward progress, and we, children of the twentieth century, no longer realize what enormous benefits the printed word has given us, the momentum it has gathered today, the new currents of thought to which it has given rise. There are even those who complain that literature, and especially journalism, has spread to such an extent as to curtail individual thinking. Since we will return to this point later, I will leave it, for the moment, without further comment.

In this article, it was my intention to discuss the far-reaching educational

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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III A significance of two of the most important branches of literature--

III H the novel and the newspaper.

I E

IV Let us begin with the novel. To begin with, let us consider the question: what is a novel? The novel is a component part of that which we designate broadly as art. It is one manifestation of beauty, for art and beauty are synonymous. We admire beauty in nature, we admire the beauty created by human minds, such as poetry, music, sculpture, painting, and devotion to science and to great ideals; for their aim is to ennoble the world, their tendency is toward perfection. It is for this reason that humanity will always worship the Creator as the highest ideal of perfection and beauty.

One of these manifestations of beauty, namely, art, as we have said before, is the novel and its inseparable companion poetry, which need not necessarily rhyme to present itself in its greatest glory; similarly, everything that rhymes is not necessarily poetry.

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II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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A novel may be written purely for the sake of art, for beauty itself,

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or it may be tendentious; that is, it may be written with a social

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problem in mind, with the idea of pointing out an existing fault and

IV

suggesting how it may be corrected.

A novel written for the sake of art, to make a comparison, is like a sculpture of Venus de Medici, or Zeus, or Apollo, or anything else created by the artist for art's sake, in which we admire the beauty of the work and the genius of the artist. A tendentious novel, however, can be likened to an architecturally beautiful building--beauty put to practical purpose. Here beauty and usefulness are combined.

If I should be asked what sort of novel I prefer, I would reply without hesitation that I prefer the tendentious novel because it is more useful; for, after all, beauty and usefulness can be combined. I will say more: I would rather lose artistic value in a novel than give it literary qualities without giving it a deeper meaning by which others might benefit.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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There are great differences between novels, differences as great as those between a thatch-covered, smoke-blackened peasant hut and the magnificent architecture of a basilica or theater, as those between an inn and a church, depending upon their intellectual, spiritual, and moral value, and upon the genius and ability of their creators.

In a novel, everything can be expressed. All of the spiritual and scientific gains of our civilization can be popularized, the imagination awakened, a love for knowledge, research, and experiment created. The novel stimulates the mind, it awakens patriotic feeling. It reaches the poorest peasant hut, and if it is a good novel it educates and ennobles its peasant readers. Because of this, novelists have a great responsibility. They must be apostles, high priests of our Polish faith; they must stand guard over our national ideals; they must guard the purity of our language and thoughts; elevate and uphold the national spirit. In a word, they must steel the nation to struggles and difficulties, and work tirelessly toward one sacred end--the freedom of our homeland. Let us bow our heads before them; for, with the exception of a few so-called modernists who

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II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A abandoned their national duty "for the sake of art", they have done
III H this.

I E

IV The Polish novel has its own special task, and for this reason it
 differs so greatly from the novels of other nations; it must be ad-
mitted, however, that that difference favors the Polish novel. The novelists
of free nations can permit themselves to write "for art's sake", to write of
immortality and licence; we, in threefold slavery, our enemies seeking con-
stantly to inject into our nation the poison that will disintegrate it, cannot
permit ourselves such "art". The words of [Marya] Konopnicka should ring con-
stantly in our ears:

"Nie damy ziemi skad nasz rod,

Nie damy pogrzesc mowy....."

(We will not give up the land of our forefathers,

We will not allow our language to be destroyed.....)

"Rota" (The Oath), Marya Konopnicka.

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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III A

The value of a novel depends upon the novelist's artistic form,

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his style, his ability to create a word picture, his color effects,

I E

his originality of expression, and his ability to present dramatic

IV

scenes in such a way that they will react properly upon the reader.

Philosophy, logic, and psychology, especially the last, play an important role in the writing of a novel. One must be a competent psychologist, one must have a great knowledge of human nature in order to portray characters correctly, in order to have them behave in accordance with characteristics previously decided upon, in order that their actions may be in keeping with their psychological make-up.

We can classify novels as materialistic, romantic, idealistic, as positivistic and modernistic--every philosophy can find its outlet in the novel, every direction of thought can be represented.

But we will not attempt to analyze and classify all these types of novels, for we would digress too far. I am interested only in a general view of the novel

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A itself, and in its value and importance in social education.

III H

I E

We can now pass on to journalism, which also plays a responsible

IV

part in the education of today's generations. Some say that the newspaper is the school of life. Although this cannot be taken too literally, it contains much truth. The statement might be corrected to read thus: newspapers should reflect the life of modern society. Newspapers reflect the progress of a social and intellectual nation. There are even times in a nation's existence when important social and political steps depend upon the stand taken by publicists. And sometimes newspapers are not merely a reflection of a given society's spiritual state; when they are directed by individuals who think more deeply, who are devoted to a cause, they can create a new movement, a new line of thought, new life--they can elevate the nation to higher levels.

The press of today is a powerful force, and its favor or co-operation is sought by governments and parliaments of all nations. The press molds that which today constitutes one of the greatest powers--public opinion. Someone has said that

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Kwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A if St. Peter were alive today he would found a daily newspaper for the

III H spreading of Christ's teachings.

I E

IV Is it necessary to prove today what a powerful factor the press constitutes in social education? I think not, for it is self-evident.

Literacy has reached a high degree of development, and will continue to spread as the general level of educational standards continue to rise.

[Translator's note: Line missing due to typographical error in original.] The ever-growing literacy of the people gives ample promise of this better future. In raising the educational level of the people, on social and national problems, they [newspapers] bring the nation closer to the ideal. It is here that journalism's great responsibility lies. Here is the thankless, misunderstood field in which the wielders of the pen serve; it is their priesthood of national ideals, the field in which they can give free rein to their minds and spirits.

It is understood, of course, that the mental capacity, the journalistic ability

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A

and activity of the editors, and the extent of their education, are

III H

all factors that contribute to the worth of a given newspaper, and are

I E

conditions for its growth for they guarantee the ethics and measure

IV

of each undertaking.

The field of activity in which a newspaper can operate, however, is so vast that it can come under no code of ethics. The value of a given newspaper depends entirely upon the moral and mental worth of the people who direct it; that is, upon the manner in which it is edited. Naturally the question of money plays a very important part here, for the technical value of the paper and the salaries of the editors must also be considered. A badly paid editor will never give as much work, as much mental and spiritual effort, as an editor who is fairly paid.

The technical and professional perfection which the press has attained can be seen in an American newspaper.....Is there anything it does not contain! It is a veritable encyclopedia. The American newspaper is a faithful reproduction of the energetic, rich, but at the same time feverish and nervous American physical

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A life, which dominates the mental life. It will not be complete,
III H however, until general education takes in the entire nation, until
I E a balance is reached by raising the intellectual level of the people.
IV Henryk Sienkiewicz, our great author, said in one of his works (I
think it was in "Without Dogma") that we are a society consisting of
two elements: one, the dominant element, overcivilized, nervous, completely
modern; and the other, entirely primitive. Yes, despite the dreams of poets....
there is an abyss between the two elements that is not so much one of class as
of intellectuality. Admitting the advantage of having an upper and a middle class,
we must also admit the incontrovertible truth that we will reach the full bloom
of our national life only when general education is given to the entire nation,
when the common people....stand upon a higher mental level.

The press is a great champion of this forward movement.....

That the deeper-thinking Americans themselves can see this is proved in the
following excerpt from a book by Dr. Toulouse, entitled "How to Live":

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A

"A very important reason why people have ceased to think for themselves

III H

is the enormous expansion of today's newspaper business. The ease with

I E

which one can inform oneself of everything, the ready accessibility

IV

of great sheets of paper covered with news items, and the readability of

newspaper articles, have so developed the newspaper reading habit as

to make the newspaper well-nigh indispensable to a great many people. Whenever

the average man has a free moment, he reaches for a newspaper; he reads everything

in it with enthusiasm, starting always with the more sensational items. In this

way, our minds become accustomed to domination by other minds and gradually be-

come incapable of independent action. Any attempt at independent thinking becomes

extremely difficult and unpleasant."

We will not stop to consider to what extent Dr. Toulouse may be right. His words point, however, to an apparent contrast [with our point of view]. While we yearn for a powerful press and a continuous expansion of literacy among all classes of people, this American thinker regards the spread of literacy and the growth of the newspapers as a disaster that will render the American people incapable of

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A thinking for themselves--thinking in the higher sense of the word,

III H for spiritual advancement; in materialistic endeavor, no one can

I E surpass the Americans.

IV

We have no reason to fear this incapability of independent thought, since we are by nature dreamers, romanticists, poets, philosophers; we are lovers of beauty, and we will never need to cope with such a problem. Let us therefore bend all our efforts toward expanding our press and the literacy of our people; for our future depends in large measure upon this expansion. Anyone who is interested in seeing the tremendous, inexhaustible force that sustained us under the chains of threefold slavery can find it in the post-partition history of our literature and journalism--the product of a thousand-year-old culture and civilization. He will find all questions answered there. The nation's genius, that "King Spirit" of ours, has always manifested himself in various ways according to our needs; the last period was marked with an increased literary and artistic activity that was a real source of strength and resistance during our nation's struggles against its enemies. Through literature, a powerful though restrained message went out to the nation, keeping up the spirit of the people and giving

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A them the strength to persevere.

III H

I E

"Nie damy ziemi skad nasz rod!

IV

"Nie damy pogrzesc mowy!

Polski my narod, Polski lud,

Krolewski szczep piastowy!"

(We will not give up the land of our forefathers!

We will not allow our language to be destroyed!

We are the Polish nation, the Polish people,

Of the royal clan of Piast!)

"Rota," (The Oath) Marya Konopnicka.

We will not give up our homeland! We will not give up our language! Even should the descendants of the Knights of the Cross drain Hell of all its perversity and barbarism, even though Polish lands should again fall temporarily into their hands, we will not give up our homeland, our language--those greatest of all Polish treasures. They jeer at us, saying that the future generations in Poland will be

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A

German. But they reckon without Polish mothers, without the Polish

III H

spirit, and they do not know the power of the Polish word. This

I E

youngest generation, that they boast will be German, will produce

IV

more than one Wincenty Pol, Smolka, Chopin, Mickiewicz, Kosciusko.

They will all be Poles, body and soul; for Poland and the Polish spirit constitute an original creative force so powerful as to assimilate even foreign elements with ease, making ardent Poles of people who have nothing in common with Poland by blood or by natural characteristics; at the same time, it is highly resistant to denationalization. The Germans know this and therefore fear and hate us.

The reader will pardon me for this digression from the original subject, for since it ties up with the original subject in thought I trust the digression will not be held against me.

We will stop to consider for a moment the Polish-American press, for during the last ten years it has played a very important role here. One cannot complain of illiteracy among the American Poles; as a matter of fact, it can even be

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A

proved that literacy is in a high state of development among our

III H

people here. To what do we owe this? In the first place, to a very

I E

small percentage of ignorance. The majority of Polish immigrants to

IV

America for the past few decades have been able to read and write,

while among American-born Poles illiteracy does not exist. Further-

more, city life, relatively high earning power, low subscription rates for publications, and the infectiousness, or rather, the good example set by the native literacy here, have all served greatly to develop Polish journalism in America. As a result, we have a dozen or more daily newspapers and a few score weekly publications.

The task of the Polish-American journalists is a great and important and extremely difficult one. In truth, we have an ideal field for the development of literacy, and in spite of our three millions of people, of the fullness of our social and intellectual life that gives us our so-called "middle class", or intelligentsia, it can be felt. And it reflects itself strongly in our press. And so the responsibility of those at the head of our newspapers is greater. In addition to observing the cardinal principles of journalism, they must be the guardians of Polish

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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A honor; they must make good citizens of the Poles of this country, and
III H yet guard the purity of their Polish spirit; they must spread love
I E for the motherland, and stand watch over our national traditions, and
IV they must prevent denationalization in this foreign sea of people;
they must elevate the people to an ever greater spiritual level and to
a brighter future. A difficult, an extremely difficult task, but it must be
admitted that in recent times our newspapers have, with but few exceptions, under-
taken it, and it is to be hoped that the good results will be steadily greater.
The great responsibility of a task ennobles those who work at it, and there is no
lack of worthy and capable editors among us. We already owe much to our press.
We need but mention, for example, the social-political union of all our organi-
zations into the Polish Central Relief Committee, of which the National Depart-
ment is the political agent. And the Polish Press Club could be a center for
new thought and new activities if--if it could only reform and become a purely
scientific, literary, and journalistic group.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Dziennik Zwiazkowy,

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II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A it is impossible to pass on in silence over the great services
III H rendered by this champion of enlightenment and herald of our national
I E ideal in its ten years of praiseworthy existence. It would be super-
IV fluous to enumerate these services, for they are apparent to everyone,
and are appreciated best by our powerful organization, our beloved
Polish National Alliance. That the Polish people have appreciated their news-
paper's great social, educational, and nationalistic services is proved by
Dziennik Zwiaskowy's growth and by its present independence. The people pay
with their hearts for zealous service. All honor is due those who have been
and who are now at its head.

Perhaps not everyone realizes exactly how great a power the Polish National Alliance wields in the field of publicity and in the molding of public opinion. One hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of Zgoda are sent out every week and these are read by perhaps as much as a half million people. Forty thousand copies of Dziennik Zwiaskowy are rolled off the presses daily.

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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

II D 10

III A

"Skarb! Skarb ogromny! Potega!

III H

"Cudze chwalicie, swego nie znacie,

I E

"Sami nie wiecie co posiadacie!"

IV

(A treasure! A great treasure! A powerful force!

You praise that of others, yet you do not
realize what you yourselves possess!)

Nicholas Rej, 16th century Polish poet.

If the Alliance conventions realized what great power the organization has at its disposal, they would give more attention to their publications, and especially to the Alliances official organ, Zgoda. What such a paper as Zgoda could not accomplish! Imagine Zgoda as a first-class weekly, containing not only dry reports of meetings, nationalistic gatherings, administration changes, and statistics, but informative articles as well. What an influence it could be! A Zgoda of this sort should have at least three editors. [Translator's note: Editorial staff consisted of one man.]

Since there is little hope that it will ever come to this, let us place all our

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

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hopes in Dziennik Zwiaskowy; and on this tenth anniversary of its founding let us express our best wishes that it persevere in its difficult task in the field of social, nationalistic, and educational endeavor. This task should involve our entire spiritual and intellectual life, and should tend unceasingly in one direction-- toward a free, independent, and united Poland.

Stanislaus Zaklikiewicz

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 1, 1917.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT,
CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,
OF DZIENNIK ZWIAZKOWY (POLISH DAILY ZGODA), PUBLISHED DAILY AT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FOR OCTOBER 1, 1917

State of Illinois, County of Cook.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, K. J. Wiechecki appeared personally and, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of Dziennik Zwiazkowy-Zgoda and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 1, 1917.

Publisher: Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, 1406 West Division Street; Editor: S. Orpiszewski, 1406 West Division Street; Managing Editor: 1406 West Division Street; Business Manager: K. J. Wiechecki, 1406 West Division Street.

2. That the owners are:

Casimir Zychlinski, president, 1406 West Division Street; John S. Zawilinski, secretary, same address; the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, an Illinois corporation not for profit and having no stockholders, the owners being the members of the organization.

3. That there are no bonds, mortgages, or other securities outstanding.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 1, 1917.

also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such a trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 37,114. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

K. J. Wiechecki, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1917.

(Seal)

Frank A. Osuch.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III H

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 5, 1917.

AFTER THE CONVENTION

(Editorial)

The convention of Polish newspapermen who sympathize with the [Polish] National Department has come and gone, and was successful, if not by the number of newspapermen who attended, then at least by the far-reaching decisions it made. It must be noted here that those who arranged the convention understood that this would only be a preparatory convention, and that the second one being planned will be in every respect a general convention of Polish newspapermen of America.

Great words were uttered at this convention, great mottoes expressed. The most important decision, perhaps, was the one to drop all partisanship and to reach out a fraternal hand to political opponents for the good of a common cause, the Polish cause which can be strengthened, not by our disunity, but by our mutual co-operation and harmonious action.

W. J. L. POLJ. 20275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 5, 1917.

The resolution adopted by the convention amid tremendous enthusiasm and applause included these paragraphs:

"The Convention of Polish newspapermen of America recognizes the fact that, for the achievement of our peoples' aims, it is vital that the Polish-American press be unequivocally united--for the cause of our homeland demands that we stand, not divided into factions and struggling among ourselves, but united, for a unanimous aim requires a unanimous front.

"Casting aside the quarrels and disagreements of the past, we call upon the entire Polish press of America to desist from quarreling and from base and destructive polemics, to reshape its policies with respect to the Polish cause, and to lay upon the altar of that cause all personal differences, real or imagined. We call upon all publishers to join hands and close our nationalist ranks into one file."

The convention, then, calls upon the entire Polish-American press to unite

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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 5, 1917.

because Poland's cause requires union; it asks further that our newspapers desist from destructive quarrels and bickerings among themselves and to reshape their policies with respect to the Polish cause, to a reaching out of fraternal words and a closing of the ranks into one file. What more could have been done? Did not the convention act just as it should have acted?

Let this step be judged by those who did their best to ridicule the convention in order to discourage from attending, some of the newspapermen who disagreed with the idea of the convention but who now must and should agree with its decisions.

We have offered our hands in peace. We have offered a fraternal hand, "casting a veil upon the quarrels and disruptions of the past," we have appealed to everyone for mutual effort in behalf of those ideals so sacred to all Poles today, and it is our opinion that this step will meet the approval of the entire American Polonia, and that everyone will look to it with favor. We wait to see how our pure, sincere intentions, unblemished by any wrong or unworthy

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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 5, 1917.

thought, will be received by our opponents. We believe that they will receive it in the same spirit in which it was created, and that the desire to serve the Polish cause will be the golden bridge to unity on which we shall all meet.

Before we begin to discuss other matters that were discussed and decisions that were made at the convention, before we can begin to evaluate the real significance of the convention, we wish to give this matter of unity our first attention, for, at least in our opinion, it towers above all others. One of the guests from Europe who attended the convention justly observed that politics is compromise, and whoever cannot compromise is not and cannot be a politician; the delegates at the newspapermen's convention opened the way to compromise, feeling that an elimination of partisanship is not only possible, but is essential, and can be accomplished only through compromise.

The press should be the first to appeal for a compromise, for when an understanding is reached amongst its members, when vain and fruitless quarrels amongst its members cease and real co-operation begins, then the entire nation will cease

PA (L.L.) PKUJ. 30275

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POLISH

III B 2

III H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 5, 1917.

its internal quarrelling and will begin to work for our mutual aims and ideals.

With this in mind, we set the next convention at a date not too far ahead and all [Polish] newspapermen will be asked to attend. It may be that some sort of Modus Vivendi will be found before then, if there is any understanding of the problem and desire for harmony on the other side. Detroit was chosen as the place for the next convention, and this for the simple reason that it should be in the city of Detroit, where the bitterest struggles between the two camps occur, that a fraternal understanding be reached.

We want to believe, and we do believe, that this will happen. The situation today demands it, and we are under the impression that there is none amongst us who, once convinced of the right, will not forsake the path of wrong and enter upon the straight and narrow road that leads directly to the resurrection of Poland. Let the slogan "Nothing for myself, everything for my homeland" become the base for our efforts and our activity. Let us cast a veil upon what has been, let us forget those things that divided us into two hostile camps, .

II B 2 d (1)

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POLISH

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III H

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 5, 1917.

and we shall show that Thanksgiving Day in Detroit will be a "second Pittsburgh" for the two embattled camps, that it will be a day of new enthusiasm and mutual vows for the good of our homeland, our Mother Poland.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 6, 1917.

AFTER THE CONVENTION

(Editorial)

II

Weighing further the decisions of the Polish newspapermen's convention, we find it necessary to emphasize two, namely, the establishing of the /Polish/ National Department in authority, and decision to form the Association of Polish Newspapermen of America. Both of these matters are worthy of attention.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 6, 1917.

The convention of Polish newspapermen proved itself to be a gathering of disciplined and thoughtful people. The chief concern here was to obtain unqualified support and establishment of its authority for the National Department which, as a body consisting of representatives of all of the Polish organizations, religious, civil, and nationalistic, here in America, must be our highest authority in nationalistic matters and must enjoy the general confidence of the Polish element here.

Attempts have been made, from time to time, to criticize this or that in the National Department with respect to its agenda relative to the Polish press. This was done, however, only for the purpose of correcting errors, of properly normalizing conditions between it and ourselves so that the National Department can be certain that, in supporting itself upon the press gathered beneath its banners, it can count upon unqualified support and proper discipline.

We have given proof of this. Whenever it happened that--whether it was in a motion brought forward by the motions committee, a discussion, or a suggestion--

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 6, 1917.

the competence of the National Department was questioned, or matters were touched upon in which the first decision should have come from the National Department, there were always those present who called attention to the fact that this or that was out of order, that at best the press agrees in this matter, or that decision and action should be left to the National Department.

And that is how it must and should be. Organized society must have leadership, a brain that will think for it and make decisions. The constitution and quality of the leadership depends entirely upon the given society. In nations consisting of philosophers, the leaders will be philosophers; in nations of savages, the leaders will be savages. With us, the leadership must consist of representatives, people who have earned the confidence of the majority, and who head various organizations. This is a simple matter, and all questioning of a body consisting of such representatives arises either from evil intentions or is out of place.

The convention of Polish newspapermen recognized this, and with all confidence

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 6, 1917.

submitted itself to the direction of the National Department, pointing the way to others.

The second extremely important decision made by the convention was that of creating the Association of Polish Newspapermen of America. In truth, no constitution nor aims have yet been set, but that will be taken care of by a commission selected for this purpose which will submit its program before the editors and publishers at the convention in Detroit; but the matter stands now upon a firm foundation.

More than once we have been witnesses of the organization of similar newspapermen's and publishers' associations. None survived the test of time. The need, however, of such a professional organization is a real one, since it is ever discussed and considered.

From the enthusiasm with which the convention received the proposal, it can be assumed that this newly organized Association of Polish Newspapermen as a

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III H

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 6, 1917.

completely nonpartisan, purely professional organization in every sense, and will be able to survive, providing that its principles and fundamental laws will be such as to permit everyone's agreement with them.

The chief concern here is professional co-operation, a normalization of conditions between workers and publishers from which both sides can benefit. It is our desire that the Association include publishers, editors, and all employees connected with the editorial department of their newspapers.

An association such as was proposed by the convention has a great field of activity before it. Everyone who has ever had anything to do with newspapers internally understands this well.

But then, after all, there will be time enough at the next convention in Detroit to consider ways and means of fixing membership, as well as rules and regulations upon which the association may be founded. It may, in time, include all Polish organizations, and thus become a powerful factor in our affairs here.

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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1917.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF
POLISH NEWSPAPERMEN IN CHICAGO

The convention of Polish newspapermen of America, meeting in Chicago on the second and third of September--on the threshold of the fourth year of a war, of which one result must be a free and independent Poland--considers it a duty and an honor to express its deepest respect for the great president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, who was the first leader in world affairs to bring a war-torn nation hope at a time of its greatest trial, by declaring that Poland must be given justice, that it must be independent, united and free.

The convention of Polish newspapermen of America is unanimous in its belief that the course of events during the war, and especially the collapse of czarist Russia and the proclamation of a new, democratic Russia, which has ended the Polish-Russian dispute and the Russian occupation of Polish territory, and thus achieving approbation of the new and independent Poland on the part of the Allied powers, has sufficiently brightened the political horizon of our

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1917.

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IV nation, alike in Poland as here among the Polish element in America, to unite all honest hearts to support one program and one aim, for the achievement of which we should be willing to impose upon ourselves the utmost self-sacrifice, for which we should be willing to give up our lives and material goods.

The convention of Polish newspapermen of America recognizes the fact that, to the achievement of our peoples' aims, it is essential that the Polish-American press be unequivocally united, for the cause of our homeland demands that we stand, not divided into factions, ungovernable, and struggling amongst ourselves, but united, for a single aim requires a solid front.

Casting aside the quarrels and disagreements of the past, we call upon the entire Polish press of America to desist from quarreling and from base and destructive polemics, to reshape its policies with respect to the Polish cause, and to lay upon the altar of that cause all personal differences, real or imagined. We call upon all publishers to join hands and close the nationalist ranks into one file.

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POLISH

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III H

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1917.

I G

IV The convention of Polish newspapermen of America takes this occasion to express its recognition of, and solidarity with, the activity to the Polish Central Relief Committee and the [Polish] National Department up to the present time. It earnestly supports the efforts of those organizations to create a Polish army, and obligates itself to popularize the idea of a non-partisan commission as the nucleus of a Polish government.

Recognizing the useful activity of the Polish Central Relief Committee and the National Department as legitimate representations of the largest [Polish] national organizations in America, the convention calls upon the Polish press to use its influence to help create the largest possible number of societies that will affiliate themselves with the National Department properly taxed for the good of the cause, and thus create a force that will bear the sacrifices, now and in the future, that are necessary for the rebuilding of Poland.

To oppressed Poland, now arising to freedom, we take this occasion of expressing our sincere homage and unbounded fidelity, while to her faithful sons who

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POLISH

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IV are now working for her union and independence, whether it be on the field of battle or in diplomatic circles, we express our gratitude and agreement with their efforts.

All hail, free, independent, united, and autonomous Poland! All hail, faithful sons of Poland who have persevered and who will continue to persevere in her defense!

Resolutions Committee:
Leopold Koscinski,
Stanislaus Orpiszewski,
Ignace Osostowicz.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 4, 1917.

POLISH NEWSPAPERMEN OF AMERICA HOLD CONVENTION
IN CHICAGO

Association of Newspapermen Organized

As had been previously announced in the Polish press, a convention of Polish newspapermen of America was held on September 2 and 3 at the Polish Press Club, 2138 Pierce Avenue. The convention was, to a certain extent, a preliminary to a general convention of Polish journalists of America. Naturally, in addition to matters pertaining strictly to organization of the professional [Polish] journalists in America, the lack of which has been greatly felt, the subject of discussion was the historic moment now being experienced by our homeland and by the whole world.

It can safely be said here that the convention was successful in every respect, primarily because of the fact that Polish newspapers in cities very far from Chicago had sent their representatives to attend, and this of course, was no simple matter. We shall not give a detailed report of the proceedings

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here, since such a report, prepared by the secretary of the convention, will appear in tomorrow's issue. We shall limit ourselves, therefore, to a general account of the convention's course and of the discussions that took place.

The following newspapers were represented by their editors and publishers, as listed:

Detroit, Michigan: Rekord Codzienny [Daily Record], L. Koscinski, publisher and Wusza, editor.

New York: Tygodnik Polski [The Polish Weekly], L. Wazeter, editor and publisher.

Cleveland, Ohio: Polonia W. Ameryce [American Polonia], [J.] Zielinski, editor.

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South Bend, Indiana: Goniel Polski [The Polish Runner], Kalczynski, editor and publisher.

South Chicago: Polonia, F. Bloch, editor.

Stevens Point, Wisconsin: Gwiazda Polarna [The North Star] and Rolnik [The Farmer], Szaroleta, editor and publisher.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Sokol Polski [The Polish Falcon], Dr. T. Starzynski.

Chicago: Dziennik Zwiaskowy: [S.] Orpiszewski, [J.] Przyprawa, [I.] Osostowicz, [S.] Lewental, Skwarczynski, and [V.] Fronczak; Dziennik Chicagoski: Editor V. Papara; Dziennik Narodowy: Editors [J.] Chrzanowski, [H.] Lokanski, [E.] Kolakowski, and Medwecki; Cepy [Flail]: [N.] Zlotnicki; Glos Polek [Polish Women's Voice] Mrs. S. Laudyn-Chrzanowski, editor; Narod Polski, [Polish Nation]: F. S. Barc, editor: Nowy Swiat [New World]: John Wedda; Kumoszka; [Gossip]: E. Kolakowski. Altogether, there were representatives

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of seventeen publications, eight from Chicago and nine from out of town.

After the convention had been opened by Orpiszewski, chairman of the pre-convention committee, by request of the President of the Polish Press Club, the gathering proceeded to elect its officers. (Convention opened at 10:20 in the morning, Sunday, September 2.)

John J. Chrzanowski, editor-in-chief of Dziennik Narodowy of Chicago and president of the Polish Press Club, was elected chairman, and V. Papara, associate editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, was chosen as secretary. Leon Wazeter, publisher and editor of the New York Tygodnik Polski was elected vice-chairman. The chairman then named press, resolutions, and motions committees, after which the secretary read numerous telegrams and letters from well-wishers. Before adjournment for lunch, representatives of Polish organizations who had been invited to attend the convention were asked to speak. Among those present were: Casimir Zychlinski, president of the

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Polish National Alliance; Peter Rostenkowski, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union; T. M. Helinski, president of the Polish Central Relief Committee, and its secretary, H. Setmayer, who is also secretary of the [Polish] National Department; and Mrs. Anna Neuman, president of the Polish Women's Alliance. In addition to these, there were many other guests.

At two o'clock, following lunch which was served at the Press Club, the convention was reopened. Editor Przyprawa [Dziennik Zwiazkowy] read a paper entitled "The National Department and the Press". The paper was written with an evident thorough understanding of the subject, and was given careful attention by the audience. A lengthy discussion followed this reading.

A few motions were then read, formulated by the press committee, which was to have presented to the gathering a plan for organizing the Polish journalists of America. The motions on this subject were read and explained by S. Lewental. A motion was finally passed that the Polish journalists and publishers in

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America form an organization to be called the "Association of Polish Newspapermen of America". Further discussion on this matter brought out the question of a constitution and statutes for this association, as well as the question of putting the project into effect. A committee ad hoc was chosen, consisting of Chrzanowski, Przyprawa, Papara, Koscinski [of Detroit], and Wazeter [of New York]. At six o'clock in the evening, the convention was adjourned, to meet again on the following day. Availing themselves of the hospitality of the Polish people of Chicago who had offered the use of their automobiles, the delegates went for a drive through the boulevards and parks of the city, visiting also the monument of Kosciusko in Humboldt Park. It should be added here that the entire convention had been invited to attend the concert given by the Chopin Choir at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall. The delegates availed themselves of this invitation. After hearing a few numbers splendidly rendered by Polish Choral groups from this part of the city, they returned to the Polish Press Club headquarters, where a few hours were spent in pleasant conversation on professional matters, political affairs, and

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topics of a general nature.

Second Day's Session

The second day's session was attended by Wacław Gasiński [Polish author], Polish delegate from Paris, and by Gutowski, delegate from Kiev.

To open the session, a paper on the subject of the war was presented by Lokanski, and Medwecki then read a paper entitled, "The Adoption of Polish Orphans". Both of the guests from Europe were introduced before noon and each spoke to the gathering, indicating that he would speak at greater length during the afternoon session. The afternoon session opened at two o'clock.

The first address was that of Wacław Gasiński, who explained the reasons why he had been sent to America to visit the Poles here. In an address that lasted more than an hour, the speaker described recent events in Poland, the

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position of the Allied governments in respect to the Polish cause, the recent decree of the president of France, and so on.

The other very interesting address was that of Gutowski, delegate from Poland, who gave a clear picture of political conditions in Europe from a Polish standpoint. Both of the speakers were received and rewarded with thunderous applause.

Following these addresses, papers were read by Zielinski of Cleveland entitled, "An Army," and by Setmajer entitled, "Re-emigration".

Finally, a discussion was opened on such matters of extreme importance as present conditions in Poland and the relation of the Polish element in America to Polish questions, as well as its duties to Poland. A number of decisions were made, which need not be mentioned here since they will

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appear in the official report by the secretary of the convention. In conclusion, telegrams were sent to President Wilson, to the President of France, and to Governor Lowden of Illinois. Following the reading of the resolution, which appears in its entirety elsewhere in this issue of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, the convention was adjourned at eleven o'clock in the evening.

It should be added here that it was decided to hold the next general convention of Polish newspapermen of America in Detroit, Michigan, on Thanksgiving Day.

The second day's session of the convention was also attended by the Philaret Chorus which, under the direction of its capable conductor, Professor Rybowiak, sang two numbers. The performance did much to add to the pleasure of the occasion.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 20, 1917.

A NEWSPAPERMEN'S CONVENTION

(Editorial)

The idea of a convention of Polish newspapermen from all over the United States has long been discussed in Polish newspaper circles of Chicago. Such a convention would have a great many extremely important matters to discuss--matters which we touch upon daily. Somehow, something has always prevented it.

A Polish congress was to have been held in Washington in May; then again, we awaited the convention that was to be called by the [Polish] National Department. Not wishing to delay the matter further, the press committee of the Polish Press Club decided to take the matter up and, after discussing it thoroughly, has called the convention for September 2 and 3, to be held in Chicago.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1917.

It is to be expected that the first convention of Polish newspapermen to be held since the beginning of the war will be attended by a great many Polish journalists who must seriously and shrewdly confer upon present-day problems. They must have a great deal of information to exchange, confidential information on many matters, and, by taking the proper attitude on these questions and consolidating their effort, they can do much toward their better and more effectual solution.

We know that the pre-convention committee has planned several lectures which are to be prepared for presentation at the convention, in addition to appropriate resolutions, by newspapermen both of Chicago as well as of other cities. These lectures will concern such matters as the Polish Army, the [Polish] National Department, re-emigration, mutual co-operation, relief questions, and finally, professional matters, which are also important.

The convention, then, has a large and serious field of action. It is to be

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1917.

expected, then, that the project of a newspapermen's convention will be greeted with enthusiasm, not only in newspaper circles, but by the general public also. It should be added here that the presidents of all the larger organizations and of the [Polish] National Department have been invited to attend, for they can give much information and can explain many details which will require explanation.

The convention will be held at the headquarters of the Polish Press Club. The proposal to hold the convention in Chicago won out because it is here that nationalistic activity is concentrated, thus enabling our journalistic colleagues from other cities to gain such general information as they may desire--and for which there appears to be a great need. Whoever has observed the Polish-American Press, even only that of "very wide interests," as the hirelings of our enemies call us, can see that there are many discrepancies (and often involuntary blunders) resulting purely from a lack of first-hand information, and that this condition should, once and for all, be rectified.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 20, 1917.

One who understands the issue clearly can see that we need to consolidate our efforts.

To the convention then, colleagues! Let no one of us fail to be present! The present times demand that we get together and work together--the more so for our arising homeland. The pre-convention committee will soon announce further details, and will undoubtedly arrange that all from out of town will be hospitably received and will be made to feel at home here in Chicago.

Be ready, then, for we shall see each other in a short time, we shall become mutually acquainted, and shall share with each other our joys and sorrows. We shall gather with but one thought in mind--to unite in a task that will be beneficial in its results, not only to the entire Polish element in the United States, but to our brethren in our beloved homeland.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE
To My Fellow Alliance Members

As president of the Polish National Alliance, for some time past I have been the object of attacks by Mr. Michael Kruszka, publisher of Kuryer Polski of Milwaukee. Other publications have been repeating these attacks, sowing the seeds of hatred of my person among their readers, frequently members of the Polish National Alliance, creating distrust of my activities as duly constituted officer of the organization, elected at the twenty-first convention of the Polish National Alliance.

I pass over all personal attacks and malicious insinuations which have appeared and continue to appear in letters from Chicago, written for the most part by members of the Alliance or people working in the Alliance Building, because these cannot affect me. I must, however, as president of the Polish National Alliance, call your attention to those things which might hurt the

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Alliance if I were to keep silent about them, namely, the reasons which cause the Kuryer Polski to hurl itself at the Alliance and at my insignificant person.

These reasons can best be explained to you, fellow Alliance members, by a letter written by Mr. Michael Kruszka to Mr. J. J. Chrzanowski, editor in chief of Dziennik Narodowy and former director of the Polish National Alliance, of which I am enclosing a photostatic copy in order to prove its authenticity.

I have had this letter in my possession for a long time, but I did not want to make use of it. When, however, Mr. Michael Kruszka's attacks against the Alliance and myself began to exceed all bounds of decency, I decided to make use of this document. I announced my intention to the members of the Central Board of Directors. At one of the meetings of the Central Board of Directors of the Polish National Alliance I announced that Mr. Kruszka would be very

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favorably disposed toward our organization, and that all its officers would be angels in his eyes, if we were to discontinue publishing Dziennik Zwiazkowy, which is a thorn in his side.

In reply to this statement, which was published among the official minutes in Zgoda, Mr. M. Kruszka published an article on January 20 entitled "President [Casimir] Zychlinski and His Evidence," in which he challenged me "to publish in the very next issue of Dziennik Zwiazkowy" this letter, but complete from beginning to end, including the date, the address, the body of the letter, and the signature, and other evidence, concerning which he stated that he would reserve his comments for the future. (See Kurjer Polski of Sunday, January 21, 1917.)

Since I am not too prone to obey commands of this sort, even if they be dictated by Mr. Kruszka himself, I let this article pass in silence, just as I

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had allowed many others to pass before. This evidently must have reassured Mr. Kruszka that I really did not possess such a letter, and on January 28--that is, a week later--the publisher of Kurjer Polski repeated his request for the publication of this letter, writing in his article, entitled "Mania for Falsifying Everything," as follows:

"A week ago the publisher of Kuryer /Polski/ challenged Mr. Zychlinski to publish word for word the letter containing this "terrible plot."

"But the president remains silent!

"Why?

"Because he does not possess such a letter!

"The publisher of Kuryer /Polski/ has never written anything in any letters

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which has not been published in Kuryer repeatedly. Therefore, that which the letter contained could be no secret nor any sort of plot."

Furthermore, judging on the basis of these opinions, Mr. Kruszka reaches the following conclusions:

"1) Either Mr. Zychlinski has no letter and for the hundredth time maliciously announces lies about Mr. Kruszka;

"2) Or he has falsified some sort of letter and signature--such as some sort of official minutes--and is afraid of being caught in the forgery.

"One cannot judge otherwise from his actions."

Thus did Mr. M. Kruszka, model of all civic virtues and of the honesty of all

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public figures, speak on January 28.

It is to prove exactly this that I am today enclosing the letter of Mr. Michael Kruszk a in its entirety, together with the envelope, heading, and body, from beginning to end, with the personal signature of Mr. Michael Kruszk a, which is surely known to everybody, in order to prove who is telling the truth and who is audaciously denying it.

Judge all this for yourselves, fellow Alliance members, and pronounce your sentence. When you are convinced as to who is honest and who really has the good of the Alliance at heart, after having become thoroughly familiar with the motives of the so-called "defenders of the interests of the members of the Alliance," read the attacks which will appear in Kuryer Polski with intelligence and understanding. You will then really understand these protectors of the Alliance's interests, who, unasked by anyone, insist on

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appointing themselves guardians of the Alliance.

With fraternal regards,

Casimir Zychlinski.

"President of the
Polish National Alliance."

[Translator's note: Here follows the official envelope of Kuryer Polski of
Milwaukee, addressed as follows:]

"Special Delivery"

[Cancellation mark dated
Milwaukee, Wis., March 23, 1915.]

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

"Mr. J. J. Chrzanowski
1163 Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, Illinois"

[Official letterhead of Kuryer Publishing Company]

Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
March 23, 1915.

Dear Mr. Chrzanowski:

I have learned that certain people in Dziennik Narodowy (and naturally certain gentlemen in Dziennik Zwiaskowy) look upon our Kuryer Niedzielny [Sunday Courier] with great disfavor.

Evidently these gentlemen do not see what is going on about them, nor

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do they understand the situation.

In the first place Kuryer Niedzielny is not intended to be a competitor of Dziennik Narodowy or Dziennik Zwiaskowy, but merely a supplement to Polish national journalism. If we wanted to create competition for Dziennik Narodowy or Dziennik Zwiaskowy, we would send packages of the daily Kuryer to Chicago. But we are not doing this. I would not permit this to be done, because I would not want to cause both the national dailies competition.

A Sunday edition is another matter entirely. I do not believe that either Dziennik Narodowy or Dziennik Zwiaskowy will ever come out regularly on Sunday. But I do believe this, because I have heard it from authoritative sources, that the Resurrection Fathers intend publishing a Sunday edition. In that event the readers of Dziennik Narodowy would

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be left without a Sunday paper, if the Sunday Kuryer did not step in to fill the gap.

Secondly, there are things about which neither Dziennik Narodowy nor Dziennik Zwiaskowy can write under their present publishers, even if need for this were to arise in the Narodowy camp. Kuryer, on the other hand, is so situated that it can write whatever it sees fit. And although sometimes it might even criticize certain Polish leaders, even this fact has its good points, because then the reading public is convinced that Kuryer is impartial, and therefore when it severely chastises the opponents of the Narodowy camp it has a sufficient reason for so doing.

We surely need not tell you, sir, that we make nothing on the Sunday Kuryer which we send to Chicago, and we would not make anything on it

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even if we had a good many advertisements. But I am not nearly so interested in making a profit in Chicago as I am in keeping up the Narodowy camp's prestige, which, as you yourself will admit, has decreased considerably in recent times through flirting with the clerical camp, which has always been false to the Narodowy camp, always aiming at returning the Narodowy camp to the clerical yoke.

At any rate the Sunday Kuryer in Chicago will continue, no matter what it may cost us. And we will not retreat before those who want to injure us by underhanded methods. Naturally, I do not have in mind anyone from Dziennik Narodowy or Dziennik Zwiazkowy, only someone else of whom it is said that it was he who stole the packages of the Sunday Kuryer a week ago. When we have more substantial evidence, we will prosecute him.

So much for the Sunday Kuryer.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

Now for the problem of Dziennik Narodowy's relation to Dziennik Zwiazkowy and to yourself.

I had supposed, sir, that you had agreed to accept office in order to see to the balancing of the Polish National Alliance's budget. I believe that the office workers there are trying to hang on to their jobs tooth and nail. But if the Alliance (or the Board of Directors) wants to gain greater trust and the support of other newspapers, it will have to discontinue Dziennik Zwiazkowy, and return to the state which existed at the time of and following the establishment of Dziennik Narodowy, that is, to have Dziennik Narodowy, with its moral support, as its semiofficial organ. During that time Kuryer and all the other Polish papers supported the Alliance unconditionally. The irritation and the perfectly natural bias developed only after the Dziennik Zwiazkowy began to be published and [Thomas] Siemiradzki [editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy] announced that he would put all the other Polish newspapers in America out of

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 10, 1917.

business. From that time on Dziennik Zwiazkowy was the thorn in the side of all the other newspapers, besides being a constant drain on the Alliance treasury. And thus it will continue as long as Dziennik Zwiazkowy remains in existence.

I believe that you too share my point of view. Besides, the interest of Dziennik Narodowy demands that such a change for the better take place.

I have heard that you were here Sunday, but you did not call on me or let me know of your visit. Why?

Wishing you the best of luck--and the election of a better censor--I remain,

Respectfully and cordially yours,

Michael Kruszka

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

THE POLISH PRESS CLUB

Members of the Polish Press Club held a mass meeting on October 10 at the Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall to conclude the purchase of Mr. John F. Smulski's residence, which will be used as the Club's headquarters. The members approved the purchase and ordered the administration to go ahead with the deal. As a result, a contract will be signed this afternoon, October 11, between Mr. John F. Smulski and the administration of the Polish Press Club.

The next meeting of the Club will be on Saturday, October 14, at 2 P. M., at the new headquarters, 2138 Pierce Avenue.

After settling many matters that affect the Club directly--matters which will be made public in due time--the members listened to a lengthy report by Mr. K. Wachtel relative to the Fredro Theater, a Polish playhouse. According to Wachtel's report, the Fredro Theater will present its inaugural play on

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 11, 1916.

Sunday, October 15, at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish Hall. The management of the theater promised to donate forty per cent of the net profit from this play to the Polish Press Club. The offer was accepted with gratitude, pending the decision of the Club's administration on what to do with the money. It really is a rare occasion that a generous offer like that of the Fredro Theater is made by one organization to another. The Poles in America, and particularly the Polish Press Club, are very grateful for this gift.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

A CORRECTION AND AN EXPLANATION

A veritable stench-bomb appeared in the Polish newspaper Dziennik Ludowy in its issue of February 26, 1915. It made its appearance in an article, entitled "The Record of Anthony Karabasz, Three Times Convicted of Theft".

An excerpt from the record of the criminal court at Bygdoszcz, in Poland, is presented in the article in question. It shows that a court decree was issued on November 30, 1891, against Anthony Karabasz, who was thereby sentenced to a year at hard labor for theft committed on a church alms box at Szubina, Poland, on March 31, 1891.

The court record from which the above facts are obtained states that the convicted person performed the functions of organist, acting as substitute for Louis Samola, who had become ill in the Easter holidays, and that the father

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

of the convicted person, Michael Karabasz, had requested the keys to the church and had them upon his person. For this and for other thefts by him committed the aforesaid Karabasz was punished by jail sentences on several occasions and had been obliged to serve the full terms to which he was sentenced.

And now relative to the stench of this bomb. A naive and inexperienced person not well acquainted with Mr. Anthony Karabasz, the censor of the Polish National Alliance, would be under the erroneous impression (and that is exactly what the editors of the Dziennik Ludowy desired) that he is the thief whom Dziennik Ludowy describes. No self-respecting person could allow this to go unchallenged.

There is an old Polish maxim that states that a lie has short legs, and it will not go far . It can be applied to this particular instance.

Council Number Thirty-eight of the Polish National Alliance, of Pittsburgh

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

was the first to nominate Mr. Anthony Karabasz for the office of censor of the Polish National Alliance. Through this Council's efforts Mr. Karabasz was elected to that distinguished position. But is there only one person in the world who has the name of Anthony Karabasz? The answer to that is no.

Mr. Anthony Karabasz, who was elected censor of the Polish National Alliance, is well known to all members of the Alliance, among whom there are many who knew him well in Europe. The censor of the Polish National Alliance was born in Szubina, Poland, on January 27, 1869. His father was John Andrew Karabasz (not Michael, as stated by the Dziennik Ludowy), a farmer of Szubina. His mother was Mary Karabasz, nee Kowalski. This same Anthony Karabasz attended a teacher's college at Kcynia and completed the course in August, 1887 (whereas the thief Anthony had been incarcerated since March 21, 1887).

After completing the course in the teacher's college he taught in the national school at Welnau from 1887 to 1891. Having lost this position, on February 19,

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

1892, he came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was a teacher at Natrone (whereas the thief Anthony Karabasz was sentenced in October, 1892, in Szubina, Poland). Mr. Anthony Karabasz later became a pharmacist in Pittsburgh, and he has remained in that business up to the present time.

That is the biography of Mr. Anthony Karabasz, the censor of the Polish National Alliance. It might be worth while to mention here that there were four Karabasz families residing in Szubina, Poland, and strange as it may seem, none of them was related to any of the others. Perhaps there was an Anthony Karabasz who was a common thief, but it was not Anthony son of John Andrew but Anthony son of Michael, as the Dziennik Ludowy itself proves.

The absolutely disgusting character of these stories published by the "Red Messiah's" organ is herewith exposed, and Council Number Thirty-eight of the Polish National Alliance cannot find words strong enough adequately to condemn slanders and liars of this type.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Mar. 1, 1915.

R. S. Abczynski
A. Mystkowski
F. Wiernicki

Resolutions Committee
Walter Borkowski, president of the Council
Julian Gayda, recording secretary

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 20, 1914.

POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNALISM AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

(Editorial)



The most outstanding Polish industry in America is that of journalism and typography. There are ten Polish dailies, and about forty Polish weeklies and monthlies, that have their own printshops, with about twenty-five miscellaneous printing establishments. The grand total of these Polish journalistic and typographical enterprises is about Seventy-five, and in round numbers, employees are as follows:

Seventy-five editors and news reporters; 800 adult typesetters, pressmen, dispatchers, bookkeepers, local agents, clerks, stenographers, etc; 1,000 school boys, acting as messengers and errand boys, and an army of traveling news and book agents.

A total of about nine million dollars in salaries is paid out yearly to those employed in the various branches of the newspaper and publishing

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 20, 1914.

industry. If we add to this sum the salaries of expressmen, craftsmen and mechanics, we may safely say that about one million dollars, is paid out annually from the printing and publishing industry into the hands of Polish employees and cooperators; and that the yearly expenditures of Polish newspapers and printshops in America reach the sum of about two million dollars.



Narod Polski, Vol. XVII, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1913. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

NOTES

Today is the 16th anniversary of the first issue of Narod Polski.

The organ of our organization was formerly published under the title of Wiara Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland). Looking over these pages we find a very interesting story about our little organization from the beginning up to now, when it has become a large and strong organization.

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POLISH

Odrodzenie, Vol. II, No. 12, Dec. 1912.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

FROM EDITOR

For important reasons and circumstances our magazine will be published from the New Year, in Philadelphia, Pen.

A branch of our magazine will be in Chicago.

Rev. W. Kwiatrowski, Editor.

Pennsylvania Polish College of St. John,
Allegheny Avenue and Cedar Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 15, 1912.

THE AMERICAN PRESS
(Editorial)

The report of the Census Bureau of Washington informs us that the American press ranks very high among the leaders of industry, its net income for the year 1909 being \$883,584,000.

In 1909 there were 31,455 publications in the United States. They provided with means of existence 358,434 regular workers, 90,608 pensioned employees, and 30,434 owners, or a total of 388,466 people, who earned \$268,086,000 annually.

We have 2,600 daily newspapers in this country, 520 Sunday papers, 15,097 weekly and 2,491 monthly papers. Of the total amount of these publications 17,698 are called political and information newspapers, 1,251 newspapers serve various religious denominations, 685 are concerned with commercial



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 15, 1912.

affairs, 419 serve various organizations and 540 are greatly interested in art and literature. Many of these papers and periodicals are published in languages other than English; there are over sixty such publications printed in the Polish language. These figures may not be quite accurate.

The subscription to these Polish publications brings an annual amount of \$135,000,000., and from advertisements these publications earned \$196,000,000.

With the exception of several professional publications, magazines and a few daily and weekly newspapers, the American press stands on a very miserable ground.

Let us take the first best American publication; at once we will orientate ourselves as to its origin and value. In the first place we have to look at the classified ads, as the main source of income of the paper; the news



Dziennik Swiazkowy, Aug. 15, 1913.

items, on the other hand, are of secondary importance.

By its principles and cautious methods, the American press, especially as a political-informer, should rank very high; however, it does not, because it is in the hands of exploiters and dishonest financiers. The technical side of the American press is conducted excellently.

American newspapers greatly favor the millionaire centers in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc. This is so despite the low price of the papers and the small percent of illiterates in the United States(i.e. despite the **fact** that these papers are accessible to and are actually read not only by the rich, but also by the toiling masses). We must take into consideration that the United States has a population of over 100,000,000 people.

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POLISH



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Bicz Bozy, Vol. IV, No. 17, April 21, 1912.

THIS AND THAT

We were informed that Doctor Orłowski is making statements in company of his friends that he controls the Bicz Bozy and is fifty-fifty with the "Stinger," the editor of Bicz Bozy.

Dear Sir: Do you know what is ahead of you for bearing such a title as controller of Bicz Bozy? Do you know what it means for a faithful and pious Christian, who for the sake of Christian Faith was imprisoned in Austrian and Russian dungeons to be closely associated with such condemned person as the "Stinger," the editor of God's Whip? My dear sir, that means hell fire, black boiling pitch and brimstone. Yes, Mr. Orłowski, you better deny your controllership of Bicz Bozy and do not boast about your acquaintance with the "Stinger," because it is very dangerous to have a close connection with such insects; they bite.

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Bioz Bozy, Vol. IV No. 7, Feb. 4, 1912.

POLISH



[DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI,]

How sad.... The Chicago Blinder, (Dziennik Chicagoski), lost five readers last week. They were hanged.

If this shall continue, then the Chicago Blinder will run short of readers. For practical reasons, for there is no use of even dreaming of humanitarianism, those gentlemen should join the anti-capital punishment movement.

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POLISH

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Bicz Bozy, Vol. IV, No. 2, Jan. 8, 1912.

REF (11-1) 101.8027

BISHOP RHODE

Bishop Rhode evidently did not wish to wait for the last judgment over the infidels from the Narodowy, for he started a regular law-suit against them in a terrestrial Masonic court.

Yet, in heaven, his chances to win are greater, for here one Mason may smell another and the holy faith may suffer.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1911.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLISH PRESS IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

As regards the number of their publications, the Poles in America are not lagging behind other nationalities and have even surpassed some. We have fifty-eight publications--dailies, weeklies, biweeklies and monthlies--which is not such a small number, considering that other nationalities with larger populations do not have as many nor have developed their press into a power such as ours.

On glancing over the holiday issues of our dailies and weeklies, we see a marked improvement in their appearance and choice of material, each publication trying to surpass the other. Comparing our press of today with that of twenty or even ten years ago, one notices a tremendous difference. Our present-day publications, as regards efforts to satisfy and interest their readers--size, technical development, choice of material-- occupy a



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1911.

relatively high level, and, with continued endeavor on the part of the publishers and better editorial staffs, will be able to compete with the best publications of other nationalities.

With fifty-eight publications, we have in our hands a power which, if used skillfully, can bring a great deal of good not only to our immigrants, but to our homeland as well. Unfortunately, the majority of our publications do not measure up to the high level expected from them, and, save for their imposing size, some of them are very pale in substance due to a lack of editorial ability.

One can find in the majority of our publications everything but original ideas. They reprint articles from both European and local publications, altering them a little or publishing them in their original form. This practice is due to a lack of competent editors, some of whom are unable to produce anything original. In fact, from an editorial point of view, our publications are deficient and we must admit it.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1911.

This is not necessarily the fault of the publishers, some of whom would sincerely like to have trained and capable editors, but is due to the scarcity of trained men. There is a handful of them, but they are engaged by the larger publications, so that the smaller ones must of necessity be served either by people of lesser ability or, sometimes, by people who have hardly a faint idea of what editing a publication is all about.

This condition gives rise to quarrels, nasty arguments, and personal attacks, with the result that one paper does all it can to hurt the other. If our editors and publishers would realize that by casting dissension aside their publications would be in a better position to prosper and sow the healthy seeds of enlightenment among the Polish masses, they would put a stop to quarrels and unethical polemics. If they must compete with one another, let it be in the quality of their work and the selection of their subject matter.

From a technical point of view, we have developed our press very well.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1911.

Our publications are impressive in size and format, but the majority of them are lacking in that spirit of determination and willingness to work, which yields good fruit.

Their nasty and furious battles, often conducted indecently, may be traced to the fact that these publications are headed by the wrong people, that is, by people who do not understand our general needs and the broader horizons these needs encompass. They are headed, in most cases, by ordinary hired men, men who for the dollar are ready to sling mud at anybody, even the most impeccable.

In spite of all this, one must admit that our publications of several years ago presented a worse aspect. The attacks, accusations, and polemics of today are nothing in comparison with what one can read in our papers of years ago. This indicates that, after all, our publications have reached an ethical level higher than the one they occupied formerly, and that, in time, they will come to a state of absolute equilibrium, because the readers themselves demand this.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 27, 1911.

The best proof of this is that the publications that battle violently with one another and indulge in nasty polemics, are gradually losing their readers. After reading one, two, and sometimes ten issues, all filled with personal attacks, the disgusted reader throws the paper away to read other papers more serious and quiet, which provide good clean food for thought and avoid dirt and sensations.

The taste of the readers of today is entirely different from that of several years ago, and their demands in regard to subject matter have also become greater. Therefore, a publication containing well-chosen educational and informative material has greater interest and is read more willingly than a bickering and sensationalistic publication of the streets.

All our publishers and editors should keep this in mind if they earnestly desire the development of the publications which they publish and edit.

It is not the quantity, but the quality of our publications which should



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 27, 1911.

be our concern. After all, it would be better to have only twenty serious, educational publications than a hundred of them full of ordinary and inconsequential editorial chaff.

We have developed our publications in the matter of size; now let us develop them in the matter of substance. It is only after we have done this that Polish journalism in America will stand high and will become famous throughout the world.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 9, 1911.

READERS' COMMENTS REQUESTED BY DZIENNIK ZWIAZKOWY

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the new section which we have introduced in Dziennik Zwiaskowy, having the title "Polemics." This section is open to anyone who wishes to express his opinions and viewpoint on any social, national, or Alliance questions. We will be glad to receive any contribution and to publish it in this section, provided, naturally, that the article does not contain personal sallies, names, attacks, lies, or insinuations. Polemics and criticisms are beneficial and necessary, but they must be based on truth, facts, and love for the cause which they defend, and not seasoned with spite, falsehood, and distortion of facts.

We therefore invite our readers to co-operate, and to send in their valued remarks and observations; this will greatly raise the standard of our publication and will benefit all of us. Yesterday we published the first article, which dealt with parochial schools, in the section "Polemics," and we are awaiting further contributions. Who will be the next?



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

ZGODA AND DZIENNIK ZWIĄZKOWY UNDER SEPARATE
EDITORS

The central administration of the Polish National Alliance, in accordance with the recommendation of the nineteenth convention at St. Louis, Mo., through its committee on the press, has separated the editorship of the weekly Zgoda from that of the daily Dziennik Zwiazkowy. From now on the weekly Zgoda, as the official organ of the Polish National Alliance, will be controlled by the editor in chief, elected at the convention. He will devote all his efforts and knowledge to this organ; Dziennik Zwiazkowy, on the other hand, will have its separate editor in chief appointed by the administration, who will devote all his time to the daily paper. The substance of the articles, remarks, etc. will be different in the weekly, Zgoda, from that of the daily, but the national spirit of the work for the alliance will be identical in both publications.

This cannot, and will not, be otherwise. Both publications are issued by the people of the alliance in defense of their mutual interests: to fasten the

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

III B 4

III A national ideology among the masses of our immigrants, and to serve
III H our beloved mother country faithfully. Seperating the editorships
I C was necessitated by the fact that one editor in chief, even though
he were the most capable and indefatigable worker, could not manage
all of the work. Work in the alliance publications increases daily, and the
demands of the readers grow constantly more exacting; and he who reads Dziennik
Zwiazkowy is justified in demanding that different scientific and informative
material should appear in the weekly, Zgoda, than that which already appeared
the week before in the "daily".

Therefore, for the present, both publications, the daily and the weekly, al-
though they may seem to follow different channels will always have the same
aim. Our old friend Zgoda who has grown grey-haired in the struggle for the
unity and welfare of the alliance, will fill the position of heavy artillery
in the army of the alliance, while the daily will play the part of light cav-
alry, trying to get everywhere, discover the enemy's movements everywhere,

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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

III B 4

III A and, if necessary, give battle. Only by these means can the alliance
III H benefit, since it will be defended on two sides--it will have fight-
I C ers for its good cause. The press today is a power with which every-
one reckons, and one cannot imagine a nation, faction, party, religious
order or any other type of organization which would not have a publication for
the defense of its interests and the fostering of its aims. The alliance today
has really three publications, the men's weekly Zgoda, the women's weekly Zgoda
and the daily Dziennik Zwiazkowy. It can, therefore, successfully foster its
ideals, and step forward in defense of its own interests. Let us hope that
the publications of the alliance will honorably discharge their lofty, but dif-
ficult and serious, duties.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

A NEW WEEKLY PERIODICAL FOR POLISH WOMEN

(Editorial)

The first edition of the Polish weekly periodical, known as Glos Polek (The Voice of Polish Women), has come into being. This worthy periodical was made the official newspaper of the Polish Women's Alliance by the consent of delegates at the last convention of that organization.

The Dziennik Zwiazkowy wishes to take this opportunity to extend its sincerest wishes of success to this new periodical. Judging from the first edition, we believe it will be not only well edited but also free of various useless polemical onsets. It is anticipated, and sincerely hoped, that there will be no repetition of the printing of personal attacks upon its members, which occurred when the activities of the Polish Women's Alliance were published weekly in one of the Polish newspapers.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

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The Polish Women's Alliance is a rival organization of the Polish National Alliance, in which women enjoy equal rights with men. The women in the Polish National Alliance take part in conventions and in the administration and can take a more extensive part in national affairs than elsewhere. Consequently, one could consider a separate organization for women useless, just as a separate organization for men might be thought nonsensical. We can see no basic difference between a man and a woman in the realm of mental life--in art, education, politics, or any general social or national activity. Such great Polish literary personages as Mrs. Konopnicka and Orzeszkowa wrote for all--men and women alike--as did Adam Mickiewicz and Henry Sienkiewicz. The Polish legendary queen, Hedwig, sacrificed herself in behalf of the whole nation--both the men and the women.

Our ideal, therefore, is to have all Polish immigrants united in the closest of bonds. This would include all Polish men and women in one large political organization, in which the one and only distinction made between two members would be made on the basis of their relative mental value and their ability to

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

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work for the cause of national solidarity, regardless of age, sex, or personal convictions.

Our Polish National Alliance is already such an organization. It is anticipated that at some future time we shall see all right-thinking Polish men and women in its bonds, united in common aims and endeavors and working for the welfare of our Polish people and the motherland.

But that is a thing of the future. The present finds us working side by side with fraternal and sympathetic women's organizations, whose principles and teachings are related very intimately to those of the Polish National Alliance.

In such instances, although rivalry is unavoidable, it does not in the least exclude good and sincere relationships. Such rivalry must be noble or else it would be unworthy of a noble organization and the noble people who belong to it.

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POLISH

III B 2

II D 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

I K

Upon what, then, does nobleness in rivalry depend? In the first place it depends upon this: that no rival should resort to the use of unbecoming tactics in order to benefit his organization at the cost of the other. The rival organization should neither be presented in a bad light nor should it be exposed to insincere criticism. In other words, the two factions should not oppose each other with the aid of bitterly cruel, and at times poisoned, tools.

The Dziennik Zwiazkowy cannot occupy itself with propagating the interests of any other organization, because its duty and need is to work only in behalf of the Polish National Alliance. This duty and that need of heart and mind command us even to petition all sisters of the Polish Women's Alliance, also, to enroll in the Polish National Alliance, either as insured or as uninsured members.

But it is not permissible for the Polish National Alliance to harm the Polish Women's Alliance by lowering it in the eyes of the public, through

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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

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some insincere criticism or something of that nature. After all, the Polish National Alliance, because of its nobleness and its feeling of strength, has never resorted to improper tactics in any of its fights.

The Polish National Alliance has a right to expect the same consideration from the Polish Women's Alliance. The events of the past year, if they are to serve as a norm, assure the National Alliance that it will obtain a fair deal.

Let us, therefore, strive among ourselves with fraternal love. Let each praise his own without lowering the others and, let us rival each other, but in the field of social endeavor.

Such a war will bring the two organizations closer together and society will only benefit by it.

If one judges from the first edition, he will conclude that Glos Polek will

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POLISH

III B 2

II D 1

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

I K

be a good periodical, and there never are too many of that type. Many men will undoubtedly read this periodical with interest, in the same way that many women, even if they do not belong to the Polish National Alliance, will read with benefit the monthly publication of Lgoda. The latter has been termed, incorrectly, a publication for men, whereas, in reality, it is a paper for everybody. [Translator's note: Lgoda is a monthly paper edited and managed by the Polish National Alliance.]

Glos Polek will have a sufficient amount of material, if only it wants to edit it. It will have an opportunity to combat every antinational and anti-patriotic trend that steals in among our American Poles, as wolves steal among sheep. It will be able to discuss--with any biased person, with any bigot, with anyone who has plotted against the rights of people to govern themselves, and, finally, with all other elements that destroy sound work among Polish people--a work in the direction of preparing our people to be worthy of fulfilling their civic duties

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 16, 1910.

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The newly published Polish periodical can be sure to find a brave and sincere ally in the Dziennik Zwiazkowy in any war for such a principle that Glos Polek may engage.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1910.

HIDING THE TRUTH UNDER A BUSHEL

Numerous readers of the Polish newspaper Dziennik Zwiazkowy inform its publishers that on October 30, 1910, a sermon was delivered at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church in which it was denied that the publicized crime perpetrated in the shrine at Poland's Czestochowa was the result of one of the Pauline friars.

To this information the reverend speaker added an order prohibiting boys from distributing the Dziennik Zwiazkowy in the above-mentioned parish. The same was repeated in the parochial school.

It is a sad thing that a crime occurred at Czestochowa and that it was committed by a monk. But this does not mean that the truth should be hidden. The Pauline fathers themselves admitted that frankness in such instances is better than hiding and, in their reply to the people, they condemned the crime of the individual. Moreover, they all admitted the existence of laxity and lack of control in the religious order at Czestochowa. Truth will always

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 2, 1910.

come to the fore, and then the people will turn their indignation not only against those who were guilty but also against those who did not permit truth to come to the light of day.

Relative to prohibiting the newspaper boys from distributing the Dziennik Zwiazkowy, we must admit that it is a weak method of fighting with a newspaper which is not antagonistically inclined toward religion, and which does not conduct any warfare against the Resurrection Fathers. [Translator's Note: The Stanislaus Kostka Parish is one of several Polish Roman Catholic churches in Chicago under the supervision of the Resurrection, a religious order. It is entirely distinct and has no connection whatever with the Pauline order, in whose defense the Resurrectionists have made a futile stand.]

Such prohibitive orders will avail very little. Honest people will be found who, in one way or another, know how to obtain a newspaper that conscientiously informs its readers of all current world events.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 14, 1910.

THE POLISH PRESS CLUB

The Polish Press Club in Chicago is gradually acquiring noticeable proportions. Each evening the Club's headquarters, opened for the past several days, attracts a rather large number of members, who occupy themselves by reading books, having discussions, playing the piano, and playing checkers and the like.

The society, to date, numbers sixty-seven active members. During the recent administration meeting, which was held on September 12, eleven new candidates were presented. This number will undoubtedly increase considerably by the time of the forthcoming mass meeting, which will be held on September 20, 1910.

The following program of meetings was passed upon during the last session of the Club:

(1) General social meeting, monthly, on the first Wednesday after the first of the month.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 14, 1910.

(2) Mass meeting of members, once a month, on the Tuesday preceding the previously mentioned general social meeting.

(3) Administrative meeting, once a month, on the Monday preceding the general social meeting.

(4) Newspaper Department meetings, twice monthly, on the Thursdays after the first and the fifteenth of each month.

(5) Literary Department meetings, twice monthly, on the Saturdays after the first and the fifteenth of each month.

(6) Recreational Department meetings, four or eventually five times each month, on Fridays.

(7) Every Wednesday is known as "Ladies Day."

During the last meeting of the administration several topics of a general nature



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 14, 1910.

were discussed--for example, the establishing of a permanent Polish theatre, a businessmen's association, and the like. The members of this committee finally exchanged opinions as to what position the Club should occupy eventually in relation to the press.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 23, 1910.

[POLISH PRESS CLUB MEETS]

The Polish Press Club held a general meeting on Thursday, September 22, 1910, at the Wawel Hall, its new location. The purpose of the meeting was to accept new members and to formulate a program of future activities. After the formalities of accepting several new members were over, it was decided that the formal opening of the Club should take place on Saturday, October 1, 1910. All members of the Club, as well as their families, were invited to attend.

The program for the opening includes a formal dinner, several speeches, declamations, singing, and music. No intoxicating liquors will be served.

To date the Club has sixty members.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 1, 1909.

THE POLISH PRESS IN AMERICA

Like mushrooms after a rainfall, almost every year there appear new publications in Polish-American sections. It is recognized that many, from the initial appearance will be short lived; others will appear like meteors, flash now and again, and quickly disappear. Some manage through a longer time to eke out a meager existence, fed by the work of others from day to day, from week to week. At times some appear like parasites even as a nymph that is transformed into a beautiful butterfly to hover over flowers for their common good, touching this one and that during its lifetime.

In addition to the many colorless, little-known papers there are found in America some fine Polish journals. These in one age went against more important editions and succeeded greatly. Consequently it not only helped their own cause, but materially gaining through their value the public demand. These last few years especially, brought about many



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 1, 1909.



changes in this respect. Today the existence of some weekly editions which were mere pamphlets prior to this, is due to the backing of some politician or business firm with the purpose of opening Polish purses, often creating more harm than good.

Today these conditions are definitely improved. Indeed many provincial publications, we name them so, are yet in need of a change. At any rate this step ahead is noticeable. Some of the local papers are beginning to print a daily chronicle of the daily events. They also take more interest in the various affairs. Not only do they write about the most important matters but the minor incidents of the day are written along with the activities of the neglected mass movement, thereby promoting better living.

Therefore, the life of society and its development, which is composed of these small stepping stones, will with the coming of years create

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 1, 1909.

monumental buildings.

The Polish-American press span of existence is between fifty and sixty years. As soon as some fall, others take their place and begin to wage anew the war for existence. At times creating envy and friction between various factions and other local papers. Often the surroundings are affected. When the paper introduces a new movement, it becomes difficult for it to thrive in materialistic America.

That is why newspaper competition in America continues without any break. Often it is heated, and scandalizing.

This is due to misrepresentation, momentarily becoming calm, only to spring up again with greater force.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 1, 1909.

It must be admitted that competition, in many instances, is necessary and when of great character, it brings in outside influence. Without this warfare there would be no interest created. This must be admitted with sadness, for not even a half of the present readers would be subscribers. The readers situation is actually the result of these sporadic wars and the wiping out of movements, parties and wheels of friction, and separate personal problems. Polish sections, in the United States, did not rid themselves of old country small-town character, therefore, every story greedily commented upon creates great interest. Thus Polish-American press grew out of its infancy into importance, and through the merit of their stories the papers gained a wide circulation. All of this created an interest which aroused the Polish reading mind. From the competitive wars in the groups, with news of major importance that came to light, the press came to a better understanding with the Polish people in America.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 1, 1909.

Today the Polish Press is still waging its wars. However, this time, it is over grave questions. At times the old methods of the press which sailed on stormy seas seeking a safe harbor, are still used.

Great steps forward have now been made. The Polish Press in America has gained materially, influence and financial stability. In many sections of the country the Polish paper has become an illuminating mirror of local affairs.

Amid all this Dziennik Zwiazkowy took a foothold and triumphed despite this keen competition. When the efforts of the opposing forces were defeated, this young Polish organ began to win praise. It began to publish facts about working conditions; improving conditions along the line. It is because of this that the other Polish dailies in America are changing their style of writing news.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 1, 1909.

Dziennik Zwiaskowy through these efforts has gained great respect for its candid presentation of the news. Through these efforts and changes it is expected that this daily paper will grow in value, and set a definite form of ethics through its writings. We will have a lasting value, furnishing examples and models, as well as educational inspiration for its large range of readers.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

ON THE FIRING LINE

(Editorial.)

As soon as the first issue of Dziennik Zwiazkowy appeared, it was immediately attacked. It began with common pop guns; later, rifles were used and when the firing ceased, light artillery was brought to the scene. Right now guns of the heaviest caliber do their share. War trumpets have sounded and cannons are roaring, but the aim is poor. The missiles did not spread panic, devastation and death in the ranks of the nationals; they did not make even one break in our lines, in fact, the situation was just reversed. Those who heard, ran out to investigate. Dziennik Zwiazkowy is under cross fire; but - these attacks will only help Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

The commanders of the opposing forces believed that the smoke would hide them, but they were mistaken; they have been recognized.

Not only the leaders, but also the slaves are known. One of the co-workers of the Resurrection Father's organ, Dziennik Chicagoski, went to South Chicago for the sole purpose of inciting Rev. Wojtalewics, the editor of Polonia.

II D 1

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

Since he was not able in conducting this fight, which job was forced upon him by his superiors, he sought allies.

In this week's issue of Polonia, which appears today or tomorrow, much sarcasm will be directed against Dziennik Zwiazkowy. The author of these remarks will request that our Board of Directors compel the editors of Dziennik Zwiazkowy to change its policy, because it is endangering the confidence of the public.

The co-worker of the Resurrection Father's organ is happy in the belief that his gibes will be reprinted Saturday, in Dziennik Chicagoski, together with annotations of his own.

This will happen Saturday, but we already know all about it today.

What does it mean? It means that we have friends everywhere, that we are aware of every move made by our enemies and that the public is on our side.

Something unusual has happened. People, who have believed implicitly in the articles of the Resurrection Fathers and to whom it was the highest oracle,

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PA

are now coming to our office. Their eyes have been opened. They ask for all issues of Dziennik Zwiazkowy including the first one.

Some, making the statement that they are surfeited with the Resurrection Fathers, and that they will join another parish, one that is not under their control. They are beginning to understand the aims and ideals of the Polish National Alliance and will join its ranks in the near future.

For this reason the Resurrection Fathers are attacking us as well as the Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

The Polish National Alliance experienced many hardships before it was given the right to exist; unfriendly forces wanted to destroy it. They are now also trying to crush Dziennik Zwiazkowy, our daily paper, that "Light Bearer" of the Polish National Alliance which brings the truth into every Polish home, every day reducing the number of slaves by changing them into intelligent citizens.

It was ever thus!

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IV

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

WPA (111) 511

When the strategy of our adversaries fails, or when they quarrel among themselves, we have peace; but when some one proffers a scheme with which to abolish Dziennik Zwiazkowy, they immediately resume the fight. They force the weaker clergy into co-operation with their strong influence and bribery; they spend money liberally; they compel others to attack our stronghold, our Dziennik Zwiazkowy, and our establishment, but they themselves hide.

Their malice rebounds; our high ideals and our love for the institution protects us.

We are profoundly impressed with our peoples motives; they support every good cause, they are interested in the welfare of families and in the enlightenment of the ignorant.

They are willing to help good priests, and to give money for a good purpose.

Our Alliance has changed the people without aid from the pulpit.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PR...

They formerly accused Zgoda (The official edition of the Polish National Alliance) of being opposed to religious faith; now they use the same insinuations against Dziennik Zwiazkowy.

Every broadminded reader of Dziennik Zwiazkowy will readily admit that our publication is not opposed to religious principles, because its editors regard faith as something sacred. Every conscientious reader of this journal will testify that he has read nothing antagonistic to religious beliefs.

Many publications are being circulated to propagate religion, but instead of doing this, they promote business for their editors.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy serves national interests, yet, it has more respect for good priests than clerical papers. It has a sincere regard for them because it has no personal grievances. Ecclesiastical editors praise only those clergymen who share their views but condemn others who differ. This can be proved by the publication of the Resurrection Fathers which dencunces honest priests.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 10275

Instead of imitating their humble Master and preaching the word of God, the Resurrection Fathers are trying to gain power and riches, and to persecute those who refuse to kiss their feet. Because of these exposures the Resurrection Fathers are fighting against us.

Church authorities should correct them for the good of the church; then there would be peace and respect for clerical robes.

There are many good and noble priests, but they are obliged to be silent for their own good; it will change in time.

Facts cannot be eliminated by thunderous warfare. If you intend to continue your attacks, that is your privilege, but we shall always retaliate for the good of the people.

II B 2 d (1)

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

ON THE FIRING LINE

(Editorial)

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The commanders of the opposing forces believed that the smoke would hide them, but they were mistaken; they have been recognized.



II B 2 d (1)

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

Not only the leaders, but also their henchmen are known. One of the workers for the Resurrection Fathers' organ, Dziennik Chicagoski, went to South Chicago for the purpose of inciting Reverend Wojtalewics, the editor of Polonia.

Needing assistance to carry on this fight, a job which was forced upon him by his superiors, he was seeking allies.

In this week's issue of Polonia, which appears today or tomorrow, much sarcasm will be directed against Dziennik Ziwaszkowy. The author of these remarks will request that our board of directors compel the editor of Dziennik Zwiazkowy to change its policy, because it is endangering the confidence of the public.

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II B 2 d (1)

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POLISH



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

What does it mean? It means that we have friends everywhere; that we are aware of every move made by our enemies, and that the public is on our side.

Something unusual has happened. People who have believed implicitly in the articles of the Resurrection Fathers, and to whom the Dziennik Chicagoski was the highest oracle, are now coming to our office. Their eyes have been opened. They ask for all issues of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, including the first one. Some make the statement that they are surfeited with the Resurrection Fathers, and that they will join another parish, one that is not under their control. They are beginning to understand the aims and ideals of the Polish National Alliance and will join its ranks in the near future.

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II B 2 d (1)

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.



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It was ever thus!

When the strategy of our adversaries fails, or when they quarrel among themselves, we have peace; but when some one concocts a scheme for abolishing the Dziennik Zwiazkowy, they immediately resume the fight. They force the weaker clergy into co-operation by their great influence and by bribery; they spend money liberally; they compel others to attack our stronghold, our Dziennik Zwiazkowy, and our establishment, but they themselves hide.

Their malice injures only themselves; our high ideals and our love for the institution protects us. We are profoundly impressed by the attitude of our people; they support every good cause; they are interested in the welfare of

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 7, 1908.



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Our enemies formerly accused Zgoda, the official organ of the Polish National Alliance, of being opposed to religious faith; now they make the same insinuations against Dziennik Zwiaskowy.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

good priests than clerical papers themselves have. It has a sincere regard for them because it has no personal grievances. Ecclesiastical editors praise only those clergymen who share their views, but condemn others who differ with them. This can be proved by the publication of the Resurrection Fathers, which denounces honest priests whenever it can.

Instead of imitating their humble Master and preaching the word of God, the Resurrection Fathers are trying to gain power and riches, and to persecute those who refuse to kiss their feet. Because of these exposures, the Resurrection Fathers are fighting against us.

Church authorities should correct them for the good of the church; then there would be peace and respect for clerical robes.

There are many good and noble priests, but they are obliged to be silent for their own good. This conditonn, we hope, will change before it is too late. The truth cannot be altered by vicious attacks. If they intend to continue

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 7, 1908.

their attacks, that is their privilege. So far as we are concerned, we shall always retaliate for the good of the people.

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I V

POLISH

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

This Paper Is Devoted To The Working Class Interests
Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. i, No. 35 - April 25, 1907

EDITOR OF "THE POLISH WORDS" YIELDS

It has become known to us that the chief editor of "The Polish Words" and the Polish Organized Press, Dr. Wojciech Morawski, resigned his present post and now his place is occupied by Mr. Ztotnicki. The last edition was edited under the guidance of Mr. Ztotnicki.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVII, No. 218, Sept. 22, 1906.

ANIOL (Angel)

There has come out a new paper that shall greatly serve the people and will especially aid the Polish children.

This new publication is called the Aniol (Angel); the title explains itself as a "Book for the school children," the first publication is dated September 20, 1906.

The publisher and editor is Mr. Szczesny Zachajkiewicz, a known writer, poet and friend of all youth in America. We guarantee this publication will be good, as long as it is under the guidance of Mr. Zachajkiewicz.

The first number consists of eight pages neatly and wonderfully printed verses: "Angel," "School at Home," by Severa Duchinska and "To Speak Polish," by Zachajkiewicz, also articles such as: "The bravery of Stephen Czarniecki," "Wonderful example;" "Michael Kopernik"; "Letters to the Angel."

We heartily support and recommend this issue.

Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 34, Sept. 21, 1901.

NEWS ITEM



Mr. Frank Danisch, former editor and owner of the now extinct Chicago Gazette, sold his print shop to Rev. Dr. B. Skulikow, from LA Salle, Illinois.

A public announcement, published in the Dziennik Chicagoski, stated that the Chicago Gazette would not longer be published, and all subscribers of this newspaper can receive refunds upon request.



Narod Polski, December 29, 1897.

[NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUED]

With the New Year edition of Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland), it will be discontinued as a publication. This paper, a strictly Catholic, quiet and conservative publication, will consolidate with the Dziennik Chicagoski (Chicago Daily). This consolidation or double strength should be one more reason for the success of Dziennik Chicagoski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. I, No. 50, December 29, 1897.

LITERARY CONTEST OFFERED BY DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI

The editors of Dziennik Chicagoski are preparing a special illustrated edition of their newspaper, for the end of the year, December 31.

They want to encourage editors of other newspapers to cooperate in producing this number, and invite other "knights of the pen" and anyone wishing to contribute, to send in their work before December 24. Articles can be either political, of general interest, historical, travel, or stories about Polish settlements.

For the best article not over 300 lines of print, also for smaller articles not over 60 lines, a reward is promised, which, although modest, is very useful.

To work, then, newspapermen and writers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1897.

DZIENNIK NARODOWY

(Editorial)

The last number of Zgoda (Harmony) does not give complete details of the meeting held at the Polish National Alliance headquarters relative to starting publication of Dziennik Narodowy (Polish National Daily). Our "friendly" weekly discreetly kept silent on the fact that a majority of the one hundred and six groups of the Polish National Alliance that sent their opinions were opposed to the plans of launching a daily. It was the consensus of opinion that this wild scheme would not have the slightest chance of success.

Thus far only \$160 has been received for the proposed sale of 1,040 shares of stock at \$2 a share. The question now is, who is going to sell the rest of the stock or collect the remainder of the money, and who is going to guarantee the collection. Those present at the meeting wanted to know whether or not the declared stock (1,040 shares), at two dollars per share, actually represented

100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1897.

\$2,080, or one tenth of this amount.

In order to avoid snags in the course of this plan, a license was obtained from Springfield for the committee in charge of the sales of the stock, but difficulty was met when the effort to get signatories for the stock was made. Fifty dollars was necessary for this purpose, but after a strenuous effort by the committee to get the money, only seventeen dollars was collected. This sum was hardly sufficient, and the result of various debates on this question is as follows:

According to estimates made by experts, \$6,000 is needed for a printing shop and beginning the enterprise. Therefore, 3,000 shares at two dollars each are necessary.

Thus far no action has been taken in this direction, and barely \$160 has been collected from the sale of a block of 1,040 shares. The rest is but a dream.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 19, 1897.

The further one enters into the woods, the more trees one encounters; consequently, the more the suggestions the greater the difficulties. Even to the present signatories, the plans for the proposed Dziennik Narodowy were vague--but their eyes have opened and they no longer can see the possibility of success. The large majority of supporters of this idea will oppose it, and agitation will be started in that direction, even if this will not occur until the fifty dollars for the license is collected.

Who will come under the present circumstances to the aid of the unfortunate initiators of an unfortunate project?

It's like pouring water in a barrel and then discovering it has no bottom!

PROJ. 3027

II B 2 d (1)
III B 2

POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 38, Sept. 30, 1897.

A PLEA OF THE Z. N. P. TO GROUPS OF POLISH NATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the Affair of a National Daily

Dear Fellow Men:

For nearly two years we have been talking of the need of establishing and possessing a daily newspaper that would go hand in hand with our organization, spread ideas of sound patriotism and proper progress, one that could enlighten us in everything that is good, wonderful and noble. Everyone, in general, admits this fact now, this need. The conviction that really did assure us of this need were the hundreds of votes of our various groups in which a united request was expressed for a national daily. The convention did not undertake the question of a national daily, which was just. A question of this kind should have been given to the City of Chicago, in which city such a paper should emerge.

Today we are very happy to inform the general members of our organization



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 38, September 30, 1897.

that Chicago understood its work and has taken its first step toward this goal. Last week there was an enthusiastic gathering in Chicago. At this gathering there were many sincere members of different organizations who in a few minutes declared that the sum in their possession for establishing such a publishing company was over \$2,500 cash.

At this meeting a temporary committee was elected, consisting of nine members, all of whom are prominent persons and people of ambition.

The committee is prudently aware that to have wide circulation such a paper must possess the moral support of the Polish National Alliance.

Our organization cannot aid financially this project of a national daily. The task of establishing this publishing company is not a local matter, but rather a task for all Polish organizations in the country.

That is why every member, regardless of where he resides should favor wholeheartedly this affair of the national daily and support it as sincerely as it is in his power to do so.



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 38, September 30, 1897.

Shares will be sold for \$2 each, mostly among members. The majority of you, brothers, should at least try to purchase one of these shares. We shall thus create a capital, create a mighty press whose great duty will be unfolding and displaying our characteristics and weakening those that hinder us and keep us out of the limelight.

To work, then, brothers! Today or never! If we don't possess such a daily now, it will then be a long time before we can undertake another dare of this sort.



POLISH

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III C

Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 34, Aug. 26, 1897.

MY IDEALS

In view of the coming conference, an old custom, I write the following article, in which I discuss my services as a director of Zgoda.

My ideals. What interest do my ideals hold for you? Meditate a while, dear reader, upon this question.

My ideals would be of no interest to you, dear brothers, if I were an ordinary human, but in my ideals as an editor of your organ there is much to note and they should be of some interest to you; since Zgoda is the soul of our organization it takes the necessary steps for our institution, it is the true mirror in which everybody can see the organization and see it as it truly is.

And so every member of the organization should examine and familiarize himself with the ideals of his editor and judge their quality, whether

II B 2 d (1)

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- 2 -

POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 34, Aug. 26, 1897.

good or bad; whether they bring success and profit to our institution or destruction and loss.

I should like to inform you that our institution is based upon principles that were changed and improved at the last conference. These principles or virtues which may be known better to us under any circumstances cannot be changed, because otherwise we would lose our character and position as a Polish national institution, we would handicap it and then we would not be able to fulfill the position of a great messenger to the Poles in America. It was stated at a conference that the P. N. A. admits every Pole agreeing to abide by the constitution, and carrying in his heart the sincere ambition to aid the general public, regardless of what faith he has adopted. It was rumored that the above paragraph might cause the downfall of the organization.

II B 2 d (1)

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POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 34, Aug. 26, 1897.

Other strict Catholics prophesied that the above paragraph would scare away those who are deeply and strongly bound to the Roman-Catholic Church, but what of this prophecy?

Sincere, devoted Catholics were convinced, as it was said, that the Catholic faith among the Poles did not in the least suffer. The organization respects morals, and specially the Roman-Catholic Church, by which a greater part of the Polish nation abides and which it recommends.

And so about my ideals!

I am and shall remain the way I am. The people who find in me their own and good ideals can be assured that I shall not change. On the other hand, those "humans" who condemn me can be assured of this fact; that in their minds I shall never "improve." My ideals are rooted deeply in me, and I cannot change for anyone.

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

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POLISH



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 34, Aug. 26, 1897.

So then now judge me! Every member shall state his opinion of me, the conference will try me. I am in fear of only one judge: my conscience.

At present I seem to be successful in this matter. I have nothing to repent.

And so I have related and illustrated my ideals to you, dear brothers of the organization, before I lay down my office and cross my hands in the coming conference.

Remain healthy,

Love and wishes,

Francis Hier. Jablonski
Editor of Zgoda.

II B 2 d (1)
I F 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1897.

POLITICAL MEETING

We have received an announcement calling a political meeting for tomorrow evening at Schutz's Hall.

Since the announcement is signed with the words "The Committee" only, and inasmuch as we do not know who compose this committee, for upon investigation we have succeeded in finding the name of only one of its members, the appeal is not published in full.

We wish only to inform all those who are interested that the appeal invites the officers of all Polish clubs of Chicago to be present at the first general meeting on July 25, 7:30 P.M., at Andrew Schutz's Hall.

This appeal is sent by Albert Nowak, 265 North Western Avenue.

[Translator's Note: No other information about this on later issues. Translated

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I F 4

- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1897.

to show policy of paper, 'You must not only give all the facts but also mention those behind it all.'

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 22, 1896.

A LIVE GHOST

A live ghost visited our editorial offices yesterday.

It was Mr. Victor Karlowski, the former editor of Gazeta Polska, published by Mr. W. Dyniewicz, about whose disappearance on April 3 of this year we had informed our readers--and who was thought for some time to have been killed in a railroad accident.

Mr. Karlowski informs us that he left Chicago on Good Friday, for personal reasons.

He went to Danville, Pennsylvania, where he was sick for two weeks. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Evansville, Indiana. Later he worked for a while on a farm in Portsmouth, Ohio, and finally went to live with some relatives in Berea, Ohio. During all this time he did not read any of the Polish-American papers--and never knew that he was considered dead.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 22, 1896.

A week ago he heard of this and at once wrote to his daughter, Mrs. Dobrzynska, at 634 Dickson Street.

He arrived in Chicago last Monday and visited his daughter where, strange to say he became a grandfather that same evening, when his daughter gave birth to a baby girl.

Mr. Karlowski looks well. He claims to have traveled over 1,100 miles on foot since leaving Chicago. He promises to remain in Chicago permanently. He lives with his wife at 44 Fleetwood Street.

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POLISH

Zgoda, July 15, 1897.

[AN URGENT NEED]

A few months ago we entered a project of establishing a daily newspaper, the Dziennik Narodowy (National Daily). The conditions of this project were approved and understood by every member of the Z.N.P. The matter in question is if it should be a "compulsory" newspaper - that is whether every member should be compelled to subscribe for it or not.

This newspaper cannot be governed with compulsion. Everybody, however, must admit that a daily paper is a necessity for us - that the benefits derived from it, for our cause, will be priceless. How will we make this project a reality at this convention?

It is our contention that in view of the fact that a compulsory publication has been abolished, we should create a corporation under the control of the P.N.A., so that every member of the alliance can give his efforts towards creating a sorely needed newspaper.



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 28, July 15, 1897.

We propose to sell shares at \$1.00 each. The P. N. A., therefore, in order to control such a daily paper must buy shares amounting to at least \$2,000.

By this method we will collect in due time the necessary amount and Dziennik Narodwy will have a great prosperity; every stockholder will in time cash his shares because there is no doubt that the alliance will later take over the daily as its own property, as they did with Zgoda, which formerly was also the property of stockholders.

This, in our opinion, is the only practical method of settling the question of Dziennik Narodowy.

Brothers of the Alliance, at this particular time when the clergy, which has always attacked us and whose opposition we have resisted, is being torn asunder and is trembling, there is needed a national daily; it will be a screen, which in the name of the Polish cause and in the name of faith - and for faith only, not for profit - can and will group together the masses



Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 28, July 15, 1897.

of Polish immigrants from coast to coast.

Such a Dziennik Narodowy (National Daily) conducted in an experienced way, with proven ideas and stability, will draw many thousands to our standard. We have already given thousands of dollars for education - can there exist a better means of spreading education than a daily newspaper?

And so, dear brothers of the Alliance, consider wisely the above words; think over the great mission of our institution and about our obligations toward our fatherland, which needs whole columns of faithful soldiers.

You will all agree that after the convention we should begin the publication of the Polish National Daily.

II B 2 d (1)

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

NEW PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED

Thomas Skaryszewski, former editor of the Narod Polski (Polish People), informed us that he is going to publish a weekly newspaper entitled Mlodziez Polska (Polish Youth).

Qui vivra, verra (He who will live will see).

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

THE APPROACHING POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION

(Editorial)

We are going to say nothing about the death benefit, the first of a twelve-point program arranged by the censor of the Polish National Alliance for the coming convention. This matter is primarily an internal function of the organization and concerns us not at all. However, it must be admitted that [failure of] a successful solution of this problem would result in further losses for the Alliance as an insurance association with a relatively small number of Polish youth, who joined it to save the society of old invalids from bankruptcy. This end is inevitable because of the ever increasing death-benefit claims and the growth of sick benefits being paid to those who are ill or unfit for work.

And now let us focus our attention on the second point, which deals with the proposition of publishing Dziennik Narodowy (National Daily). This project

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

was recently discussed in the columns of Zgoda (Harmony) and other Polish American newspapers. The result of this journalistic discussion was such that the Zgoda has denounced the plan; however, some of the patriotic knights, including some editors, have sharpened their pencils for action upon the ungrateful whetstone of patriotism without religion and beautiful worthless phrases. Such persons desire to grow fat at the expense of the treasury of the Polish National Alliance and are little concerned whether the proposed daily is going to be a success or a failure; whether it is necessary or not; whether it is going to damage or exhaust completely the treasury of the Alliance.

That complete ruin is facing it, is a matter that we don't doubt in the least. Proof of this is the publication of Zgoda, a venture that has been consuming large sums of money from the very start and has failed to win a following for the newspaper, whose unpatriotic pages not only come out after great difficulty but are also pointless. Today the Alliance members are still

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

reluctant to read Zgoda, although they pay for its subscription. Its income is so small it is not worth mentioning. Conditions there are probably comparable to those of the Independent newspapers. [Newspapers connected with the Independent Church movement--independent of the Pope]. The instigators are rather noisy but lack the power to reason. It seems that these newspapers get along somehow even if they are not read.

Conditions are worse among the dailies, whose future depends upon many years of experience and a large capital, as for example, in our case. How many dailies have already failed, causing bankruptcy to many of their publishers? Our Polish dailies did not rise to their present status suddenly, and they were established in communities where no competition existed. The Milwaukee Kuryer (Courier) rose upon the ruins of several weeklies, and at the beginning it was very small in size. It was published in a town where the small Orzel Polski [Polish Eagle] gave it so much competition that it would have folded up had it not been for the official advertising it received, without which it

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

could not exist today, for if it would cease to be Catholic it would cease to be Polish.

We don't know whether or not the Polak w Ameryce [Pole in America] brings a profit to its publishers. We do know that until recently it was published three times a week and that now it is a daily. And this in the city of Buffalo, where the subversive Echo is a competitor.

Our Dziennik Chicagoski did not grow overnight. The Polish Publishing Company had to experiment for many years, gradually working up from the weekly Wihra i Ojczyzna [Faith and Fatherland]. When business interests had been expanded, it was decided to venture upon a daily publication. This attempt was graced with marked success. Dziennik Chicagoski has grown upon a solid foundation and has no competition because it leans upon the immovable rock of religion and nationality, treats all parties impartially, looks after the best interest of every faction, does not favor one organization at the ex-

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

pense of another, and serves the interest of all.

What kind of competition did the late Dziennik Polski (Polish Daily) give the Dziennik Chicagoski? It expired in less than a year after a waste of \$20,000. What kind of competition will Dziennik Narodowy give us, unless it will try to spoil everything that is Polish, Catholic, and true? We will defeat it by the force of our arguments, not deeming it necessary to increase the size of our newspaper or reduce its subscription and advertising rates. Instead of publishing Dziennik Chicagoski in the afternoon, we are free to have it out in the streets in the morning, if it is necessary, or twice a day for that matter. This will be of better advantage to us, and what will happen to our liberal competitor?

Applying some common sense, it is safe to wager ten to one that no Polish daily will be able to compete with Dziennik Chicagoski. That being the case, will there be a person willing to invest his money for a new daily in Chicago?

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1897.

If not, why then does the censor of the Polish National Alliance have this project in mind, when he knows full well that as an insurance organization the association he heads has no right to speculate?

The censor's project in this case seems to be an attempt at tapping the Alliance treasury for personal gain. This is how the situation presents itself to us and many other persons of sound reasoning, with whom we had an opportunity to discuss the question of the Dziennik Narodowy.

As to the moral motives of the group of Polish National Alliance members who are supporting the project of establishing a new daily for the purpose of sowing winds and gathering storms, we wish to remain silent. There will be such persons at the coming Polish National Alliance convention as will take up this matter properly.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1897.

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI ENLARGED

We wish to inform our readers that, beginning April 17, the Saturday issue of Dziennik Chicagoski will be an eight-page issue. News, feature articles, and other interesting items will fill the added pages. The continual increase in number of readers and in advertising copy has made this change possible. In this way both the reader and the advertiser benefits. Separate sections will be set aside for material of interest to readers.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 4, 1897.

NAROD'S CHANGE OF EDITORS

Thomas Skaryszewski, because of poor health, has resigned as editor of Narod (People), official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. A veteran journalist is to take charge of this Catholic organ. At the present details are lacking; however, a complete story will be published in the near future.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1897.

IS THE ZGODA A POLISH PAPER?

(Editorial)

One of the primary duties of a loyal Polish paper is to publish all the news pertinent to the Poles. After this is accomplished, elaboration of certain articles or ideas which the paper represents or supports, may be of secondary importance. Only then should the publishers and editors give vent to their feelings.

This policy is followed, for example, by the Dziennik Chicagoski, which deems it irrelevant who introduces a new project of general importance, who builds new churches, schools, or hospitals, who arranges lectures, readings, theatres, concerts, or socials, who starts a campaign for contributions, who starts new organizations, whether they are religious or national.

We are of the opinion that every regular priest consecrated by a bishop and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1897.

living according to the teachings of Rome [Vatican] belongs to one religious order [Roman Catholic]. It is not for us to be in sympathy with individual cases, nor antagonistic for that matter; that is to say, it is not for us to glorify publicly the accomplishments of one at the expense of another.

The same applies to those who arrange lectures, theatres, concerts, or public socials. It does not matter what parish, organization, or faction arranges them. We are prepared to accept any good endeavor as an accomplishment, and will often avoid commenting on its shortcomings if they are not of evil intent but are caused by inability or lack of funds.

In the event that criticism is cast at factions of opposition it is done objectively, after reading the facts and arguments. Ironical or sarcastic remarks are made only when an overabundance of subversion and quackery are apparent.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1897.

Thanks to our policy, no one is bold enough to accuse us of onesidedness, and we do not lose any standing among faithful Catholics, but gain supporters among the nationalists.

Does the Zgoda (Harmony) pursue such a policy? As far as it is concerned nothing exists except the Rapperschwyl Fund, Polish National Alliance Home, Standard of Polish Women, Polish Army Corps, Dziennik Narodowy /Proposed Polish National Daily/, and a systematic attack on the Polish clergy. It takes little interest in the value of the programs staged by societies belonging to the Polish National Alliance, such as concerts staged by choral groups, lectures by "professors," and the like, which might stimulate the reader's interest.

Manifestations of Polish Roman Catholic life do not exist insofar as the Zgoda is concerned. If they do mention this subject it is only after

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1897.

certain changes have been made or to arouse bitterness. Polish Roman Catholic churches are nothing but exploiters of ignorant people, its schools sources of superstition, its exercises nothing but farces, and its patriotism a delusion, according to the Zgoda.

Did the Zgoda publicize and give support to the evening and Sunday school opened at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish? Surely the courses are advantageous to the few hundred that attend.

Let us take other examples. Last week the St. Casimir Young Men's Society celebrated its tenth anniversary at the Polish Hall on Bradley Street. This was a gala affair. This will not be denied by one of the editors of the Zgoda who was there in person. Everything on the program was overflowing with patriotism. One of the finest speeches made was delivered by John F. Smulski, an Alliance member, who a few hours previously made

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1897.

an address at an affair staged by the Kosciusko Society at Holy Trinity Parish. He deemed this occasion important enough to attend.

The Zgoda treated this affair as it does political bosses who have done nothing for the Polish people. It is content with calling the Dziennik Chicagoski merely a parish mouthpiece.

In conclusion we wish to ask: Is the Zgoda a Polish paper?

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1897.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POLISH PUBLISHING
COMPANY HOLD MEETING

The board of directors of the Polish Publishing Company held a meeting on January 15. After a discussion of various questions and business affairs, an election of officers and editors was held. The Reverend Florian Matuszewski was appointed business manager of the Company. Casimir Neuman was chosen editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski, Stanislaus Sz wajkart was chosen editor of the Wiara I Ojczyzna, Stanislaus Czajka was chosen secretary of the administration, while A. F. Lakowka was named as agent and reporter for both papers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1897.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING HELD BY POLISH
PUBLISHING COMPANY

On January 13, the annual stockholders' meeting of the Polish Publishing Company was held at 141 West Division Street. Fifteen stockholders, representing 2150 shares, were present. All those who could not attend the meeting sent telegrams stating that their votes should be cast with those of the majority. A complete report of the company's financial standing will be sent to each stockholder.

The following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Reverend J. Radziejewski, pastor of St. Adalbert Parish; Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish; Reverend J. Kasprzycki, pastor of St. John Cantius Parish; Reverend A. Spetz, Reverend Francis Gordon, A. Kwasigroch, and P. Ratkowski.

Immediately after this election, the board of directors held a meeting and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1897.

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IV elected the following officers: Reverend Vincent Barzynski, president;
A. Kwasigroch, vice-president; Reverend F. Gordon, secretary; Reverend
A. Spetz, treasurer.

It was decided to hold a regular directors' meeting on January 15.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1897.

GAZETA CHICAGOSKI IN THE HANDS OF
THE SHERIFF

The Gazeta Chicagoska (Chicago Gazette) Publication Company is still knocking about. Some of the creditors of this company have brought their claims before the district court, requesting that a receiver be appointed. The property of this company at the present time is in the hands of the sheriff because of a judgment issued against it.

Another group of creditors is making an effort to stop the sale of the assets at public auction. This group charges that the major portion of the invested capital (in the sum of \$10,000) was not paid out and that two of the officials of the company used the company funds for their personal gain.

Information reached our office that this matter is to be aired before Judge Hennessey in the Circuit Court at 10 A.M. The accused officials are S. Osada, ~~Mar~~son, and Tarkowski. Their counsellors are Attorneys Czarnecki and Koraleski.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1897.

The plaintiffs have engaged Attorneys Dudek and Kaczmarek.

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Narod Polski, January 8, 1897.

POLISH



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[SUPPORT OUR ORGAN]

Editorial:

To all Polish Business in the United States:

In connection with our newspaper it is our earnest desire that all our members support all Polish business as well as defend all matters pertaining to our organization, the Polish Roman Catholic Union which is Catholic and the oldest organization in the United States. Our organ is received and read by more than 10,000 members here in America and other parts of the world.

Therefore, the editor of our newspaper offers a proposition and also a request that all business people support our organ, by advertising their business in our paper. American business is spending millions of dollars in American newspapers to advertise their business and it is very evident that this advertising must be profitable or they would not continue.

So this appeal is made to the Polish business men in order that their business may flourish and prosper but that our newspaper may increase its circulation. The Polish people have under this new arrangement of committees at least one representative in eleven wards.

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III B 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1897.

POLISH NEWSPAPERS TAKE ON NEW FORM

The first issues this year of some of the Polish-American newspapers reveal a change in format. Yesterday's issue of the Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette), a weekly, has been completely changed. Instead of being published on four large pages with nine columns each, hereafter it will contain eight pages with six columns each. Its general make-up is not only more attractive but also more readable. As to its policy, it is still the same; it continues its Polish Roman Catholic policy.

The first issue of the Dzien Swiety (Holy Day), a weekly, contains thirty-two interesting pages. As before, it will continue to be published as a weekly containing sixteen pages.

W. Dyniewicz's Gazeta Polska (Polish Gazette), a weekly, is the same as before, although the first issue of the new year consists of twenty-four pages. Its pages are as large as ever. There are many advertisements of the Dyniewicz

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1897.

Publishing Company.

Zgoda (Harmony), official weekly organ of the Polish National Alliance, has also taken on a new format. Instead of having six columns it now has seven. Its contents are the same as before. It is warring with the Petersburg "government" (sic) and with Dr. Siemieradzki, who was brought to America by the educational department of the Polish National Alliance to "educate" us.

The Wiara I Ojczyzna, a weekly, has become a twelve-page periodical. Its columns contain, besides local news items, a feature story, "Religious Activity," two articles for Polish youth, "Educational Activity," a story about the Polish city, Kruszwica [a city of the Piast dynasty 1000 A. D.], and a complete story, "Skuteczność Modlitwy" (The Efficacy of Prayer).

The second number of the Narod (Nation), official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, was also out today. It contains many interesting articles

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 8, 1897.

which will appeal to its members and to the Poles of America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1896.

DO NOT READ PAPERS THAT ARE HOSTILE TO OUR CAUSE

We read an article with the above heading repeated in the weekly Zgoda. We would agree in advance to the thought and arguments expressed by the editors of the Zgoda, were it not for the fact that we do not agree with the interpretation of the phrase given in the article.

"Do not read papers hostile to our cause" would literally mean the complete elimination of all vicious papers of which we have so many, and would mean that we should **read** only the few papers bravely defending all good matters--or the reverse, the elimination of all good papers, and the support of the scandalous sheets endeavoring to pervert our Catholic **tenets**.

We are certain that the editors of the Zgoda have in mind those papers embraced in the first category above. It is mistaken in this however.

The conservative papers, edited in a strictly Catholic vein, will not try

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1896.

to harm you, if you agree to publish the truth. The conservative papers will not attack you, if you fight on the side of truth--if you do not cause dissension, but work for peace. That the conservative press is unable to find any of these in your paper is not their fault, but yours.

We certainly agree that we must have parties--otherwise we could never arrive at the truth. The human mind is in a **certain** sense inexhaustible in **inventing** new ideas, and thus opposing ideas are necessary.

The conservative papers believing in this maxim do not wage battles against individuals, but against the evil itself; their code is based on the immutable religious truths; and this, you will agree, cannot be found in your liberal-progressive papers.

To ridicule an important cause with a vicious news item is really laughable, but the people are not enlightcned as much by witty remarks as by a sensible answer to accusations made. There would be more good will among the Polish

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POLISH

III C

III H

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1896.

newspapers in America if they would co-operate in a sincere spirit; then the reader would benefit more because he would be served good healthy reading matter, instead of poisonous outbursts.

Eliminate the perverted papers and read only the good, beneficial papers. This is what we advise also.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1896.

SENATORIAL ANTICS

To our article of Saturday entitled "In Defense of the Parochial Schools" the Kuryer Polski (Polish Courier, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin), the organ of Mr. Michael Kruszka, replies, as usual, in a senatorial manner.

Instead of answering the arguments quoted in the article specifically, it attacks persons who have no connection whatever with the case discussed and attacks them for private reasons. We will not comment on the absurdity of the attacks. But we wish to explain to this senatorial Kuryer once and for all that when a person points out the good or bad of any public action and consequently is forced either to praise or to condemn certain persons connected with it, in that case it is not permissible (of course, if the paper wishes to be considered respectable) to answer with personal insulting accusations.

A respectable paper is not permitted, when something is proved in a quiet

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1896.

and decisive fashion, that black is black, and white is white, to answer thus:

"But the aunt of the editor of your paper had a wart on her nose!" or, "Why did the editor of your paper eat perch last Friday instead of pickerel?"

Whoever answers in this fashion is a newspaper trickster and nothing more. And that is exactly the sense and the meaning of the answer given by the Kuryer, which unfortunately keeps approaching closer to the gangster type of newspaper.

II B 2 d (1)
III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1896.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS AND
NATIONAL POLITICS

Even in our ultraprogressive press, we find articles claiming that the Catholic clergy and the Catholic press should never have any connection with politics.

This viewpoint is absolutely false.

One of the most influential English Catholic papers in denying the truth of the above assertion, says the following:

"We separate politics from religion but not religion from politics.

"If we have confidence in the Catholic press, then we should consider their judgment in religious and in political matters. Every citizen, whether he

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 2, 1896.

holds an office or is a candidate for an office, must interest himself in daily political news. Politics ~~oftentimes~~ touch on Catholic church affairs and on matters concerning Catholics.

"When there is anti-Catholic agitation, either in the national or state political sphere, haven't the Catholic papers the right to fight it? They not only possess the right, but it is their obvious duty. Silence on their part would be a crime. It would be neglecting their most sacred duty.

"So we cannot be silent!

"We need an alert, brave, and energetic Catholic press. It can never be too watchful!"

We heartily agree with the above words, and in practice we have tried, and will continue to try, to follow them.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1896.

A WORD TO THE DZIENNIK POLSKI

The Dziennik Polski, after calling practically all of the Polish pastors in Chicago robbers, again goes into its immodest song and dance, attacking, in yesterday's issue, the Reverend Francis Lange, pastor of St. Josaphat's parish, using such vile epithets as robber, swindler, liar, etc.

We urge the Dziennik Polski to write a few more libelous articles of the same sort. The Polish people are gradually seeing the light, and when they finally see through this affair, they will take care of defamers without a trial.

Such systematic attacks on the financial condition of the parishes, where honesty rules, is scandalous. Wherever there appears to be a parish debt, they accuse either the priest or the archbishop of stealing the funds.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 26, 1896.

Churches and schools purchased, for cash paid in advance, the building lots mentioned, and it would seem that the greater part of this cash was contributed by make-believe patrons and shysters, according to the writers of the Dziennik Polski.

There surely can be no greater crime committed against our Polish people than continually to incite our parishioners against the Polish priests. Who will substitute for the fortresses of Polish nationalism, if our churches and schools fail financially? Maybe the Dziennik Polski will.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30976

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 5, 1895.

POLISH EDITOR GIVEN GOLD MEDAL IN RECOGNITION OF
HIS WORK IN THE FIELD OF POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNALISM

Leon Szopinski, editor of the Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette), was given a gold medal in recognition for his work in Polish-American journalism at a banquet held in his honor on November 28. The honor was bestowed upon him by members of the press and the clergy.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

JUDGE PAYNE'S DECISION IN THE SEGERS CASE

On November 8, after a year of prolonged delay, a jury in Judge Payne's court reached verdict of guilty against Stanislaus Segers, publisher of the former Djabel (Devil), now Kropidlo (Sprinkler), who was charged with libel. The charges were brought by Andrew Kwasigroch, well-known choirmaster of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. Details of this verdict appeared in the November 9 issue of the Dziennik Chicagoski.

We give below the entire text of the decision of Judge Payne, who sentenced Stanislaus Segers yesterday to four months imprisonment for criminal libel.

Judge Payne, in sentencing Segers, said: "Mr. Segers, the law as to libel is as follows:

"Libel of the press is a malign defamation, expressed through the printed word or sign or picture or in some other manner, having for its aim the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

defamation of the memory of one who is deceased, or the injury of the honor, honesty, virtue, or reputation, or the revelation of the natural shortcomings, of a living person, by which that individual becomes exposed to public humiliation, debasement, ridicule, or material loss; everyone, whether a writer or a publisher, found guilty of such libel will be fined to the extent of five hundred dollars or sentenced to not more than one year imprisonment in the county jail.'

"As to the present case, the court has come to the resolute opinion that you, sir, have published this libel and purposely intended to defame the character of this person [Andrew Kwasigroch], or in order to aid your attack on the priest [Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish] in charge of the church in which this person is employed as an organist; or that you, sir, are guilty of criminal negligence, since you have not considered the gravity of such a serious charge. According to your own claims, you had been informed about Mr. Kwasigroch at least a week before the matter was published; according to the claims of the witnesses this happened a month before.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

In every instance, sir, you maintain that some of your friends had complained about this but these complaints were not published.

"Subsequently, the poorest person upon this soil, in the event he is charged with a felony, has the right to have that charge presented before him and competently proven before twelve jurors. To each person his reputation is more important than that of another; and as I have already stated, sir, you had either purposely or through negligence decided to publish in the paper the worst kind of libel that has ever been seen. The plaintiff is a person who is employed as an organist--a position that not only requires ability but honesty and good character--in a church that numbers from six to ten thousand members. Naturally, any reproach cast upon the reputation of this individual might deprive him not only of his position but also of the respect of all good people. You live eight blocks from this person. The news came to you days before the publication of this article. You have taken the responsibility of its publication upon yourself. You had various opportunities of defending yourself before the court. But despite this you have not presented any defense, perhaps

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

through your attorney--but this means that you have given no explanation of the facts; you did not have the conviction that this man was in the least degree guilty of the crime of which you accused him.

"Now it is my duty to pronounce sentence upon you for this act. There is probably no one who has greater respect than I for the freedom of the press; no one who abhors its abuse more. This is a serious difference. The press has the right to publish the truth about everyone for just purposes. It has the right to judge the facts more or less critically if its motives are good. But in this case I cannot find anything that would show that I should give a less severe sentence.

"It seems to me that a certain controversy exists between some of your friends and the church; this exists among the Poles as well as the Bohemians. You have the right to criticize the Catholic Church. You have the right to maintain that it is not the church that conforms to your ideas. You have the right to advise the people not to belong to this church. But the minute you

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

attack the reputation of a priest or the organist or a member of the parish, you draw upon yourself the same responsibilities as if you had attacked the court or any citizen, no less and no more.

"Not so long ago I adjudged another case of libel--and the parties in question took an oath before me that they had committed this act unknowingly. The claims of the accused were false nevertheless. Mr. Bittner should have been sentenced, since his charges against Abbot Jaeger were as false as those that you published against Mr. Kwasigroch. If this is supposed to represent the freedom of the press then the less we have of it the better. Such publications do not elevate the press; instead they lower its reputation and standing with all good, thinking people. In this country we all have the same right: the right to freedom, the right to the freedom of religious pursuits, even the right not to possess any of the various religious beliefs. But the fundamental principle of American freedom is to give to another person that which we would demand for ourselves. This is proof that we understand the idea of freedom. You have not given this proof.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

"I do not have the intention of sentencing you for the mere pleasure of punishment, but it is necessary to establish it as a fact, as a precedent, in this country, that a paper has no more right to attack one's character than an individual has."

After announcing his decision the judge asked Segers if he had enough money to pay the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar fine. When he replied that he did not, the judge imposed upon him a four-month jail sentence.

It must be added that prior to the judge's announcement of the decision, Mr. Segers' attorneys pleaded for leniency for their client. But Nuchin Korngold-Zlotnicki, former editor of the Djabel and Kropidlo, and the former compositor, B. J. Wasowicz, plainly stated in English that they told Mr. Segers not to print this libelous story about Mr. Kwasigroch because it was contrary to the facts. Mr. Segers, according to them, however, replied that he would publish it despite everything, "even if he must go to jail". This last statement caused the court to give the above decision.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

JUDGE PAYNE'S MOTIVE

(Editorial)

In an adjoining column we are giving the complete report of the verdict delivered against Segers, who was found guilty of libel and sentenced to four months' imprisonment by Judge Payne. This decision rings with authority and nobleness. The words are supported by the deep understanding of the law and of the social conditions under which we live. They treat the matter in such a way as to be understood by all.

They can and should serve as an important lesson to our immature social performers, wranglers and dynamic [reactionary] journalists. By these words they should know what freedom is on American soil.

These individuals already had begun to have the opinion that freedom in

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

America means the right to complete lack of restraint, absolute wantonness, and unarchical morality. Today they were told otherwise from the high seat of justice.

They ought to read carefully the pronouncements of Judge Payne. He stated clearly and emphatically that in America one is privileged to pursue any religious belief, or free not to pursue any; one is also free to criticize the beliefs of others; but by virtue of these convictions it is forbidden to take away one's honor, to attack another brutally and to smear one with slander. It is forbidden to strike criminal blows against another's honor and person.

If the judge had not adhered strictly to the subject of the process, but had gone further, he certainly would have said that it was also forbidden to meddle with other people's religion in a quackish way. But at this time

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 14, 1895.

we are not so much concerned with this.

We desire once again to call attention to the importance of Judge Payne's verdict in the case of Mr. Segers. The judge involuntarily gave Segers a lesson--a lesson where it was most needed, for the indignation of society had been aroused.

The judge said, "Away with scandalous attacks upon the honor of an individual! Away with criminal ill will as well as criminal negligence! The rights of an individual can no longer be violated by dishonest journalists. Hands off!"

In the event our disturbers do not heed the warning given them in this decision, they will suffer the consequences in the long run.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1895.

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION OF SUNDAY EDITION

Beginning tomorrow there will be a definite change in the Saturday editions of the Dziennik Chicagoski, and the Sunday editions will be suspended because of technical difficulties.

These changes, however, will not be a loss to the subscribers. The Saturday edition hereafter will embody the same ideas as the former Sunday editions, and all literary features will be intact.

Besides the regular news, all serial novels and regular articles will be continued in the Saturday editions. In no way will this Saturday edition deviate from the policy of the Sunday edition.

The Saturday edition, instead of carrying twelve pages of copy, will carry only eight pages, but more will be added if necessary. The cost of the Saturday

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 18, 1895.

edition will be one cent a copy, as heretofore.

One can readily see the advantages of this change. We are of the opinion that this step, taken in the interest of the readers, will in no way affect the support of our subscribers.

The publishers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1895.

THE NEW SUNDAY EDITION OF THE DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI

The new Sunday edition of the Dziennik Chicagoski made its appearance yesterday for the first time.

Although the first attempt in this new field is always coupled with difficulties in the editorial as well as in the administrative departments and, as in this case, in distribution, our first endeavor managed to overcome these difficulties in time so that the paper was able to appear on the streets as scheduled.

We are proud to announce, from the publication point of view, that our Sunday edition was a real success. Thousands of copies were distributed all over Chicago. And even today many have inquiries about the Sunday number and purchased copies.

Many letters have been received by our office commending us for our efforts.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1895.

Such response makes this new venture in Sunday publication a certainty.

It is not for us to extol the value of this new issue. Suffice it to say that it has some merit. We wish to point out, however, that we have found a number of errors in this first Sunday issue, mistakes that cannot be separated from an initial attempt. But we can make certain that these mistakes will be eliminated in the future. Efforts will be made to make the Sunday editions more interesting and appealing to our readers.

Apologies are offered for the mistakes that were overlooked in composition, and also because of difficulties in the printing department, which were caused by shortage of time, many issues were not made according to our expectations. All these minor errors will be overcome.

For those who have not seen a copy of yesterday's edition, we are giving a complete list of the articles which appeared:

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1895.

First page: From the Editorial Department: News telegraphed from abroad, domestic news by telegram, local news, poetry from the homeland, news about the Kosciusko Monument Fund, and an illustrated verse by a poetic dreamer.

Second page: Editorials, small items, "The Fall of a Millionaire," "Dziennik Polski, of Antrim, Pennsylvania," and small news items.

Third page: Illustrations of various notables, "The Latest Bicycle," "About Women and for the Ladies," "Latest Styles for Women," "Accomplishments of Women," "The War of the Future," with illustration, and small articles.

Page four: Literary Section: "Na Wyzynach" (On Lofty Heights), by Mary Rodziewiczowna, and "Dzieci Maryi" (Mary's Children), by Stan....R.

Page five: "Hurko and His Cohorts" Hurko was a Russian general who was

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1895.

noted for his hatred of the Poles]; riddles; "Miatiez" (Mobs), a poem by A. Urbanski; "The Mass of Cardinal Ledachowski"; "Polish Art"; and small items.

Page six: "Czy to Polak" (Is this a Pole), a poem by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz; "Steps That Assure Successful Marriage," by Burton Kingsland; "Observations of Max O'Reilly about America and Americans"; "Patriotism of an Egotist"; six humorous anecdotes with illustrations; excerpts from the poem "Krzyz" (Cross), by C. Tetmajer, Polish poet; and other poems.

Page seven: An illustrated poem, "W Tatrach" (In the Tatra Mountains); "Aphorisms of Alexander Dumas"; "Polish Immigrants"; "The Exploitation of Brazilian Emigrants"; "Summer Night," a fantasia by Vincent Kosakiewicz; and statistics on the three largest cities in the world.

Page eight: Life of the Poles in America; news from the various Polish communities in the United States; news from Poland; and a poem from the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1895.

Warszawski Kurier (Warsaw Courier).

Page nine: "Pictures from the Future," a novel in serial form by Eugene Richter, and small items.

Page ten: "Bismarck and Gladstone," "A Year's Residence in a Cemetery," "Legends about the Blessed Mother," "Russian Censorship," "A Sea Serpent," "Chinese Empress-Mother," and small items.

Page eleven: "Catholicism in China," a legend about Poland, and advertisements.

Page twelve: advertisement.

In all there are twelve pages or seventy-two columns. Of this only twelve columns are taken up by advertisements.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1895.

This Sunday issue contains a variety of two hundred articles and twenty drawings. All this for only three cents.

We put it up to the readers to judge for themselves whether or not we can give more for this small amount.

There are still several hundred copies of yesterday's edition on hand. Copies may be obtained at the offices of the administration, 141-143 West Division Street, at the regular price of three cents a copy.

Out-of-town readers can get copies upon request with the regular subscription, or upon sending four cents in postage stamps for each copy. Subscription rates are published on page two, column one [three dollars per year or twenty-five cents per month].

We ask the Polish public to take notice of our Sunday edition and give it support. In this way our work will be made easier and at the same time

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1895.

it will help to increase the popularity of the Polish press in America.

The Editors

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1895.

NEW POLISH DAILY PUBLISHED

This afternoon the Dziennik Polski (Polish Daily) made its first appearance and will continue to be published daily. The manager of this new paper is M. Kaczmarek, and Nicodemus C. Zlotnicki is the editor. The platform of this newspaper is truth, progress and toleration.

There are a number of technical errors on the pages of this first issue but these will be corrected in later issues. The whole make-up of this first edition is not very good. A picture of Sigmund Milkowski also graces the front page.

This newspaper, published in the name of truth and tolerance, if it follows out the meaning of these words, can do a great deal of good, and we would welcome this paper with open arms but for one thing.

The Dziennik Polski seems to be avoiding the truth in its very first issue.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1895.

It claims that the dedication of the cornerstone under the independent church in St. Hedwig Parish will be made by the "bishop" from Cleveland and it calls this building a "Roman Catholic Church." Both statements are untrue. This building has nothing in common with the Roman Catholic Church. And the Roman Catholic bishop of Cleveland, the Most Reverend Horstman, is energetically combatting the schismatics in his diocese, and it seems most unlikely that he would support this same faction in Chicago.

We make allowance for these errors and hope that they will be corrected by the Dziennik Polski in the very near future.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1895.

SUNDAY EDITION OF DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI TO BE PUBLISHED

(Announcement)

Beginning Sunday, August 11, at 5 A. M., the first Sunday edition of Dziennik Chicagoski will make its appearance. This new edition is patterned after the style of the American press and is made possible by the demand of a number of our readers. This special issue will contain twelve pages instead of the usual four. The price will be three cents a copy. Subscription rates for daily and Sunday issues will be announced within the near future.

The Sunday edition will contain all the present regular features as well as up-to-the-minute news. In addition, a generous portion of the paper will be devoted to educational, literary and story material, etc. Further particulars will be given in future issues.

For reservations of Sunday editions please communicate with the administration

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 7, 1895.

offices of Dziennik Chicagoski, 141-143 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

THE CONVENTION OF POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNALISTS

Everybody agrees that one of the most important factors in social life is the press. It reflects through the printed word social needs and movements and gradually influences the education of society.

In our rapidly developing Polish-American society the role of the press is even more important than elsewhere--only God knows how much evil is caused to society through its restlessness, its groping along detours, and its useless spending of force, along with its fratricidal warfare. For a long time, people of good will and intelligence have seen the dangers of these evils and have often thought of remedying the conditions of Polish journalism. They were concerned about placing the Polish-American press under certain ethical bonds, about regulating its activities and turning them onto proper paths. It was apparent that along with this a closer personal understanding of our journalistic forces ought to be brought about, by a convention of the press and the organization of a society of Polish journalists in America. This was realized in 1891.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

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During the Diet of the Polish National Alliance at Detroit in 1891, the initial gathering of the Polish newspapermen of America was held. Eleven representatives of the Polish press from Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Nanticoke, Toledo, and Milwaukee participated in this affair. Despite numerous obstacles, especially the lack of time, the Polish-American Press Society was formulated. The decision was made to exclude temporarily any mutual-aid department, and to make no attempt to regulate the views of the members on any social or political questions. The Society dedicated itself to the keeping together of the interests of the Polish press and the creation of an honorary tribunal for the express purpose of putting an end to the practice of personal attacks in our papers. A one-dollar entrance fee and a twenty-five cent quarterly charge were fixed. Ten persons joined this new organization and a few entrance fees were collected.

A temporary committee of four was chosen and M. J. Sadowski, of Buffalo, was selected to perform the duties of secretary and treasurer. This temporary committee was to have chosen a fifth member and continue the work of this Society, having as its ultimate aim the complete organization of the Polish press, completion of its laws, etc. Thus far this committee has not accomplished

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

a thing and the entire idea of this group is at a standstill.

The question of a Polish journalistic convention was brought up anew by Joseph Bernolak, editor of the Baltimore Polonia, in an article published in the New Year issue of Dziennik Chicagoski this year. The thought expressed by him found favorable reaction and several papers agreed that another convention should be held. Buffalo was chosen as the site and July 4, 1895, as the day.

It seemed that the convention would be held without any trouble, for the idea took hold and was strongly favored by all. In fact there was talk about it for over two weeks. But suddenly this enthusiasm died out. New fights and wranglings broke out in the Polish papers. A wide breach relative to the principles of this organization developed as a result. At the present time a part of the press is not in favor of this convention. On the other hand other Polish papers are strongly in favor of it, such as Polonia of Baltimore.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

Because the day of the convention is nearing, Mr. Henry Nagiel, editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, feels it his duty to express his opinion on the following questions:

(1) Will the convention be held?

"In my opinion it should be held by all means. We are nervous and sensitive. A little good will can bring about favorable results. At any rate it is worth trying, and the aim of regulating some of our obnoxious journalistic policies is worthy of consideration."

(2) Where and when will this convention be held?

"As has been mentioned before, on July 4, 1895, at Buffalo, New York."

(3) Who is to call the convention to order?

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

"In this respect I wish to call attention the fact that the present initiator, Mr. Bernolak of Baltimore, has proposed that a special committee take this matter up. He appointed the editors of Dziennik Chicagoski, and Zgoda to act on this committee; he also suggested that they pick a third member. The editor of Dziennik Chicagoski wishes to announce that he cannot accept this offer, for he does not possess any mandate to this committee. As far as is known, the editor of Zgoda also wishes to decline the offer. In their places I wish to suggest that the originator, Joseph Bernolak, and M. J. Sadowski, temporary secretary and treasurer of this organization, take care of the entire affair. The fact that Mr. Sadowski resides in Buffalo, the site of the convention, places him in a better position to act."

(4) How is the convention to be called to order?

"Its method will be very simple. Messrs. Bernolak and Sadowski

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

will send a short announcement to all editors of the Polish press, announcing that a meeting will be held at such and such a place and at such and such a time. The letter will also state the purpose of the gathering and adopt a program according to the plans of the previous convention held in 1891.

"All those invited should write to the secretary or announce in their papers that they are going to attend. This should be done before July 1. If by July 1 only eleven agree to be present at the convention, it will be held. If the number is less the affair will be dropped. If necessary, the convention can be postponed for another year.

"Preparations for this assembly will be made by this special committee at Buffalo, and the committee is permitted to invite other Polish editors of that city to co-operate."

(5) What is to be the platform of this convention?

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

"An answer to this has been stated before. The convention will be, in effect, a carry-over of the first convention held at Detroit in 1891. The major points are two, namely: resistance to any attempts to exert pressure upon personal convictions or to discipline those writers whose views do not coincide with those of the majority, and the establishment of an ethical standard which will elevate the dignity and moral quality of the papers by halting personal squabbles, attacks, etc.

"These are the cardinal issues to be discussed. In the event the representatives of the respective journalistic factions deem it proper to effect an understanding among themselves in their own circles prior to the convention, relative to obtaining their aims and spreading their convictions, no one will interfere with this, providing the plans are prepared in a series of conferences outside the convention grounds. If the assembly follows this form it is probable that the convention will be held and it is hoped that it will have successful results.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 12, 1895.

"This opinionated article has not only been published for public consumption but a copy of it also has been sent to J. Bernolak with the plea for an immediate realization of the convention. I judge that all the members of the Polish press will agree upon this."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1895.

MORE ABOUT OUR POLISH PRESS

(Contribution)

At the present time, more than ever before, the Poles are stepping to the fore on the American political scene.

As yet we have not gained materially in the fight to compete on an even basis with the other nationalities. The present unemployment problem and the recent financial crisis did not alleviate this situation among Poles, but greatly impaired it.

As a nationality we have given various evidences that we are alive. We have made ourselves familiar with the many conditions of this hospitable America. Among our accomplishments, good and bad, we have given sufficient evidence of our lack of experience in the political field.

The school of life through which we passed did not season us in the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1895.

understanding of the defects and mistakes of humanity; it did not perfect within us the knowledge and power of politics, nor did it uproot from us the faults which we inherited from our fathers.

The persecution and torment which we have undergone, and which were forced upon us by our enemies, have not led us to the road of harmony and unity, but to the crossroads that have split us to such an extent that if we do not awaken soon from this blind groping we will never find our way out.

Arguments, disturbances, scuffles, light-minded living, mutual derision, and the throwing of mud among ourselves have today sprouted such roots that it will require a long time to uproot all of these evils, which, in the meantime, are ruining us morally and materially.

Many evils, arguments and differences spring from the diverse opinions on common questions, but even more damage is done by our papers.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1895.

Our press, substantially large, just as our relations, is not as powerful throughout the world, nor is it the voice of public opinion as is the press of other nationalities. Among us the press is the ego of the editor. Reference is not made to all our papers, for not all deserve to be called newspapers, but to that portion which can be classed among the more important.

The papers which aim only at slandering other persons, sowing discord and inciting commotion, do not belong to the press in the true sense of the word; and it would be better if the more important part of our press did not mention this trash.

I am in full accord with Dziennik Chicagoski's opinion expressed in the article "One of the Greatest Faults of Our Press" of May 1, relative to the better portion of our press. It is true that it possesses no small amount of sins.

This brings to light the lack of the element of political maturity which

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1895.

would steer the trend of public opinion, lack of comprehensive training by the representatives of the press, and, what is worse, the fact that our papers do not represent the work of several individuals but of one person.

No wonder then, says the Dziennik Chicagoski, that in practically every paper the first plan to be projected is the editor's ego. Each editor wishes to be the initial wiseacre, experienced and matured. Every editor desires to lead the way in the movement of public affairs, and although the approach by one would be the best and most practical it would fail because it not only does not find support from the other editors but instead it is attacked by them.

If on the other hand one question is pushed ahead with great force by one side and does not receive immediate support from the other, the proponents of the issue will receive such compliments as will cause them nothing less than embarrassment and humiliation.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1895.

We rarely find constructive criticism in our papers because the editors' personal motives do not always adhere to the matter in question, but only to the persons who have issued it.

Everyone wishes to teach, yet no one wishes to accept the lessons. Everyone favors his own opinion and attempts to instill it in every person, and if opposition is encountered he resorts to personal attacks which, instead of helping the matter, cause it damage. As a consequence, the paper which should stand out as a tribune of truth and the seed of education and justice becomes a shamble of corruption.

No wonder that there is much wrong among us. This wrong will continue until the editors stop personal polemics. They should write in such a way that the readers will learn the way to harmony, will respect mature and experienced individuals, and will learn the proper way to judge and recognize that which deserves credit, although it comes from a person of different convictions.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1895.

They ought to teach, enlighten and protect the people, instruct them to appreciate worthy causes, and urge them to closer harmony and unity. This should be the objective of the editors of the Polish press--not the casting of stinging remarks at each other.

Mutual work among our editors would create more good, but individual dislike, envy and conceit ruins all the work. Such behavior will not elevate the position of our immigrants in America.

That our society has not advanced itself in late years, but instead has fallen, is the fault of our press, which has been concerned more with personal matters than with public affairs for the general good. My proposal for an editors' convention has gone for naught. Leave your ego behind and tackle the general matters, out of which good will result; and this will be a spiritual convention, beneficial to you as well as the readers who are tired of polemics and individual quarrels.

In conclusion I wish to state that this article is not directed at anyone

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1895.

in particular. It is my one desire to have our Polish press give evidence that it is not only capable of handling our own affairs but the ones at large as well. The newspapers are important documents which give our children proof of our political maturity and our work in the national field.

Let the press become a school for the people and the people will become different. Today the press teaches us to quarrel and leads us to the creation of disturbances within our own ranks. No wonder then that in America the people consider us as secondary citizens.

I. K.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

NEW ROTARY PRESS INSTALLED

10,000 Copies of Dziennik Chicagoski Published per Hour

The Dziennik Chicagoski and the Polish Publishing Company know how to follow the times. This is evidenced by the installation of a new rotary press two weeks ago in the press room in which the Dziennik Chicagoski and the Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and the Fatherland) is published. The natural increase of business was responsible for this move.

During the course of a few years, the circulation of the Dziennik Chicagoski has increased fourfold. Of recent date, from eight to ten thousand more copies per day had to be published. Our circulation covers a wide territory in Chicago and vicinity. Our paper is read everywhere. Over 50,000 copies a week are printed.

The publication of this vast number took considerable time, and created two serious problems:

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

1. It compelled us to close the columns much earlier, and this proved detrimental to the availability of the last-minute news.
2. It delayed the appearance of the paper on the newsstands, especially at points outside Chicago.

The company decided to take steps to remedy this situation. It was agreed to have the Dziennik Chicagoski comparable to the American papers. A new rotary press and stereotype equipment was obtained, the same as are possessed by the largest newspapers in America.

The machine has been in operation for some time. With the new machinery, from ten to twelve thousand copies may be printed in an hour. As a result we are on equal footing with American newspapers, and ahead of the German.

We are now in a position to give our readers last-minute telegraph dispatches, and other news immediately after it has occurred. In the course of two hours

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 10, 1895.

over 20,000 copies are ready for distribution, and over 35,000 in three hours!

It is our opinion that we were able to reach this large circulation through our energetic work and public support.

The rotary press and stereotype equipment was purchased from the Seymour-Brewer Printing Press Company, of Chicago, Illinois. The machinery has been built according to the latest improvements in the printing world.

The papers on this new rotary press are printed from an endless stream of paper which is found on a **roll** at the end of the machine. This paper passes through the machine, where it is printed, cut and folded.

In technical terms this roll of paper is called a "web." This ribbon of paper, in order to be printed, must pass through two cylinders upon which are placed stereotype plates or forms; ~~these~~ are cast from a frame of **composite** type. Then the printed ribbon passes through cylinders which cut it into the uniform length

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of the newspaper. After this stage the cut paper passes through a folder which puts it into the form distributed to the reader.

It can easily be comprehended how this process simplifies and expedites the printing of the paper. And all this is executed with unheard-of rapidity.

In order to give an understanding of this speed, we say that it does not require more than one-third of a second for the white ribbon of paper to be printed, cut and folded and ready for distribution as a complete issue of the Dziennik Chicagoski.

In order to have one edition of the Dziennik Chicagoski ready for circulation, five miles of the white paper ribbon must pass through the press with lightning speed. During the course of an hour, from ten to twelve thousand copies are printed, cut, folded, and tied in bundles of equal number.

If it were not for electricity this great rate of speed in printing the

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newspaper would not be possible. Despite the speed, the machine runs comparatively silently. No special motor is required. The press rests on a specially built foundation, which eliminates vibration of the whole building.

On the whole the new rotary press must be of perfect construction in order for its intricate manipulations to be executed in good order, without delay or shutting down.

On the rotary press the printing is derived directly from the letters or type set by compositors; this is called stereotype, that is, a metal plate that has been cast from the frame of composite type. These stereotype plates must be made into the form of half-cylinders. The work about the stereotype equipment is very interesting, and it requires special training and skill to operate it.

After receiving the composed frame of composite type, the stereotype man places it under a special press, and from soft material having the texture of gruel models a form called a matrix. This matrix, from the beginning level, is placed

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into the bottom of the cylinder called "casting box", into which is poured special molten metal. This metal forms the bent stereotype plate. Then such tools as "trimmer," "tail cutter" and "shaver" finish off the plate in order that it may sit perfectly on the cylinders of the press.

The ink flows automatically on the plate during the course of the operation of the machine, while the white ribbon of paper that passes through the press and cylinders gets the impression of the print.

The entire stereotype process does not take longer than several minutes. As a consequence the latest news may be published with lightning speed for public consumption.

Our rotary press is the first one of its kind among the Polish press in America. We are justly proud of this fact.

In Poland the first rotary press was installed in 1889 by the publishers of Kuryer Warszawski (Warsaw Courier). Thus far there are very few of these machines in use in Poland.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1895.

ONE OF THE GREATEST FAULTS OF OUR PRESS

(Editorial)

If a feeling of malcontent is growing among the Polish-American people it is due to a large extent to the Polish-American press.

In our ranks there is a great shortage of the element of political maturity, experience in the school of life, and possession of enough power for tact, reasoning and understanding to have the right of steering the trend of public opinion. In certain instances there is a lack of elementary honesty and decency, and at times even orthography. But at the present time we do not wish to discuss these extreme deficiencies.

There is concern, however, about the better qualities of our press which must be considered; for it has an important sphere of influence, and is

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1895.

not dishonest in the main. But even this portion of the press has the weight of many sins on its conscience. At times it creates evil involuntarily, and often does not pursue its standard to the highest extent. The cause for this is found in part in the character and training of the representatives of the press, and in part in the unusual or special situation in which our Polish society and press may be found in America.

A careful study of this situation reveals that, whereas the newspapers at large are the fruits of a combination of editors and feature writers, our papers **are manned by** a one-man editorial department. Our papers are too poor to employ a large staff; as a result the one-man editorial room of our papers plays all the parts of a large staff; paraphrasing Louis XIV, "I am the press." This, among many other things, is the greatest defect.

In part it is individual and in part it is subjective (sic). The Polish-American editor, carrying all the work and responsibility on his shoulders,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1895.

identifies himself, in short, with the paper. He accustoms himself to dictate to society its rights; he does not answer to anyone's dictates; he has the right to judge and condemn everything; he considers his personal protection above all general questions. Upon him falls the entire burden of attack against his opposition--in fact he must be responsible for everything. From one side he is a martyr, from the other, an autocrat.

Naturally, such a state does not add value to his work. The editor is only a person--one that is overworked, nervously overtaxed, and attacked from all sides at that. Where then can be found the peace which is necessary for pronouncing impartial views in the many daily, international and other complicated affairs? His ego is compelled to fall back on the first plan that comes to mind, with inseparable foibles and prejudices, sympathies and antipathies, and ardent personal ambitions. And the paper which should act as the tribunal of truth, light, and justice becomes a shambles of corruption.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1895.

Unfortunately, this occurs too often. To make this clearer, a few examples will be given. (N. B. It is not our intention to accuse anyone directly, but merely to point out the character of the evil.)

Editor X pursues a good and practical thought. If Y would support this it would be a success. But Y is a personal enemy of X, and then, too, he considers himself the more mature and the one to handle the situation in question. Consequently, he kills all the good thought with his irate criticism.

Editor Z has evolved a plan to save humanity. If it were possible to have this copyrighted under his name he would do so. From this point on there is no other idea that he would wish to support. His idea is the horse that he rides, neglecting the wide sphere of his general work. Thus he spoils whatever good others are doing. Why? Because he wants to be a "great person."

Editor Q is stricken with a liver ailment, or has some physical deficiency.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1895.

Because of this he sees everything as dark, and even accuses everyone of dishonesty.

Editor V works for a certain idea in some field of work with the utmost earnestness. At times someone is mentioned to assist in this work who is V's political enemy--or something personal is said against him. The results in either case are not very favorable. As a result of this V is ready to change into an enemy of the work he was defending. He makes accusations, ruins his own work, and casts at his allies the worst kind of nonsensical abuse.

Many more examples could be given.....And this is the way these individuals carry on. They are not at all dishonest but only nervously irritated, and influenced a little by the power of their ego.

It can easily be understood from these situations that it is impossible to

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1895.

bring about complete order in the ranks of our press at once. At times quiet and peace reigns. We start to think about co-operative and orderly work. But soon an ill wind begins to blow because of some difference..... A bolt of editorial anger strikes--and all is over.

And yet we must think about removing this evil, and try to bring about a solution.

A radical change would be to change the conditions of the Polish press. Make our editorial department on the same order as that of the European papers, that is, a combination of talents. More talented and important heads are necessary to bring about this reform.

Before this comes about (whether this ever will is a question) we, the editors, must start an educational program among ourselves. We ought to train ourselves to such an extent that the nerve-wracking onsets and furies relative to the protection of the ego may be replaced by sincere consideration,

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 1, 1895.

from which can evolve profitable work for the general good of our people.

The work involved in such an educational program (at least to a certain degree) is very difficult, but it is feasible. The power of the mind can do everything, and in this direction much can be accomplished.

We do not wish to moralize in this respect. But we all ought to call to mind that the newspaper is not a wastebasket for the accumulation of personal differences, but a collection of valuable information, a tribune for public matters, combined with educational diversions for the people. The Polish press will reach this stage only when we will be able to discard the ego with all its weaknesses from the general matters of importance, for the benefit of the readers. We ought to make a daily effort to reach this stage.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1895.

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI PUBLISHES TWO EDITIONS DAILY

Yesterday for the first time Dziennik Chicagoski published two daily editions. This was made possible by the installation of new presses.

This change has made it possible to render better service to our readers. Patterned after the American press, two editions will hereafter be published daily. The early edition is off the press at 2 P.M. the second at 4:30 P. M.

The first edition, as usual, contains news and telegrams received up to 12 o'clock noon. The second edition contains "final news"; that is, news received after the first edition has gone to press. Among this news, items from Washington, D. C. will be found; for example, today a dispatch was received at 1:15 P. M. about a fire in the Patent Office. This is a feature that is not practiced by the Polish press at large.

The second edition, thanks to the speed of the new presses, was found on the newstands between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening yesterday.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 23, 1895.

In this respect we stand on an equal basis with the American press, and ahead of the German publications.

The second edition, of course, can only be sold in the vicinity of the publication office. Communities farther away, and out-of-town subscribers, receive the first edition.

From now on two editions will be published. Efforts will be made to make the final edition replete with news of the day for our readers in the nearby Polish communities.

Gradually other changes, such as better information, feature articles, correspondence, etc., will be introduced.

Those desirous of placing announcements, facts, or other news in the second edition may do so if they call at our office before 3 P. M.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1895.

COURT PROCEEDINGS STARTED AGAINST KROPIDLO

By

A. J. Kwasigroch

Stanislaus J. Segers, publisher of the satirical local paper Kropidlo (Sprinkler) (under whose name the Dyabel (Devil) has been hiding for some time), has been sued for libel by A. J. Kwasigroch, organist of St. Stanislaus Church, before Judge LaBuy. Mr. Kwasigroch brought the charges when the Kropidlo printed an article in which he was accused of robbery and of having served a-three-year prison sentence.

The story, as usual, is a base lie. Such articles have been published previously by this malicious paper.

The accused Mr. Segers has been arrested and placed under a fifteen-hundred-dollar bond. He should be punished to the fullest extent of the law. This professional slander has been artistically carried out too long by the Kropidlo.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS

(Contribution)

Every newspaper ought to make an effort above all to awaken the greatest number of intellectuals in society, to encourage them to avail themselves of their position, and stimulate them to activity, education and understanding of their position and duties in life.

Every paper throughout the world, including the United States, ought to live a general life, not an individual one. The papers should not be primarily concerned with their own individual desires and private ventures. Each newspaper ought to feel and understand all the needs that may arise in society during the course of time.

If the journalist will always and everywhere step out as a citizen, if in his articles he will consider beforehand the kind of words that will reach

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

the general reader, if he will take note of his true usefulness along with the purpose of his aims, and the steps by which these aims are to be achieved, if the demands and needs of society will be his goal and not the applause of a thoughtless crowd, only then will his purpose be carried out faithfully, only then will he be a useful doer for society.

.....Onward! Onward toward the sun!

Darkness is our constant foe!

There where the light is the brightest--

That is where truth lies, that is the place of God!

One of the first duties of a newspaper ought to be the awakening of the people toward education.

The journal ought to spread far and wide the fact that education for all is essential to life, just as bread and water, as sleep and activity, as health and thought; but it ought to support only the true culture, supported by

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

eternal truth.

He who desires culture for all certainly does not have his personal interest at heart, and so will profit sooner or later from it. Knowledge is power; it alone can give a lasting foundation upon which it is possible to build moral and material success.

The second important obligation of the press, especially the Polish press, ought to be its interest in youth. It should work in the direction of helping youth by stimulating it to unity and activity and by awakening its hearts and thoughts toward the ideals of nationalism. The saddest and most often-repeated folly committed by our Polish youth is its utter disregard and disrespect for our past and our national life. This, however, is not true of all our youth. A good portion of the younger Polish people, according to reports, have a warm and sincere feeling toward nationalism. We also know how to draw the remainder into our fold and encourage them to become active.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

But this work must be intellectual and constructive. It is not wise to hold the truth from youth. Yet if it is to be imparted to them, one must not only be deeply convinced about its results but also be able to watch over it, as in administering medicine; for sometimes the organism may not respond to the curative measures, and may develop into a more serious problem.

Love for youth, along with patient work with youth, is of primary importance. Let us do as the poet says:

Let us on our garden plots
A small plant start to grow,
Though the smallest blade may sprout,
Or start a small spark aglow....
And night will turn into day.

This day....this glowing of hearts and minds, I sincerely wish to all of

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1895.

our youth and all of us, for youth is our future!

B. Klarkowski

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1895.

THE SPECIAL NEW YEAR EDITION OF THE DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI

(Editorial)

The second special New Year edition of the Dziennik Chicagoski is off the press and open to the judgment of the Polish reading public. This edition was carefully prepared and edited according to a special plan which, in the main, gives a summary of all the Polish-American events of the preceding year. Along with this, many feature articles, penned by aspiring writers and those who write for a hobby, are included.

It is needless for us to write about the reasons which prompted us to publish the first issue of this kind last year--and which prompted us to repeat the same this year. These were well publicized a year ago. A summary of the main purposes of the New Year edition is as follows: To take account of our strength and to take stock, at least to a certain degree, of the kind of writing abilities we [the Polish people] possess.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1895.

Truly, it is difficult to ascertain the results of this experiment after two attempts, mainly because such experiments do not take hold. The idea was too novel, and as a result many were wary of it. Conditions for common equality and general peace, in the wake of Kosciusko's year [Translator's note: 1894 was dedicated to the memory of the Polish hero], however, were more favorable; consequently, there was a common appearance of support for the various proposals. Today, as the echo of the quarrels of the numerous factions is heard anew, there is a lack of this feeling of common equality, which was so instrumental in conjoining everyone, if not under one standard, then at least in one place. No matter how one may look upon this experiment, it cannot be said that it is something tried at random.

The fruits gathered by us from this experiment are not only satisfactory, but they are also abundant. Without question there are many interesting articles in our collection of material. The contributions are distinctive and of divergent views. We did not hesitate to place before us the semblance of characteristically contentious material, because the nature of the collection permits it. We were

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1895.

not directed by individual sympathy or antipathy; we only removed from our collection of contributions articles from notorious calumniators and conductors of injurious scandals, which have no place amid respectable people.

The nature of our annual literary contest should not be based upon the same conditions, nor be influenced by us--with the exception of one stipulation. In some respects this contest is appealing, it does encourage many persons to write, and many write a contribution, if only once a year, and pour out the opinions they have been harboring on things of the day.

Our collection of contributions takes up most of the columns in this issue. It is replete with literary and current articles, and, above all, it contains many curious and interesting excerpts from the Lwow Polish-American Pavilion Memorial Book, a catalog of the Lwow Fair in which Polish-American life was represented. We especially recommend these articles to our readers.

[Translator's note: This special issue of January 2, 1895, contains twelve pages--ordinarily the paper contains only four pages.]

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1894.

SZTANDAR AND THE POLISH LEAGUE

Sztandar (The Standard) was probably the first Polish newspaper, with the exception of our journal, to express its opinion about the newly-founded Polish League. Sztandar commented as follows:

"We have described as concisely as possible the work of the Polish mass meeting. The limited space of our journal does not permit us to write more extensively. In the next issue we will comment upon the newly-founded League. Today we only wish to say that no matter what kind of a league it happens to be it is better than none at all.

"Those who join it--will begin to work for the good of the nation; and those to whom it appears too conservative, will find in it an inducement for progressive work. It makes no difference from what viewpoint we may discuss it, we must admit that it will do some good, and even in the worst case it will prepare the ground for nationalistic work. On account of this alone we should rejoice that

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 15, 1894.

it was founded."

These are kind words, and in general they express our own opinion on the subject.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1894.

POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNALISM TO BE
REPRESENTED AT THE Lwow FAIR

Since the Lwow Exposition Committee for America has placed me in charge of the journalistic section, I am preparing a report about the Polish-American journalism which will be displayed at the Exposition. I am also sorting Polish-American newspapers which were or are published in America. This collection will be sent to Lwow in a few days.

I have on hand a large accumulation of material necessary for the report and the exhibits at the Polish pavilion. The information still lacking, as well as some missing copies of newspapers, will be supplied by private persons to whom I have applied. Therefore, I appeal once more publicly to all present and former editors and publishers of Polish newspapers, and also to all persons of good will, to supply me with information and exhibits suitable for my purpose.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 16, 1894.

In my opinion, we should present the history and condition of Polish journalism in America objectively, and specimens should be exhibited.

Editors of Polish publications are asked to send short autobiographical sketches, notes on their journalistic and literary works, and histories of Polish publications which they have edited or are editing.

Publishers are asked to offer or lend copies of Polish publications, especially the first issues and bound volumes of newspapers which were published between January 1 and April 5, 1894.

All are asked to send the necessary information and newspapers as soon as possible, because my work must be completed in ten days.

H. Nagiel

In charge of Polish journalism in America. 141 West Division Street, Chicago.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1894.

WARNING AGAINST GAZETA ROBOTNICZA

The last issue of this loathsome journal, Gazeta Robotnicza (Workers' Gazette), of which unfortunately seven issues have been published already, was not delivered to us. Consequently, we did not know what filth and what infamous attacks were inserted in its columns by its historical editor and well-known anarchist, J. Rybakowski.

It was not until today that an honest Polish workingman, Paul Kostkiewicz, residing at 32 Chapin Street [now Haddon], called at our office and asked us to warn, in his name, all Polish Catholics and all our workingmen against this diabolical and poisonous sheet, Gazeta Robotnicza, which is panting with venom of hate toward the Holy Father [the Pope] and the Catholic Church, besmirching everything that is decent and noble. Mr. Kostkiewicz's indignation at the time of asking us to give this warning was really great.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1894.

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He explained that an acquaintance of his presented him with a copy of Gazeta Robotnicza, and he, not knowing what kind of a "bitter seed" it was, began to read it. Now that he realizes the kind of a journal it is, he desires to warn all Christians and Catholics against this poison, against the filthy insults and base advice given in this journal.

We will gladly grant his wish. Indeed, we judge from the issue presented to us that Gazeta Robotnicza has surpassed itself in wickedness. It is a pasquin from the beginning to the end, a muddy blot, dirt flung at persons and ideas. Nothing could be more hideous than the article entitled "Pope's Politics". It is not fit for print. It will suffice to remark that such expressions as "despot," "satrap," in reference to the Holy Father, and the charge made against the head of the church that he took a bribe from the Czar of Russia, are the mildest "arguments" in this obnoxious article, which is not fit for public consumption. The whole four pages are covered with it. Insults upon insults are heaped upon priests, patriotic ideas, and upon

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1894.

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everything worth while. Filth, insults, wickedness!

Indeed, honest workingmen should be warned against the so-called Gazeta Robotnicza. It is not a workers' gazette, but Satan's gazette. Its object is to attack religion, overthrow the social order, and establish anarchy. Its means are ignoble insults and gutter phraseology. In reality, this newspaper has not done anything for the workingmen up to the present time and is not willing to do it in the future. It leads them nowhere and desires to make anarchistic criminals out of them, without God or patriotism.

Away with this infamous rag! No workingmen's honest hand should be soiled by touching it.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 20, 1893.

ZGODA UNDER THE EDITORSHIP OF F. JABLONSKI

(Editorial)

We have just received F. Jablonski's first issue of Zgoda [official organ of the Polish National Alliance]. Its change for the better, which, as a matter of fact, we foresaw, is striking.

Zgoda now appears in a new form; it contains much more general news and its language and style are as different from that used by Nicki as heaven is from earth. Mr. Jablonski modestly admits that the first few issues will not be of "great literary value". In truth, errors can be found in this first issue, but the general level of Zgoda has been raised immeasurably. It is now characterized by peaceableness and moderation; the trouble-making and scandalous articles so common under the former editor have disappeared.

In an introductory article, Mr. Jablonski expresses his views with dignity.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 20, 1893.

He states that he wishes to direct the paper honestly and patriotically, in the fullest sense of the words, that he will try to conduct the Alliance's organ in such a way that it will serve to some extent as a school for those who had no educational opportunities in their youth. He asserts that he will make no attempts to discredit any Polish organization, for "their existence is justified by the very fact that they exist; they all tend, in their various ways, toward one goal--the resurrection of Poland." Although he promises to champion the workingmen's cause, he will, at the same time, warn the workers against trouble-makers. Finally, he writes as follows:

"I will be a party to no quarrels, and if I am forced to conduct polemics in defense of my organization, I will do so with dignity, never exceeding the bounds of decency. Furthermore, I will take care to avoid personal matters; my pen shall never spread scandal. I hope to create, not to destroy."

We willingly admit that his intentions are very good and that this policy is



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 20, 1893.

honest. This policy ought to be put into practice, and the new Zgoda should abide by it forever. We sincerely hope this will be so.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1893.

POLISH PUBLISHING COMPANY
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Polish Publishing Company, publishers of Dziennik Chicagoski and Wiara I Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland), was held at the editorial offices of this paper. Among those present at the meeting were the Reverends Vincent Barzynski, S. Kobrzynski, J. Kasprzycki, and F. Byrgier, and Messrs. P. Kiolbassa, W. Jendrzejek, P. Ratkowski, T. Krolik, F. Kaczmarek, and A. Lakowka. Among those present from out of town were the Reverends U. Raszkiewicz, of Otis, Indiana; P. Cichocki, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin; and F. Wojtalewicz, of Hammond, Indiana. The Reverend Matkowski, of Bay City, Michigan, sent a representative, while Reverend Czyzewski, of South Bend, [Indiana], wired that he was unable to attend the meeting. The Reverend Sebastyanski notified the company that he had transferred his shares to the Nazarene Sisters Convent. In all, a majority of stockholders were present.

A financial statement for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1892, to July 1,



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1893.

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III C 1893, showed that the affairs of the company are in sound condition.

IV The statement showed a surplus in spite of the fact that subscription to Wiara I Ojczyzna was not compulsory to members of Zjednoczenia (Polish Roman Catholic Union). The inventory report showed the company's assets to be \$17,000. The stock of books (liquid assets) was valued at \$10,000. The reports were accepted and the meeting turned its attention to other business.

It was decided that the annual stockholders' meeting will be held not in July as heretofore, but on the first Wednesday after the fifteenth of January each year.

The Reverend F. Byrgier was elected secretary to replace Father Kroll, who resigned on September 27 of last year, and the Reverend J. Kasprzycki was elected to the board of directors to fill the vacancy created by Father Gordon's departure for Poland. Election of officers was deferred to the next meeting.

Finally, a committee was elected, consisting of the Reverends Byrgier, Czyzewski, and Mr. R. Ratkowski. This committee will audit the company's accounts



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1893.

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III C for the past year, and with the co-operation of the manager and last
IV years' auditing committee, it will verify the financial reports.

Various improvements in the company's publications were discussed, but final decisions were left to the board of directors.

As a whole, the meeting was a harmonious one: it demonstrated, moreover, that the Polish Publishing Company exists on a sound business footing.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1895.



OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

A newspaper, especially here in America, presents a highly important business aspect. One of the main principles in American newspaper business, the basis upon which rests the success of a paper, is advertising. And so, we believe our readers will not hold it amiss if we say a few words on advertising.

A cursory glance at the advertisements in Dziennik [Chicagoski] is enough to show that this paper is one of the more important Polish advertising mediums in America. The proof lies as much in the number as in the nature of the ads which, in announcing special sales at a given time and place, have often benefited our readers. They would bring still greater benefit were it not for the prejudice against advertising that exists to a certain extent among our readers. There are some Poles who would rather visit a small, out-of-the-way shop, haggle for an hour, and in the end pay ten cents for an article worth a penny, than to patronize the stores that advertise but where there is no haggling, and where one pays no more than an article is worth. Those stores



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1893.

that advertise often sell goods at half price, as during the so-called "special sales" which are customary with American businessmen. During these sales, some articles are often sold at less than cost in order to draw customers into the store.

We ask our readers, then, to read the advertisements in this paper, and to patronize those who advertise in it. Many of our countrymen who do not understand conditions here, say that whoever advertises must charge more. They are wrong. Advertising is an American business principle. A business that does not advertise is not worth much. Every penny spent on advertising may bring hundreds of dollars in profit. Advertising gains customers for a firm, and permits it to operate at a smaller profit. Advertisers should be patronized for the customer's own good; and from another point of view, businessmen support Polish newspapers by their advertising and thereby earn Polish patronage. Whether or not they be countrymen of ours, they are recommending themselves to the Polish public and the Poles should not forget them.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1893.

Once more, we repeat the request that our readers patronize our advertisers, sincerely believing that we will derive mutual benefit therefrom.

The Publishers of Dziennik Chicagoski.

P. S. When making purchases at a store that advertises in Dziennik, it is best to carry a clipping of its advertisement. In this way, you can see that the prices are as advertised.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

A COMMENT ABOUT THE CRITIC OF THE NEWSPAPER KRAJ

(Editorial)

The Kraj (Country), published in St. Petersburg, [Russia] has for some time been publishing correspondence from Chicago about American, and at times Polish, affairs in its columns; these letters are signed "H. L." On the whole these articles are rather shallow and reveal a poor knowledge of our conditions. Occasionally they display an astonishing certainty of tone, which reveals that the author considers himself a super being and regards everything about himself as better than the common Polish-American rabble.

On October 16, H. L.'s correspondence, from its Olympian heights, graciously deigned to pass a few remarks on the Polish press of Chicago. We are silently overlooking the remark that H. L. has made in the main about the Polish-American press: "It does not as yet stand upon the heights of its task" [sic](decency would at least suggest giving a reason why), and the further comment that the language in which some of the papers are written is "tainted with Kassubian

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

dialect" [Translator's note: a Kassub is a native of Pomerania]. The judgment of our critic from the Kraj about the Chicago Polish papers, however, is interesting. He writes as follows:

"Among the daily papers there are the Dziennik Chicagoski and the Telegraf ("Telegraph") (the latter is no longer published--editor's note). Their principal fault is that they have not acquired a sufficiently broad point of view, and are filled with Posen and Galician provincialism."

On the whole we admit that it is of little importance to defend ourselves against such opinions about us. At times, however, when we are faced with plain nonsense and ill will, we deem it our duty to turn public opinion upon it.

Truly, it is impossible for us to understand what H. L. meant by "Posen and Galician provincialism." What is this? Where did he find this "something" in the Dziennik Chicagoski, or in Telegraf, during the time of its existence?

If this has reference to our special interest in Polish affairs in Galicia and

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 17, 1892.

Posen and our disregard for matters in Lithuania, Ukrainia and Podole [old Polish territory], then everyone who is able to read will admit that the Dziennik Chicagoski nor the Telegraf had nothing of interest to write about the latter. Both papers have given equal space to the three divided portions of Poland, immigration, the Poles in America, and local Polish news. Both have frequently published articles about the oppressions perpetrated by Hurko, governor general of Russian-occupied Poland, about the German affairs in Posen, and about what was going on in Galicia. Where then can one find this "provincialism"? If H. L. is concerned about our views then they cannot be "provincial", for in every province there exist people and newspapers of various convictions. Finally, if this "provincialism" found its way into print then in this respect the assertions of H. L. are completely amiss, for the makeup of our daily or weekly papers is such that they have very little in common with Polish European journals. He is merely prejudiced against the Polish-American press. It is also his contention that the language in which some of the articles are written is of Posen and Galician dialect. Yet the present editors of the Dziennik Chicagoski and the Telegraf come from the former Duchy of Warsaw, which is now

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under Russian rule.

About what then is H. L. concerned? Perhaps he desires only to show his superiority. At any rate, such opinions as find their way into the columns of the papers in Russia, which we are unable to get as yet because of censorship, are generally stupid, and those of H. L. are certainly no exception. Things of this nature only agitate the people. If the Kraj wishes to write about us it ought to find a competent correspondent, one who has sensible opinions and knows how to express them.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 22, 1892.

E. Z. BRODOWSKI FETED AT PARTY

(Summary)

Last Saturday, November 19, a large number of friends of E. Z. Brodowski, former editor of Zgoda and present associate of Peter Kiolbassa, gave him a birthday party at his home on Thomas Street. Many Polish journalists and politicians attended the affair.

After the dinner was over, a toast in the name of everlasting friendship was given. The party came to an end when a collection for the Kosciusko Monument Fund was taken. A fair sum was donated.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 4, 1892.

FALL OF THE POLISH NEWSPAPER REFORMA

(Editorial)

The local Polish newspaper Reforma (Reform), in existence for over a year, stopped publication on October 1. This was announced by the newspaper itself in its last issue of Saturday, October 1.

Every Presidential election year, especially the present, in which the campaign is very heated, new publications are born. This is true of Reforma. The origin of this newspaper is rather unusual and significant.

A word must be said about it, with particular emphasis on the fact that, during its short life, this newspaper passed through many hands. Its history can give a lesson to the Polish-American press.

What is the cause of the fall of Reforma? The publisher frankly admits that

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the failure of the publication is due to material causes; it did not pay the expenses, and new capital had to be added continually. Business was so poor that the enterprise was forced to withdraw from the journalistic field.

The policy of Reforma, which passed through the hands of many editors, was varied. The publisher did not dedicate it to any specific ideal. He had foreseen the possibility of conducting a business, but did not know how to handle it.

According to the requirements of early Polish-American journalism, in times gone by anyone could publish a Polish newspaper, irrespective of his intellectual and business qualifications, by merely purchasing a printing shop and hiring an editor for ten dollars a week. The case of Reforma proves this is not all one needs nowadays. Times have changed, and the reader pays more attention to what he reads. Today a newspaper publisher must be not only an established businessman but also a man of high intellect. He must possess a

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critical mind and the proper perspective on all matters so as to know where he is going. He has to be good at choosing his personnel and be able to appraise what it does.

All this was missing in Reforma, whose history is the best proof. There were continuous changes of policy and editors, especially of the latter. The last two editors would have made better shoemakers than editorial writers. In a word, the newspaper was tactless, and its free support of scandal, especially in the last issues, brought it to ruin.

This fall is not to be blamed on the publisher alone. The real cause of it all was the last editor and his way of handling the news. This is substantiated by the fact that Reforma had a good following a few months ago, when it was not only read but praised as well.

The success of a publication depends upon its policy. When the last editor added to Reforma a touch of anarchism and irreligiousness, the newspaper became



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a rag which the people did not even want to touch. The scandals that filled the newspaper became loathsome to the public, which soon turned away from it. The poisoned morals with which Reforma wanted to saturate its readers were the cause of its own death.

Yes, it is not proper to rejoice over the misfortunes of others, but this is not the case in this instance. This failure proves that the Poles are wise enough to pick the good seed from the bad, and that they will not permit any undesirable weed to grow in their midst, especially Reforma, which tried to promote anarchism and scandal.

We repeat once again: The downfall of Reforma should serve as a twofold example to our journalistic world; first of all, it shows that the time is past when a man without journalistic experience can succeed as a publisher; secondly, the time for supporting anarchism and scandal has not as yet arrived, and God will it, it will never arrive.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1892.

[OUR POSITION]

(Editorial)



For lack of space in today's issue of the Dziennik Chicagoski, we shall postpone until tomorrow further discussion of the dissension between the two main camps among the Polish immigrants in the United States. [Editor's note: A certain group of Poles were against the meddling of the Church in Poland's politics and constituted one camp. The other camp was composed of more conservative Poles, who supported the right of the clergy, as Poles, to work for the fatherland.] In the present article we will limit ourselves to a discussion of the position of our paper in regard to this matter. Up to now our articles have dealt with the origin of the dissension and the kind of people composing the opposing factions. We have also mentioned the fact that the main field of operation is the press and that most of the warfare is in the form of newspaper articles.

The Dziennik Chicagoski takes an active part in this struggle, along with the earlier and more conservative Poles in the United States, who sympathize

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with the clergy. The Polish Publishing Company is composed of such citizens. However, the author of the article in the Emigration Review [published in Poland] is wrong when he says that this newspaper is prejudiced in behalf of the Resurrection Fathers. As a matter of fact, this erroneous belief can readily be excused since it is practically impossible for anyone not interested in the matter or not living here for a time to formulate an entirely impartial opinion. Were one to base his conclusions on the numerous articles published by the various newspapers here that belong to the opponents of the clergy, the impression would be that Dziennik Chicagoski is an organ of the Resurrection Fathers or at least the most influential friend in the United States of this congregation.

Since these attacks--to say nothing of the questions raised now and then by articles in our enemies' newspapers--are mainly directed against Resurrection Fathers, particularly against a clergyman who belongs to our newspaper, all our efforts to fend them off have proved a boomerang.

People who have read this paper ever since its inception on December 15, 1890,

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are aware that Dziennik Chicagoski is not an organ of the Resurrection Fathers or of any individual. Our newspaper stands for the defense of all those whose principles are deemed just..... In addition, this newspaper discusses matters impartially and peacefully, not with violence.

As soon as an issue becomes personal, this paper immediately switches the subject onto a broader field. Our polemics are impersonal, dealing with general questions, which we discuss from an unbiased standpoint. Examples of this, we believe, are our articles of a week ago in reply to the Emigration Review.

To enlighten the European readers and to rid them of an erroneous judgment, let it be stated here that Dziennik Chicagoski is headed by a layman. Only on rare occasions--in proportion, less than in other newspapers--is it that a clergyman writes an article for this newspaper. When such is the case, the full name or pen name of the writer appears on the article.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 16, 1892.

We mention this because we now have taken upon us the task of describing newspaper polemics in a sensitive manner.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 27, 1892.

/DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI TO PUBLISH HISTORY OF POLISH ORGANIZATIONS/

(Editorial)

In the very near future we will publish in the Dziennik /Chicagoski/ the history of the formation of the various Polish organizations in America. We are now collecting the necessary material and at present possess a considerable amount of it. In order to get this material, we wrote letters to all secretaries of organizations whose addresses are known to us, requesting them to forward all relevant information.

We do not make any exceptions on account of affiliation, it making no difference whether the organizations are independent or constitute branches of larger bodies. We are concerned only with the facts, which under no condition will be altered regardless of our likes or dislikes. We will not indulge in criticism or praise, but will present the true facts, on the basis of the information given us by the organizations themselves.



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 27, 1892.

We might have waited until all the material had been collected and arranged, and then have published the histories of the organizations in an order determined either by the size of the latter or by their location. After a more thorough consideration, however, we decided to abandon this plan, since it would have required too much time to gather all the necessary data. In addition, certain shortcomings in our presentation would inevitably appear as a result of the indifference or unwillingness to co-operate on the part of some of the secretaries. Consequently, we will follow no definite plan in the presentation of the material, publishing the reports of the secretaries as they come to us. Later on, after the material is all in, we will publish a resumé of the histories of the Polish organizations, arranging it according to whichever plan we may decide upon.

We will start publishing these histories either next week or the week after. We could begin the publication of these histories today, for, as we have already stated, we now have a great deal of material, at our disposal. This material,



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however, is in several instances incomplete, with the result that we are compelled to wait for the replies to our letters asking for further details.

The addresses of the secretaries of several organizations were obtained from Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith And Homeland), Zgoda, and the Reform. We do not know the addresses of all the associations belonging to the [Polish Roman Catholic] Union. Also, we lack the addresses of associations that do not belong to the larger organizations.

We are therefore requesting the secretaries of these organizations to send their addresses to us, together with the required information about their organizations.

We wish to thank the gentlemen who have already answered our letters, particularly those who were so courteous as to send us a list of several organizations whose addresses are not found in any publication.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

WITHOUT A TITLE

Now everything changes in this world! As long as a person finds himself in a large city, he also feels himself to be great, wise--he has at his command an inexhaustible supply of titles for articles. Nothing is difficult for him, he knows everything--he comprehends everything; all the others, that is, those from the country, are unenlightened, uneducated, and uninformed people, being incapable of acquiring great ideas with which even the air is saturated in the large cities. Such large cities have great ideas and, hence, great people are necessary in them. But how everything does change in them! Usually, when a person leaves the metropolis and hies himself to some remote spot in the unenlightened countryside, although everyone respects and honors him as a person coming from the large city and from higher educational institutions, he feels somewhat deprived of these great ideas and views; he becomes so similar to the rural illiterati that he even loses the ability to write a silly title for an article with which he hopes to

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

enrich Polish-American literature.

Not so long ago, I do not recall when, during or after a certain dinner, a prominent and educated man--most likely a professor of the French language in some academy--said the following words: "These people under Prussia (Poles) are the worst people, because each of them knows how to write and read. There Bismarck compelled them under a whip to attend school. Through force, they have somehow learned to spell and scribble. Arriving here in America, when something happens or when something is unfavorable to them, they immediately swamp the press with correspondence." Yes, he is right; I, too, come from Posen, hence, from the Prussian part of Poland, but I do not recall that anyone compelled me to attend school under threats of physical, corporal punishment. I attended one school, then another which was very distant from my home location. I even visited schools that had great pillars, with large windows, and great massive doors that look like enormous gates--where students just sit with open mouths and drink in the

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

words that are poured forth by those great men called professors. Here these last-mentioned schools are called universities. Only great people come out of these schools, but I would not wish to be included among them.

Although I come from Posen, thus far I have sat quietly. Living in a large city and working from morning until night, although I wanted to feel great, I was compelled on several occasions to bow my head low in humility before the geniuses of the large cities. Enough of this now. There, exhausted from work, on the one hand and from fear of antagonizing literary lights on the other, I was almost forced to keep quiet, examining and admiring the creations of these geniuses of the people.

Now, however, ridding myself of the idea that these great men are omnipotent, I find myself free of this fear--I can openly come out and express my opinion and I presume that it is not merely a personal one.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

Knowing how to read, I was greatly interested in the fine literature of the Polish-American newspapers, and have often admired the style, the depth of views, the intellectual loftiness and strength of the people writing to these newspapers. At times I was elated beyond measure, and, at other times, the spirit of these ideas have cast me into an abyss of hell. I have read various Polish papers and the thing that particularly induces me to write these words is only the assertion of these newspapers that all of them consider themselves to be Catholic, defending the interests of the Church, and to be patriotic, defending the causes of Poland and the Polish people, although they are most contradictory in their ideas and arguments.

Some base their Catholicism on some kind of a "pure" gospel; they write calumniously against the Church, on the abuses committed by the Polish priests; they blacken and disgrace them. They thus claim that they always write the "truth" about everyone. They wish to purge the Catholic people of the idlers, fanatics, biased, ignorant parasites, and the like. They

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

write that they have no other purpose in their writings but the good of the people. But, I ask, what kind of a good do they wish to inculcate through calumny as well as through moral poison, sowing discord, suspicions, and lack of confidence in the spiritual leaders. True, abuses do occur occasionally, but there is an ecclesiastical authority for this, and it is for the bishops to place a restraint against such abuses. But who gave them the power and authority to treat of matters in their worthless papers; to treat of items which they do not understand and of which they lack the slightest knowledge, published by people deprived of faith; people who could be called moral bankrupts of society, and who were and still are avowed foes of the Church and truth? "Cobbler, stick to your last." That is a maxim that should be applied here and I assure you that the result would be successful. Let the writers express their tendencies clearly, let them abide by them; to camouflage oneself with someone else's mantle is really a Judaic and treacherous procedure, and sooner or later the truth will out, and every honest person will spit in the face of the hypocrite.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

There are a few Polish periodicals that proclaim their Catholicism throatily but no one believes in their assurances because their schismatic tendencies are but too clear. Some of them, presumably carrying this title [Catholic] rightfully, keep quiet and do nothing to enlighten the people and strengthen the faith in the public. They write of everything but the matter that was the cause of a scandal and which should be explained and culpability for it indicated. This they pass over in silence. That is what enables those who sow dissention and misunderstanding openly to give vent to their malice. Others, again, base their Catholicism and patriotism on the habit of scoffing at everything that is not in accordance with their ideas. They ridicule and condemn everything and, in addition, they often resort to words that are improper and use terms that burn the ears. When I remarked, with reference to one of the great Catholic literati, that everything should be treated with dignity and that one should never engage in personal polemics, I received a reply of this type: "But do they spare us, do they not write against me continually?....." An old proverb says, "If some one casts a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

stone at you, then you cast bread at him." That, I think, is the best method of battle. Every matter should be treated calmly, if I may so express myself. Every matter should be treated with deliberation, dignity, and decorum. If it hurts us when we are scratched, it also hurts the others when we scratch them. What is unpleasant to you should not be done to others. The main principle of Catholic writers should be love for truth and dignity. I believe that if writers were governed by this principle, everyone would readily see their tendencies. He will conceive the principles and know their value.

Especially during the last days, a certain widely publicized "Catholic" paper, whose title begins with capital W, and which is edited in a city whose name begins with W, began to fill its columns, even entire pages, with the most detestable calumnies against greatly respected and worthy priests, religious orders, and Polish institutions.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

Two W's are evidently too many, and I should not wish to admit that the author of this filth and these lies is a man who has supposedly attended great schools, the ones that have great pillars, large windows and enormous doorways, and in which professors teach. No, I should not wish to attribute that title to the author of such a work. All those who have or have not finished great schools call him "King of authors". In my opinion I would use the two capital W's and would call him "The Great Ox" (Wielki Jol), for, like an enraged beast he will throw and cast himself on the people, destroying and crushing everything he meets. An enraged animal stampedes ahead; it does not look ahead nor does it see any danger to itself until it falls and perishes. So too, will it be with the author of the calumnious articles. It is hoped that he will take note before that happens, because I believe that he will be unable to run that way very far.

Really, upon reading these articles, knowing the style of the writing, knowing who their author is, I wonder whether that man suffers from a

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

fever, or from attacks....In truth, it reflects shame on the author, shame on the writer, who publicizes any such thing and at the same time claims vociferously that he is a Catholic, that he states the truth to all, that he has the good of the Church and the good of the Polish people at heart. May God protect us from such a plague and from a similar attack. For my part, I claim that everyone who supports this writer with his money, degrades himself because he supports a writer that degrades and dishonors his brothers. The writer of these articles is contemptible and deserving of the name of a liar--because through lies and insults he dishonors the good name of his brothers.

Everyone who feels himself to be a Catholic should hold in contempt such a filthy writer who dares call himself a Catholic. So long as he will not alter his tactics he should be thrown out through the door so as not to degrade the home.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 19, 1892.

Only now do I see that the professor of the French language was justified in making the previously mentioned statement, because it is really better not to know how to read or write than to fill columns with filth, which every respectable person must hold in contempt.

Thus, toward the end, various ideas began to come to my mind, as to the title, but these were so confused that it was difficult to make a selection and for that reason I leave it as it was written.....

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1892.

OUTMODED VIEWS

(Editorial)

From the very beginning of its existence your Dziennik is characterized by outmoded views which have no reason for existence in these days of progress and enlightenment. Being characterized by biased formulas, Dziennik does not possess a judgment or a mind, of its own, but listens only to the commands of certain factions which consider themselves infallible. Consequently, it is biased; it does not consider anything good which is not in conformity with the extreme views of these factions. It is, in a word, only a page boy, an instrument in the hands of a few people who desire to govern and to force their convictions upon others. There are thousands of examples that I could present in this matter, but I will limit myself to only a few of them.

The Dziennik, it is true, does not occupy itself with mathematics, but, for the sake of a better understanding of the ensuing arguments, I must here present a mathematical example, which, until recent times, was considered the most absolute

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truth of science. As a child, I was taught that two times two equals four. What a reactionary notion! Today I wonder at myself that I could believe such an outmoded and antiquated formula. Learning to count better, I discovered that in our age of progress it is possible to prove clearly that two times two is only two, or five, or three, according to the need. I submit a most evident proof of this, recognizable by the enlightened and progressive.

(Editor's note: This proof, truly not understandable by all, but very comical, we submit in explanation:

$$\begin{aligned}2^2-2^2 &= (2+2) (2-2) \\2(2-2) &= (2+2) (2-2) \\2 &= 2+2 \\2 &= 4)\end{aligned}$$

Logic is mathematics in words. This you employ in your service. But your error lies exactly in that, just as reactionaries in mathematics, you hold to certain set formulas, refusing to recognize the fact that in a progressive and enlightened

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1892.

age these rules have absolutely no significance. Because somewhere in the catechism you have read the passage: "Man is created for that purpose; to know and love God and serve Him faithfully," you wish to apply this to everything, inferring from a logical pretext that in all actions it is necessary to rely upon religion, and you wish to apply religion to unrelated affairs, political, national, and social.

How can this conform to the progress of the nineteenth century? It is well known throughout the world today that religion is a hindrance in the school and an obstruction in national matters, that, in short, it has nothing in common either with the progress of the citizens or the education of their children. It is possible to respect religion, but to mix it in civil matters, and especially in purely national ones--that is an unheard-of retrogression!

It is a known fact that there are many denominations. You wish to present one denomination as the only true one, and you stubbornly adhere to the belief that it is infallible. Such is your logic. Yet progress teaches us that all professions of faith are good--but is it possible to talk with people who so stub-

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bornly adhere to worn-out formulas?

The Catholic priests are governing you; hence, you claim that the Catholic religion should also be applied in Polish politics. You also assert that a majority of Poles profess the Catholic religion. That is a most evident falsehood. In reality, the Poles from the time of Mieczyslaw I have been Calvinists --and the Catholic priests and bishops have lost Poland! Do you believe it? Well, what of that? Neither do we believe you! If you are free to claim that two times two is four, then we are free to say that two times two equals two. We have proof to support us.

On the basis of your biased logic, the Catholic priests are the most educated people among the Poles; they are the leaders of enlightenment; they are the best advisers in national matters. Let them tend to their breviaries--that is their trade. To interfere in the upbringing of our children, to direct enlightenment and progress, interfere in national matters--that is not their business. Are they the most educated? Is it because they have never read, and have prohibited

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1892.

others from reading, the stories of Dumas, Zola, Flaubert, and so many other renowned and enlightened people? Is that the way they educate, when they do not allow reading and learning about the things that are beautiful? Is this the manner in which they serve progress, by prohibiting others from looking upon the ravishing and charming pictures of our national artists? Is this how they care about the national affairs, that at every step they obstruct every independent manifestation with some proscriptions, and endeavor to introduce prayers in our meetings?

Behold, the profiteers! They amass wealth and erect palaces for themselves. For this, the poor people are toiling. Look at any of the parishes: rich property belongs to the priests, and the hard-working people in the vicinity of every church walk ragged, giving their every cent for these priestly palaces. But what prosperity there is, wherever there is no church or priestly government. What education! What a lively interest in national matters! What a pleasant life! It is sufficient to go to the mines of Pennsylvania to be convinced of this--it is enough to look upon the miserable creatures in the Chicago parishes to understand what priestly government leads to. Do you not believe it? Well,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1892.

then, we do not believe you!

You also prevent us from playing. If a man, tired of the hardships of a full week's work and the burdensome battle against the profiteering, parasitic priests, wishes to dance on a Saturday night or spend Sunday pleasantly at some gay picnic, then you begin to rant. Dziennik, that priestly organ, immediately steps in with a moral lesson; it reminds us of some Baltimore enactments; it does not want to encourage any such pastimes, nor does it even want to write about them later. Behold, what your backward logic leads to! Praying in an age of progress means defending the people from profiteering monks; it means enlightening them and leading them upon the path of progress. Moreover, a picnic on a Sunday morning or a ball lasting all of Saturday night (followed by a good sleep on Sunday morning), is a better prayer than the mumbling of formal prayers in church.

As you are subordinate to the priests in other matters, so in national politics are you dependent upon the Democratic party, and are sold to it body and soul. Why? Because you once imagined that it had policies favorable to you. It is

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1892.

to your liking, for example, that in various states it defends parochial schools and, hence, supports ignorance.

Without doubt, the Democratic party has some good policies, as, for example, its attitude on the question of tariff reform. It is worthy of support. But, at the same time, [political] independence should be retained, because if it were easier for a Pole to obtain a place after a Republican party victory, or if some Pole should see an advantage in combatting the Democratic party, it would be proper to support that Pole wholeheartedly in the fight. This would show that we were not dependent.

In the first week of Dziennik's existence, we predicted that it would shortly collapse because of its servitude and its dependence upon reactionary and worn-out formulas, because of lack of judgment and a mind of its own. It has not collapsed as yet, but, evidently, it is now breathing its last. In desperation, it first enlarged its size; later, it even began to include a supplement; finally, it promised to pay for articles! But we are acquainted with such deceit, with

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 10, 1892.

these maneuvers and all this trickery. It is known to our entire Polish settlement that already no one wishes to read the Dziennik and that you print larger editions only to befuddle the people.

Reform while there is time! Develop your own mind and your own judgment, because the mind and judgment which you manifest in a pharisaical manner is only servitude and biased formulas! Reform--because you are heading toward oblivion!

One of your well-wishers

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 8, 1892.

[THE DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI POSTPONES ITS CONTEST]

(Editorial)

A contest for the best articles of the year 1892 was published last December in the Dziennik Chicagoski. A total award of \$100 was appropriated for that purpose.

This project, however, has met with little success, although half a year has already passed since the announcement. Thus far only two articles have been submitted and these were sent in during the first month of the competition. It had been the newspaper's wish to obtain as many compositions as possible. The paper reserved the right to withhold the decision until a definite, minimum amount of work was presented. Since thus far the prospective authors have been insufficiently interested, the fear arises that a sudden outburst of articles during the last days of the contest would make it impossible for the Dziennik Chicagoski to handle the matter adequately. Finally, many voluntary contributions, not intended for the above-mentioned contest, have been sent in. Because of all this, the sponsor has decided to recall his original plan



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 8, 1892.

and substitute something else in its stead.

The Dziennik Chicagoski hereby gives notice of the postponement of the contest until some future time. Instead it will offer some remuneration to the authors who have entered the competition. It must be admitted, however, that this compensation will be meager. The amount of the payments is not made known, nor is it to be considered fixed. It is a known fact that not every article possesses the same quality, and hence does not deserve a uniform award. There are authors who do not wish to be paid for their efforts. Then there are articles that are more valuable and some that are less valuable--therefore, the compensation should be proportionate. Finally, there are creations that are worthless and, naturally, no award could be expected for them.

The amount of the remuneration will depend upon the agreement made between the



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 8, 1892.

author of the submitted work and the editor of the Dziennik Chicagoski. The newspaper also asks the authors to stipulate, at the time their work is sent in for publication, the amount of pay desired.



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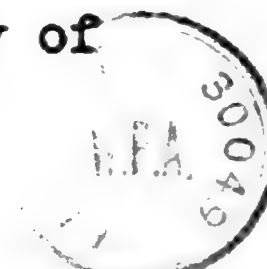
POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1892.

[ROLE OF THE POLISH NEWSPAPER]

(Editorial)

The author of this article, in reviewing some of the Polish-American newspapers which pose as having a pretext of leadership over the others, has frequently read the bombastic phrase: "Education of the people." Every editor who takes over a newspaper makes the most lengthy comments on the need of reformation in our press. He accuses his colleagues of lack of qualification, charges them with inconsistency, ill will and the like. He, himself, on the other hand, promises constant adherence to an avowed course, and promises to extend his efforts only in behalf of the American people. This praiseworthy attitude, however, soon undergoes a change. The highly enthusiastic editor fails to fulfill his administrative path, which was solemnized by the words--"so help me God." He more often selects the different paths leading to money. Enlightenment is then set aside as being inopportune. The newspaper finally becomes a mere copy of the other papers, differing only in name.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1892.

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By reading only one of our Polish-American newspapers, one can truthfully say that one has read them all. And what about the promises? How many Polish-American newspapers are there in America? True, there are a score of them, but have any of them kept within the scope of their assigned sphere of action? The personal ambitions, greed, and desire for a sudden amassing of wealth, like weeds, smother the mere budding of the good intentions of the vigorous crusader. In a Don Quixotic fashion, he begins to war with windmills and works to the detriment instead of the welfare of his countrymen.

What, then, can the besmirching of the private lives of our scholars and their past create? What gain can accrue from the differences of other people or from the arguments of the editors, which, at times, occupy several lengthy and expensive columns? Of what benefit can these be to others? There are people of good will among the Poles, who endeavor to fulfill their obligations conscientiously. These, however, are few in number. The news of their efforts is lost in spacious columns dedicated to the results of administrative elections, meetings, announcements of societies and the like, or, what is even worse, to a



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1892.

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comical (if not painful) game of reciprocal face slapping by the
"knights of the pen."

Gentlemen! I am not, in truth, a literary person by vocation, and much less an editor or an aspirant for that position (I assure you of this, on my word of honor). As a person of a little more foresight, I note and state that you are far from the goal toward which it is your duty to aspire. Cease your private arguments. Set aside your self-love and personal ego. Don't work merely for money or glory, but with a view that your efforts may be beneficial to the people. It is time to terminate your scandalous antics. Cease making the other the greater sinner that you may appear "whiter." Give greater care to the selection of this mental food which can be either poison or health-giving medicine to the people. You gentlemen have combined in some type of an organization, but to me it seems to be ineffective. That is unfortunate. This union would be good and greatly beneficial, providing it did not end in factionalism. We have had enough of this! If such union does exist, then we will heartily exclaim: "long may it live!".



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1892.

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Although unasked, for once I have taken it upon myself to give counsel--

I cannot, however, omit one further statement. Everyone will admit that the Dziennik Chicagoski and the Faith and Fatherland are the two newspapers closest to the Polish-American ideals. The more wholesome work and conscientious administration of these two papers are deserving of recognition. Although there are people of ill will who would obstruct our activity, they should be disregarded in their outbursts of jealousy and personal unwillingness, while the good work should continue to progress. These two newspapers serve so great and so holy a cause that they cannot and should not deviate from their once chosen course merely to satisfy individuals. Thus far, they are the leaders among the Polish-American newspapers. They should not work only with a view toward material profit but also for the benefit of its readers. Believe me, if the writings of J. Verne were not interesting, the works of Kraszewski, the poems of Mickiewicz and many other Polish authors would bring greater reward. Nature studies, the discussion of old inventions and the noting of new discoveries, with particular reference to those of Polish origin, would be more desirable than a list of the societies of some particular faction. Thus my advice is: increase the scope of your educational work as much as possible; in

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1892.

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your columns under the heading of "Feuilleton," print the works of our authors and do not order the annihilation of those articles.

These two departments--"Feuilleton" and educational topics--should be printed in supplements so that a collection of them could be bound and preserved.

I trust that you gentlemen will accept this counsel in a favorable light since it comes from the heart of a well-wishing individual, from one who allows himself the liberty to offer you advice. This he does because, on several occasions, he has investigated the opinions and views of others regarding this matter.

I conclude with the words: "Let not my plea remain as the voice of one calling in the wilderness."

A Doctor of Medicine.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 2, 1892.

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(This newspaper has submitted the above correspondence without change, thereby indicating that it is ever attentive to the voice of its readers and is not antagonistic to criticism. It does, however, reserve the right to recommend to the author that he listen first to many voices that he may later be in a better position to give a proper decision. We hear these voices frequently. There are many readers who prefer political articles; others, again, desire information from their mother country; still others, favor brief local news, etc.. The newspaper must endeavor, as much as possible, to satisfy all its readers and it, therefore, cannot dedicate all its space to educational articles. When the Dziennik Chicagoski becomes sufficiently developed to be on a par with the English type of newspaper then sufficient space will be found for everything.

Verne's story has been printed in this newspaper upon the direct request of its readers. The original Polish tales, such as: "The Tomb's Cross" (Kryz Mogilny), "The Gray Dust" (Szary Proch), and others, have been printed in the Dziennik Chicagoski at some previous date. As soon as the Verne serial is completed, this newspaper will begin to publish the already prepared work of Boleslawita, entitled: "The Wanderers.")

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1892.

NEW POLISH PUBLICATIONS



The newspaper known as Reforma has already appeared under a new editorship. The editor of this weekly paper, as is known, is Mr. Kazimierz Neuman, former editor of the Milwaukee Kuryer Polski, who also presents his program in his introductory article of today's Reforma.

In another article he criticizes the Dziennik. He states that there exist associations which have their special aims, and have nothing to do either with patriotism or religion, and, hence, there can also exist an organization that would be purely Polish politically, in whose constitution there would be no word of religion. Consequently, according to the new Reforma, the Dziennik has made "much ado about nothing," when in its article it discussed the proposal of New Life. In this instance we do not agree with the Reforma and we note here that it is inconceivable to have Polish politics completely severed from the religious feeling of the Poles, upon which political stand Poland has based her principles for as long as she has existed. Look at the Constitution of the Third of May. We have already discussed this situation.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 28, 1892.

A new weekly periodical, known as the Telegraf, whose editor is the former editor of Reforma, did not make its appearance. The "trial number" was to have been presented today but because of the tardiness of the various contributors, it will first appear on Tuesday.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 24, 1892.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE LOTTERIES

(Editorial)



The American press finds pleasure at times, even in greatly exaggerated articles, in defending certain legislation, although it may be inappropriate. In its day, the Republican press, The Tribune, praised itself about its strict adherence to the rules governing the usage of mails for lottery purposes. We are also basically opposed to lottery; we are not opposed to the ban placed upon the use of the mails to send circulars, tickets, papers supporting and propagating lottery, and the like. We have conducted ourselves accordingly and evidently we have not instituted it (with, perhaps, the exception of bazaars or raffles for benevolent purposes) nor would we give it support.

The Tribune, on the other hand, is itself conducting a lottery. They print a blank in their columns intended for its readers to guess who will

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 24, 1892.

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I C receive the presidential nomination from among the Republican candidates at the convention to be held on June 7, 1892, and by what majority. It adds that one may submit as many guesses as he chooses, which infers that it encourages the purchase of several or more editions of their paper for the purpose of cutting out these blanks. Whichever "prophecy" shows to be the nearest to the true result of the convention will receive a reward of \$50.00. It is evident that by the known desire of the Americans to construe prophecies of that nature, The Tribune will sell so many more editions of its periodical that the \$50.00 will be manifoldly covered and, simultaneously, the circle of its readers would be widened. Is this not lottery?





Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 19, May 11, 1892.

LOCAL NEWS

This year on June 1, there shall begin the publication in Chicago of a new Polish daily newspaper, under the name of Telegraph. The company of this edition did not disclose the names of its owners yet; however it is known that the editor will be Mr. H. Nagiel, who at present is the editor of Reform.

We wish you luck.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 3, 1892.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE LIBERTY LEAGUE CONVENTION?

(Editorial)

The Liberty League, formed by a group of Polish-American journalists, has made arrangements to hold a convention at Omaha, Nebraska, on April 10. During the course of the conference, the platform of the organization was scheduled to be announced. An announcement was also planned relative to the acceptance of the Polish National Alliance into the Liberty League. Arrangements were also made by all the associated papers to make a triumphant rebuff against the Dziennik Chicagoski and the Wiara I Ojczyzna, the two papers that politely opposed the principles of the League. We quietly and politely ask what has happened to this convention?



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1892.

THE POLISH PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The board of directors of the Polish Publishers Association convened for their monthly meeting at their headquarters on Division Street, Monday, April 4.

After the reading of the administrative and financial reports of the organization, Father K. Domagalski, the present chairman and editor of the organization, signed a contract to serve another two years. The contents of the contract primarily concern the management of the editor. Therefore, no space will be given to this transaction.

The following resolutions, however, have been adopted and are made public:



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1892.

1. The periodical Wiara I Ojczyzna, together with the Dziennik Chicagoski, are the exclusive property of the Association.
2. The weekly, Wiara I Ojczyzna, is the exclusive organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, as has been agreed upon at the conference in South Bend, Indiana last November.
3. Dziennik Chicagoski, a daily newspaper, is not an organ of any specific party or group. It has as its aim the political and material interests of the Polish people in the United States, especially that of the Polish citizens and candidates in Chicago.
4. Besides the department heads of the organization, no one has the right to make laws, give orders, etc., to the editor-in-chief or his



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 6, 1892.

assistants. This right has been vested in the board of directors, solely who decide by a majority vote the rules and regulations of the Association.

N.B. It is hoped that after this announcement, the many queries from strange and sundry sources, which are not desired, will come to an end. The insinuations of the meddlers are uncalled for.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1892.

A PICTURE OF THE POLISH PRESS IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

One of the oldest Polish periodicals in the United States is the Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette). This magazine has undergone many changes since its inception, but it has always been the symbol of Catholicism, and has contributed a great deal toward strengthening the faith among the immigrants.

The publication originated in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. It was organized by the Resurrection Fathers, who for many years managed the publication. Some time ago, Mr. W. Smulski was appointed editor, and at the present time still holds that office. Mr. Smulski has made many contributions toward keeping the Polish people together. For several years his weekly has printed many good articles.

If the Gazeta Katolicka had a better literary staff, it would undoubtedly be



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1892.

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III C one of the most outstanding Polish papers in America. Unfortunately,
III G this literary power is lacking. From time to time, articles that
III H have been sent in by the readers appear, but this is not enough to
IV elevate the standing of the paper. Translations from other sources
and copies of articles from the Polish journals abroad lose their
power of conviction and interest. Reprinted stories always lack the punch of
original material.

It is realized that magius voluisse, sat est is a true saying. No one can deny the sincerity of Mr. Smulski's efforts. He has rendered an outstanding service to the immigrants and to the Polish people as a whole. His efforts merit continued support and more recognition by the Polish people.

His Dzien Swiety (Holy Day), a Sunday supplement to the weekly Gazeta, is an interesting paper. The reading of this edition by the Polish people on Sunday and holy days brings many benefits to them and to the church. It offers the people a different type of reading material from that which appears



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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1892.

III A

III C in the daily papers. It contains a number of spiritual articles.

III G The educational items tend to divert the mind of the reader into

III H cultural channels. Again, through the medium of Dzien Swiety,

IV W. Smulski offers the immigrant assistance in adjusting himself.

Although some forces among the Polish people try to discredit his work, he remains a valuable servant.....

Ever since the history of man has been recorded, we note that reform has been one of the problems of the people. Reforms have continually been taking place. Reformers have become a power in the scheme of mankind. They have been of two classes, the good and the bad. The former have expounded and introduced better and more practical ideas than the most sublime theories of the latter, but this class has been small.

In Cracow, for example, in the development of reform, a paper entitled Reforma (Reform) made its appearance, with the intention of leading a revolution in the trend of thought. The publisher and chief editor of this newspaper was



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POLISH

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V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1892.

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some kind of a hydropathic doctor, who specialized in giving cold bath treatments. He had some success in this direction, and soon enlarged his practice considerably. This doctor, at the same time, tried to gain clients through his editorials. He also tried to cure the mentally deficient by his cold water treatments. The venture proved a failure. The treatments made the patients worse, many times resulting in death. The mental cases of the city of Cracow and adjoining towns continued to increase.

But this did not seem to slow up the reformers. New medical treatment was discovered for galloping consumption. A new system for the care of mental cases was also initiated. Under the leadership of several political groups, a new bloc was organized. It's paper was called the Nowa Reforma, (New Reform) a journal which until this day has tried to reform the people, but with little success. The purpose of the Nowa Reforma is to reform a conservative Catholic group in Galicia, break the power of Lemberg, and chase the Muscovites beyond the Balkans. It is hoped that they will succeed.



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POLISH

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V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 9, 1892.

III A

III C in their reforms.

III G

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1892.

IV

In the United States, we have had another type of reform paper. The first was under the editorship of a group that wanted to develop a new social order. But, as before, nothing was accomplished. This faction and its ideals soon died out. Out of its pyre, a second Reforma was born, a periodical under the management of Mr. Nagiel, former editor of a paper in Warsaw.

Although it has been said that the present Reforma under the direction of Mr. Nagiel has not reformed anyone, yet it is unlike most reform papers, for it shows specific changes within its own ranks. This is a step forward, a step that most reforms do not undertake, because it is difficult to fulfill.

This paper has undergone many changes. Its present platform is unlike the original one. The paper today has an American point of view. Its stand is



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1892.

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considered one of the best. Mr. Nagiel's paper keeps within the bounds of decent journalism. If it is not purely a Catholic publication, it is far from being non-religious. It does not fall in the category of "Raeueber and Moerder Presse". The editor takes his own stand on certain important events and issues, a stand that is reserved and circumspect. Sensational and scandalous articles are never given any prominence, and seldom find place in print at all. No pessimistic ideas are ever presented to the reader. Other newspapers are never attacked. Antagonism is always avoided. The editorials are always light and to the point, never attacking anyone, or stirring up any trouble.

The oldest Polish periodical in America is the Polska Gazeta (Polish Gazette). It is owned by W. Dyniewicz, a bookseller in Chicago. This weekly paper will soon mark its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Mr. Dyniewicz is neither a literary figurehead nor a journalist, but he is a versatile, energetic, persevering, and practical individual, filled with



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1892.

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American spirit and wit. During his early days, the immigrant was beginning to be a factor of importance. Realizing this, he prepared a publication to assist the ever-increasing Polish population. His aim was primarily to help the immigrant adjust himself to a new country and a new government. The name of the paper was fitting to its cause, Polska Gazeta.

His early plans materialized because he was forbearing. The initial issues only dealt with the news in America and Europe. This pioneering Polish paper won a number of staunch supporters. Mr. Dyniewicz did not do any of the writing, but hired others to perform the work. Now and then, he would give the germ of an idea for an article to a staff member who would build it up. At times, the paper faced failure, but the determination of the organizer has always managed to keep it in circulation. Most of its early readers were of peasant stock, though a few of them were city-bred immigrants. The new Poles that came into the city were mostly uneducated. But the paper continued to be issued, despite the appearance of cloudy skies. The publisher knew that in the end his ideals would succeed. The



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POLISH

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V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1892.

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Polska Gazeta continued to awaken the people to new horizons and
frontiers. It helped to promote patriotism and preserve the
Polish tongue.

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Our people, for the most part, are conservative. When one of them began reading the Polska Gazeta, he continued doing so for many years. Many times the children, after reaching maturity, have become subscribers. Most of the subscribers are from the ranks of farm folk and the rank and file of the city.

When Mr. Dyniewicz undertook the printing of this paper, he realized the importance and the responsibility associated with the work. The people are the bulwark of the nation. The people of the nation follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and adhere to the old customs and language. Because of this, a newspaper must follow in the same line. It must support the traditional ideals, evaluate them continually, and protect them against any perversion; in this case, it must protect the Polish immigrant from the



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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1892.

III A

III C many American contagions.

III G

III H Were the principles of Mr. Dyniewicz always carried out? Un-

IV fortunately, they were not. The fault does not rest upon him,
but upon those whom he employed and trusted to carry out his aims.

There were times when the Gazeta Polska, besides dealing with foreign news, dealt with offensive and tragic articles without any mercy. Immoral incidents in American life were treated with an unpleasant zest.

Conservative writings have always found the support of the periodical. Its pages have always welcomed helpful and valuable suggestions. New movements, if meritorious, have been given backing. Unpleasant articles have always been weeded out, and their authors reprimanded for their creations.

W. Dyniewicz has always tried to keep alive the Polish tradition in his paper, as well as in the books he has sold, both religious and national. He has served his cause without fault. The twenty-fifth anniversary of



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POLISH

II B 2 d (2)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1892.

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this paper on American soil will be an honorable and laudable

III G

occasion, not only for the publisher, but for Polish journalism

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as a whole. We have hope that Providence will permit Mr.

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Dyniewicz to see this day come.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1892.

It is not with pride that we continue today our discussion of Polish journalism in the United States. We have not completed our treatise. Only the more important newspapers have been touched. Although this has been only the first step, the editorial department has been swamped with letters of criticism. Many of the complaining letters threaten the author of the articles. Some even say that they will get revenge. And for what? Is it because we have treated our articles on this matter objectively before the public eye? If we have erred, we are only human. Mistakes can be rectified or disregarded. But there is no reason why we should be besmeared with such malicious and insinuating assusations as, "we have been filled with



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POLISH

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V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1892.

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III C slavishness", "we desire glittering gold", etc.

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IV

One group of correspondents complain that they have not been praised, others interpret their praise and elevate it to great heights. Some become angry at the fact that others have been praised. Others fume and rage, and threaten us for our objective treatment of the Polish press. How is it possible for us to strike a happy medium?

We have never tried to deprive anyone of a piece of bread. Thank God that we have our own bit in our hands. Our present stand, from which we have never turned, has won us great praise from the Polish ecclesiastical conference at South Bend. We will be glad to give up our present position to anyone who is better qualified and more expertly trained. Anyone who feels that he is more capable than we should call at our office.

It is impossible to please everyone. There will always be critics. It is much easier to criticize than to write something creative. Our aim and



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II B 2 d (2)

V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1892.

III A

III C ambition is to protect the interest of our religion, to assist

III G our people into conservative channels, and to devote as much

III H time as possible to public good. We have no desire for gold.

IV Praise will probably not come our way, but we will find enough
reward in our stand for justice, despite the many unpleasant
accusations which are showered upon us.

In 1891, an illustrated **weekly** entitled Niedziela (Sunday) made its first appearance in Detroit. It is sponsored by the Polish Seminary, and edited by Reverend W. Barabasz. The very name of the editor tells the story of the type of material to be found. The selection of material in this weekly is always light and interesting. The subject matter is well sifted and presented in a simple style, a style that fills the need of the masses. Yet it is wholesome and entertaining. Above all, it is easily understood by the readers. The illustrations show great promise. This is not surprising, for they appear under the guidance of a dilettante. He has a broad knowledge of things, and whatever he puts into his illustrations



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II B 2 d (2)

V A 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1892.

III A

III C wins praise.

III G

III H The name of Reverend Barabasz is a valuable asset to the paper.

IV He is a person trained not only in theology, but also in poetry, art, and human relations. His path is not filled with roses, but what writer in America, especially if he is Polish, walks on them? We feel certain that the reverend editor will succeed in his venture, because of his sincere effort to reach the minds of the uneducated and the learned alike.

In Manitowoc, Wisconsin, there is a national religious publication edited by Father Luczycki. We have never seen a copy of the periodical, and it is therefore impossible for us to comment upon its contents. We have heard from a reliable source that the paper is doing a fairly good job.



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II E 2

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1892.

THE CRIMES OF THE DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI

The Dziennik Chicagoski has committed several grave crimes in its recent editions, according to some of its dear friends.

That we have many of these "dear" readers, who watch every issue of the publication with one purpose in mind: to find something that can be discussed and ridiculed in their particular circle, or to criticize some typographical error to such an extent that forgiveness is rendered impossible. We are familiar with these individuals. Their names are well known to us. These attacks to hurt us are not unusual. But it is unusual that these attackers are able to convince others with their ridiculous beliefs. Many times they argue that the Dziennik Chicagoski has done this purposely, that it was our aim to hurt someone.

There are three such examples that have befallen our recent editions. It is



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1892.

our contention that our "dear" friends are trying their best to discredit news stories and to mock our efforts before the other readers of our paper. We give the following examples for the public to judge:

The first story concerns the news taken from the Herald (the article was carefully translated) about the fraud perpetrated by H. Rawicz, Anthony Lewandowski, and Frank Meyer. The victim was Joseph Juszczec (the name originally appeared as Juszency, because it was falsely given, however, this was corrected). Because the name of the proprietor of the saloon did not appear, he took offense at the misspelling of the victim's name. The location of the saloon was plainly written. We wonder if he wants to be held responsible for the incident that happened in his beer palace. Yet there are some who believe that the tavern keeper is justified for feeling offended.

The second incident concerns the omission of two Polish societies from the article that dealt with the consecration of St. Mary's of Perpetual Help



Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1892.

Church. This also has been corrected. It seems that for such a trifling error no one should have been hurt. But our "dear" readers have not even forgiven this. These "readers" approached the members of the societies and convinced one of them to take offense at so grave an omission. These individuals insisted that this was a deliberate act and that he, as an influential member of the society, should convince the entire group to boycott the Dziennik Chicagoski.

One of the most amusing incidents happened yesterday, which shows to what extent our enemies reach to throw insults at our publication. Our readers are familiar with our first page. Telegraphic reports from Europe are found in the columns on the left. Next in line are domestic dispatches. In the right-hand column city news is printed. The latter seldom has enough space to appear complete on the front page. At the bottom of the column the heading "continued on page four" directs the reader where to go on with the story.

The headline on page four, column one, reads: "Continued from page one".



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II E 2

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 2, 1892.

In the city news column a headline separates one story from another. These headings are always in bold type. As it happened in this news column in the forty-eighth issue, February 27, the story of the Rowkowski wedding anniversary appeared in the last column of the first page. The last line of the story completed this item and the column. Then followed the "continued to page four" line. The headline on page four was "Young Thieves". Every reader knows that such a heading denotes a new news item. It is only logical that one article be separated from another by a heading or a drawn line. This eliminates any confusion.

One of the guests of the silver wedding anniversary, who apparently had no knowledge of any discrepancy in the newspaper version of the celebration, received eleven letters, informing him that a grave injustice was done in the treatment of the article. Our "beloved" readers convinced him that the story was purposely set-up so that the "Young Thieves" news item would follow it. They, however, have insinuated that the wedding received an inferior place and



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II E 2

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that the story of the young robbers found a better position on the fourth page, which was at the head of the column. They also mentioned that we left off the title of alderman from the name of J. J. Dahlmann. We are sorry that this occurred.

The surprising thing of the three situations is that neither of the persons concerned have taken offence. They have handled the conversation and correspondence with their informers with intelligence and understanding.



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POLISH

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III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 25, Mar. 1, 3, 1892.

III C

III H

III G

A PICTURE OF THE POLISH PRESS
IN AMERICA

I B 4

I B 1

(Editorial)

II D 1

I C



Once a week, or perhaps every other week, we will endeavor to publish an article which will give in concise form a cross-section of the Polish press in the United States. The aim of these articles will be twofold: to acquaint the public with some of our outstanding developments in the field of literature, and to add impetus to the advancement of journalism.

The articles, which will be treated with exactness, will impart a pleasant point of view, and only those of interest to the reader will be printed as an example of Polish effort. In addition we will publish 'Sine ira et studio' articles,

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that is, articles without anger or partiality, intended to better the mental horizon and spirit of sportsmanship of our younger generation.

We do **not** intend to play the mentor. Not being infallible, and our indigence being already known, we will limit ourselves to articles touching upon religion and customs as concern Catholic principles. Lay subjects of popular discussion will be handled as logically as possible, in accordance with the opinion of prominent persons, who will be freely quoted. Ideas contrary to popular belief will also be given notice, as long as they are of a peaceful nature and not too radical, and provided they meet with the respect of the public. All articles will be treated objectively.

Commentaries will be gladly accepted if they are objective and impersonal. We are interested in what a person writes, not in what he is.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 25, Mar. 1, 3, 1892.

The Pole In America, edited by S. Slisz and published in Buffalo twice a week, has taken a definite step forward in the field of journalism. The emulation of this publication has brought many fine results.

The publication by this paper of anonymous stories is decreasing and each day there is less copying from other papers, which results in a greater amount of original material. These original articles have a style of their own, a style belonging to the writer, who may be the editor himself or a correspondent of the paper. At times these articles may be long or condensed, but whatever their form, they have sense and substance, particularly those the object of which is righteousness instead of personal interest. It is true that we all cannot agree on the same thing. Sometimes it happens that an article that is not very clear or authoritative has to be re-written by the editor from top to bottom before it is published. We have hopes that someday all this will be changed; that an awakening will envelop the Polish press, an awakening





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from which will evolve better understanding, peace, and harmony both in religious and patriotic matters. The Pole In America will then be able to progress more rapidly and serve its native and adopted countries better.

Of one of this paper's correspondents, from St. Paul Minnesota, we can say that he writes with sagacity, clearness, zeal, and a bit of humor, irony, and satire. Although he claims not to be a subscriber of Wiara I Ojczyzna (Religion and the People), or familiar with the Dziennik Chicagoski and the Zgoda, he can figure out something to write about them. When he begins to read these papers, his hypochondria, which often seeps out of his writings, will leave him, and his pen will be of greater advantage to the Pole In America.

However, we must point out to the editors that advertisements of saloons, cafes, breweries, and distilling companies do not harmonize with the nature of Catholic writing. It is bad enough that a drunkard finds his way to the source unaided, let alone giving him directions on how to reach perdition. This is also true

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in the case of the Toledo publication. This policy should be abandoned.

Zgoda (Harmony) is the organ of the Polish National Alliance. Noble as its title is, does Zgoda adhere to it? The late Bishop Krasicki said, "To bellow freedom is to silence freedom." What has the Zgoda done in this direction?

The Zgoda is actually adding "liar" to its title. 'Quarreller' should be its true name. For the past three years this weekly has been setting examples and showing us how not to write in the Polish language.

This publication, according to its constitution, is intended to be educational; a guardian of the pure Polish tongue, a model for style, and a pioneer in the elevation of the spirit of the Pole. Does the Zgoda follow these precepts? This may be possible, because the members of the Alliance keep silent and delight in its literature, particularly those who are as concerned about the





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purity of the native tongue as we are about the change of cabinet for the queen of Honolulu.

We will remain silent about the retrograding, anti-religious and anti-nationalistic policies of this paper and center our attention in its style, Polish language, logic, grammar, and even orthography, in which it is a true monster. This, however, does not cause much harm, as the average member of the Polish National Alliance who receives this weekly does not understand the articles anyhow. An intelligent person must toil long over the contents before he can grasp the meaning of this monstrous publication. At times he must fill in the gaps himself. As to its editor, it would not be amiss to say, "No one will give anything, if there is not anything to give," for he exemplifies the biblical saying, "Minus habens," that is, in order to write, one must know how to write.

We will not offer this weekly any suggestions because we know that they will be disregarded entirely or accepted with insults. We would rather have the



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articles as they are than to put up with polemic editorials so written as to make a colored person blush.

All we ask of the Zgoda is to print verbatim articles it gets from other papers, that is, facts after facts, without distorting them or treating them with insulting criticism. As to the correspondents of Zgoda, no matter where they may live, we can only thank them for defending us, and we ask them to continue this support. We also ask Mr. Tomasz, of this city, and Mr. K. F., who do not share the beliefs of the Polish Catholic priests, to respect the Catholic religion and those practicing it.

Having a great deal of patience, we will await the end of the play "Goddess" (Bozenna), which has been fabricated and patterned after a Chinese drama.

The people's weekly, Wiarus, published at Winona, Wisconsin, has managed to



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acquire a wide following in the country during its three years of existence. Its readers are varied: both the intelligent and the spiritual-minded emigrants have become subscribers. Adherence to the policies of the Catholic Church has brought this paper unlimited rewards. All the articles, editorials as well as news, are free from prejudice and always exact. Papers such as this, with this type of journalism, are valuable to the people and the Church.

However, it would be much better if the Wiarus would devote more space to the road of Faith than to sensational articles, especially as less publicity to scandals and dubious stories will do more good than too much of it. One bad article can do more harm than a hundred good items can do good.

Great sadness overcame us a few weeks ago when we came upon an article of this kind in the Wiarus. The article was entitled "Chamy" (Peasants), and was illustrated with the picture of a gallows for debtors. Pictures such as this



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should be kept out of a paper, for their publication will destroy rather than promote good will. To indulge in this, throws a paper out of the road of stars or the path to fame and popularity for poking fun at others has never brought any laurels to anyone. One can operate on a boil only with a delicate instrument, not with a rod or a mace. A boil can be burst open with a stick, but the patient runs the risk of being mortally wounded. Such procedure would not be a medical feat,-it would be murder. And what about the rod that has been wielded by the author of 'Chamy'? What will be its result? Since hatred and scandal follow vengeance and dishonor, the author's reward will be nothing but disgrace.

The only remedy is to forgive and to forget these mistakes. We entertain the hope that the Wiarus will alter its policies in the future for its own good and the good of its readers, its crude rod to be replaced by the delicate pen as an instrument of operation. Not until then will the evils of society be treated successfully. Providence has given editors more than one measure of talent. Let them use it in the name of God, for the profit of their



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readers and the betterment of the people.

There are two Polish dailies in the United States: the Dziennik Chicagoski [in Chicago] and the Polish Courier in Milwaukee. About the first we will not try to write any comment, as we hope the day will come when some Polish person of authority will write to the editors of this paper stating his opinion, pointing out the bad and giving us credit for the good. We shall be grateful for any criticism, provided it is just, for we know that a few editors pattern their style of news after that of Mr. Slisz.

The Polish Courier, although small in size, plays an important part among the Poles of Milwaukee. Its literary style is comparatively good, and it follows its aims and policies to the letter. In our opinion, this paper deserves the support of the Poles. Its editorial section shows maturity; its style is bright and understandable; its criticisms not severe; its writings impersonal, even though at times the bitter truth has to be told

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about some papers and individuals. But all this is done without insult to anyone.



The Courier's editorials, which appear daily, are intelligently written. Their meaning is understood by the average reader. The popularity of its editorial section and other features is well deserved and worthy of mention. The road to this editorial page has not been an easy one, but one full of hardships and freelancing. Important articles from other papers are given and reference made to their sources. A publication that treats everything with fairness, as well as the men who represent it, not only deserves support but also merits praise for its efforts.

In order to give the readers an example typical of the treatment the Courier gives to various important questions, we will cite excerpts from one of its articles.

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The article in question deals with the work of Father V. Barzynski, whose efforts to bring the Poles closer together have brought many jeers from some papers of importance. The Polish Courier in Milwaukee treats the matter as follows:



"The benefits of the attempt of the Poles to share the olive branch are so apparent that no one is trying to distract his neighbor from that direction. The results of the protest against Russia are so outstanding that it would take an abnormal person to disregard them. For they flow with the understanding of Polish hearts and patriotism. Truly it is something to be regarded as good.

"Yet, the efforts of Father Barzynski are considered fancy creations of the mind; the protest question being taken as an undertaking doomed to failure, despite the fact that the Polish press, even the liberal New Life (Nowe Zycie),

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has accepted and recognized both.

"This kind of propaganda fails to succeed because it lacks observance of formality on the part of the initiators, who injure the pride of those who control the right of patriotism. The seed of this propaganda fell upon unfavorable soil, a soil overgrown with the weeds of private warped views full of low ambition and culpable selfishness. The idea of peace was interpreted as a desire to fuse various groups, to discontinue the struggle for certain rights and to put fire and water together. The protest was taken as a move harmful to the good will of our people and unsuitable to the task of rehabilitating Poland. Manifestoes filled with fancy phraseology which could hardly gain a single applause began to appear. Pobudki (Inciter) and Wolnego Słowa (Free Word), papers which are not read by anyone in this country, became in the eyes of some of our leaders the last word in patriotism.

"This situation is sad but true. Some men like to become great through their ideals alone, and in the attempt they necessarily clash with others. Soon



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heated arguments result, and out of them chaos, from which nothing of value will come."

In order to show with what fairness the Polish Courier treats certain news, we will give another example.

In the every day routine of an immigrant, many situations arise. Many times it happens that the revelation from the immigrant's own judgment, conviction, or mere opinion, carries with it many unpleasant consequences.

We live in a country where lies and sophisms are more favored than truth and sincerity. When a person of our Catholic faith makes a conservative statement relative to a popular question of the day, he is immediately showered with criticism from all sides, including the liberal, the non-religious, and even the anarchical factions.

The affair, or rather scandal, of the apostasy of the Holy Trinity parish of



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Chicago is well known to all. A majority of our people are familiar with the entire situation and many of them lament the outcome because they see and feel the kind of fate, verily disgrace that awaits our immigrants. But as soon as someone from the conservative side raises his voice against this disgraceful schism, or just permits someone to mention a favorable word or a word of admonishment, he is received with a barrage of blasphemous insults, which pagans even avoid to use. He will be called narrow-minded; a servant and a slave of the priests. This same thing happens to the priest who tries to voice his opinion; he will be greeted with epithets of obstructor, greedy, parvenue, and extortioner. Therefore, it is laudable that the Courier, which has no affiliation whatsoever, keeps to the road it now follows, i. e., that it continue treating delicate subjects not only with sincerity but also with the power of conviction and truth.

The Zgoda, organ of the Polish National Alliance, has made public a scandalous



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announcement about some kind of non-religious parish committee, alleged to be the source of a Protestant questionnaire. The committee's headquarters were closed by the authorities of the Holy Trinity Parish, but the body operates without the latter's knowledge and permission. The purpose of this committee is to get a new pastor for the church. While making a bid for priests, the committee at the same time stipulates as a condition that the priest to take over the parish must be independent from other priests, especially from the church authorities of Kolasinski, in Detroit.

We did not say a word about this because we do not want to be open to any new attacks and intrigues, but the Polish Courier of Milwaukee comes to our assistance as follows; .

"The parishioners of Holy Trinity Church in Chicago are looking for a "Catholic" pastor. They are advertising in certain Polish newspapers that belong to the association of Polish editors. The Zgoda, which received the blessing of a Catholic bishop at the last diet in Detroit for its work, belongs in this group



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by also carrying the advertisement. Among the requirements demanded of a candidate, we do not see the one requiring that he be installed by the authority of the Church. Parishes get their priests through the mediation of a bishop, not by public vote. Because of this, we have reason to believe that something unpleasant is brewing in Chicago, especially since we have been informed that the parishioners are contemplating legal action in the Chicago courts to force the Archbishop to relinquish his title to the church and grounds of the Holy Trinity Parish. No light is thrown upon this situation by any of the Chicago papers. What is this all about?"

We have already explained the reason why the Polish papers of Chicago have kept silent about this matter.

A reply to the Polish National Alliance by "The will of the people," has also been left alone. No mention has been made of the affair because the manifestos given to the people by Zgoda have been written in the spirit of Slisz and Malek. This style of writing moves us to laughter and pity, for we are used to usurpers and their empty idiotic phrases. The Courier, upon commenting on this question



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says: "We do not agree with the Alliance's idea that it is 'the only organization formed by the will of the Polish people in America,'

As we cannot see how we could deny the same right to the Polish Roman-Catholic Union or other organizations.

"We also do not agree with the type of treatment given to the European political situation by the Central Committee.

"It is true that we stand on the cross roads and that European relations can change any minute the entire course of the situation, as it is, we lack sufficient data to substantiate rumors about the rebuilding of Poland. The small number of Poles scattered in France and Switzerland can not exert enough pressure to alter the present political set-up.

"For Poland the days of conspiracy, rebellion and insurrection are gone forever.



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The Polish people will not be sidetracked from their present road of organization by the Knout of the Tsar, the lofty promises of Wilhelm and Franz Joseph, or the latest suggestion of the Central Committee of the Polish National Alliance.

"This suggestion, lacking in intelligent action and abounding in empty phrases, does not bring any laurels to the Polish people in America, for it does not tend to unite those who have been guided by a spirit of patriotism. In other words, it is not in line with the conservative faction, which has agreed upon a reasonable method of protest against Russian violence, a method formulated by the Polish Catholic societies and supported by all Polish papers of importance."

In another article of the Courier, written in a pleasant style and under the title "The Polish People and Immigration," this paper deals in the following manner with Polish revolutionists who desire to create new revolts by propaganda and uprisings in the ranks of our already unfortunate people:



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"What right have we to determine the fate of our people? What right to take interest in a political policy that will only bring bloodshed to the people of Poland? Is it because we have a large group in the ranks of the Alliance, the Union, and other similar organizations? Do these organizations expect to boast of a strong character just because they have incorporated in their constitutions the rebuilding of Poland?

"It is evident that we must do something. In view of this, we are doing everything within our power, but we are not prepared to tackle anything unfamiliar that spells inevitable failure and that will only bring ridicule upon us. Our ship in America is too weak to withstand the elements of the raging sea; we must protect it from falling apart and forget that it is iron-clad.

"Our fortresses are our Polish churches, schools, reading-rooms, books, and periodicals. Let us protect these strongholds and unite for greater protection



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by banding together in organizations, church or national, as long as they are Polish.

"Whoever is making declamations about rebuilding the Polish nation and at the same time discredits the efforts of the priest or teacher, performs no public good. The person who supports the church and at the same time despises activity in the cultural field or other national endeavor, also serves no good. And the one who serves only his own clique and ridicules the efforts of his neighbor, sows the seed of weed upon the place where hardy seeds of fruit and clover should sprout."

In concluding this critical study of the Polish Courier in Milwaukee, we can only thank its editorial staff for shouldering the responsibilities of telling the bitter truth to our adversaries. This ought to serve a much better purpose because not one faction made an attempt to disclose the truth, although they were familiar with the situation.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

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I J

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION IN THE POLISH PRESS

(Editorial)

The Nowe Zycie (New Life) newspaper, which had left the controversial rank of journalistic publications has recently entered the polemic field once again. This paper was adverse to many of the issues confronting the Polish people and because of this it was necessary for the publishers to reorganize the editorial staff. Reorganization brought only momentary peace. This antagonistic attitude is very painful. Painful, because such should exist among our own people, or such that call themselves Poles, who think and write in this direction. This stand is not only non-religious but also atheistical. And this is the stand that the New Life has adopted. Now it is no longer twisting facts; it has shed its cloak of shame and very plainly prints falsehoods.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

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In Mr. Tamillo's articles, which are unnecessary, a statement is made that the Constitution of the United States permits one to believe or not to believe in God. We have never mentioned the Constitution in this respect. At any rate the United States' Constitution does not allow a particular religion to dominate nor does it favor the setting up of any existing faith, for the proponents would not permit such thought to seep into its construction. Our mention was only about the laws of the various states. Here, one will invariably find in these laws or criminal codes, the right to impose sentence on those who deny the divine right of God. There is also found in some State Constitutions the privilege of denying the right of a person to hold public office if he does not believe in God. The opening of every United States Congress is an outstanding example in this direction.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

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Whenever Congress or the State Legislature opens its sessions, a prayer is offered to God for assistance.

In the opening paragraph of the article in the New Life, a statement is made again which tries to prove that a reconciliation between the Polish National **Alliance** and the Polish Roman Catholic Union is impossible. This is a strange statement and we doubt whether the organization of the Alliance is going to be thankful to the New Life for this because it is of such a bearish nature. It starts out with the tyranny of Father V. Barzynski and concludes with the absurd statement "without the authorization of anyone else". Father Barzynski proposes this settlement of differences and exchange of the olive branch.

Further in the article, the right of these two groups to come to peaceful



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

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terms is questioned. It is asserted that "the Alliance is the flesh of our nationalism" and that "the other is religious." Because, as it is alleged, the Roman Catholic Union is endeavoring to rebuild the former holiness of the Roman Catholic churchTherefore, all national activity arranged by societies connected with the latter, the schools that are being built by the members, all the contributions that have been made are steps toward the rebuilding of the old order of the Church of Rome.

Or perhaps - a favorable phrase of this paper - all the work of this organization is being done for the mere purpose of pulling the wool over the people's eyes and "that which it does not do is actually their aim and policy."



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

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"The Alliance is making an effort to establish Polish culture here on par with that of other nationalities, while the Union is trying to keep the people filled with superstitious beliefs and ignorance, and through ignorance in servitude." This is how the New Life is trying to intimidate the Polish Roman Catholic Union. "It is exerting a power to keep religious beliefs instilled in the people."

It is apparent that the New Life is trying to get rid of religious beliefs and create a non-religious condition, leading to atheism, and followed by anarchistic tyranny and nihilism!

According to the Nowa Reforma (New Reform), the Dziennik Chicagoski sins



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in its sententious remarks on certain issues. How the Dziennik Chicagoski desires that this were unnecessary! But is it likely to be silent if there is continual misunderstanding within the ranks? Can there be a way to harmony and unity if this confusion is going to be more entangled by the smaller papers whose venom constantly drips upon the fire of the happiness of the people? Can this paper, which is not entirely colorless, for it has certain qualities and truths to bring out in order to attain this peace, keep silent while some other newspaper tries to smear these truths with mud? Would not the road of admitting the erroneousness of these controversies lead to smoother pavements?



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1892.

OUR CONTEST

(Continuation from January 8, 1892, issue is missing)

Every author, if he so desires, may have his name kept a secret until the contest is over, providing he places his name in a separate envelope with the same number, or pseudonym, that appears on the article. These envelopes will be opened after the judges' decisions have been reached.

The "jury" is not going to consider the length of the article as much as the contents. The manuscripts that are going to be sent in will be judged for timeliness and accuracy. Items falling into the following categories will be accepted for consideration: value to our society, building of new hope for our immigrants, and for our people abroad. Interesting poems, verses, and short stories will be next in line for consideration. Following this, will be articles about happenings, travel, holiday celebration, and society news. Articles from other newspapers and magazines will not be considered.



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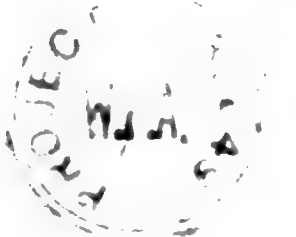
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1892.

A word about the selection of the judges who are to pick out the various material for acceptance and merit. It is customary before a literary contest is launched to select authorities from the various fields of literature to act as judges. These members of the "jury" cannot take part in the competition, which is readily understood. If we were to follow this example, and if we were to select judges for this "jury" from the noted Polish-American novelists, teachers of literature, poets, feature writers, and editors, of which there are not many, we would have to exclude those from whom we are especially anticipating contributions. In this respect, we would be endangering our purpose rather than bettering it.

We must resort to other means in choosing a "jury" of this kind. The "Dziennik Chicagoski" has definite aims to reach. It has a bright outlook on the betterment of our people. Certain steps are going to be taken to better these goals. We support such noble ideas because we feel that we are a part of them. We fight for them and keep the doors open for improvement. The Polish Publication Association also lends a hand in this direction.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1892.

This organization is partly comprised of educated men, i.e., university trained, partly of outstanding personages, and finally those of true patriotic citizenship of this country, who probably do not possess great literary ability, but are true Poles who possess common sense. Towards this source, the editors of this paper turn for its judges to determine the value of the manuscripts sent for the contest. Those will be excluded from this group that desire to enter this field of competition. Those writers who wish to compete, and also express a desire to be on the judges staff will be considered on the condition that they **relinquish** the right of accepting the prize money in case one of their **articles** is chosen.

No work will be accepted before the fifteenth of this month, or after the same date in November. If within this specified time, less than thirty-six manuscripts are received for this contest, then the time limit will be extended on official notice. This extra time will be allowed until the required number shall be reached.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 9, 1892.

This contest is held primarily for our "American Knights" of the pen to stimulate interest in the literary field. We do not want the prospective contestants to believe that the awards are going to be lucrative, nor do we want them to think that they are going to get world-wide recognition. We do not wish the prize money to be the primary bait. We do believe that the principal incentive will be the love for our people, to serve them, if only through the means of the pen which, as a result, may serve as a stimulus to awaken them from their dormant stage.

Secondly, we do hope that the prize money will awaken the writers to do some outstanding work. These awards are going to be presented just before the Christmas holidays. What could be better than a prize for literary effort at Christmas time? Those that have a regular income from this particular branch have an opportunity to earn some extra money. We are going to make an effort to use the future work of the winners, and from time to time publish their work on a larger scale. Also, we will try to find an outlet for them in other papers.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1892.

NEWS OF THE LITERARY CONTEST FOR POLISH AUTHORS

(Editorial)

We are greatly pleased by the results of the article recently published in the Dziennik Chicagoski relative to conditions of a contest for Polish literary authors in America. It has been imitated by other papers.

The editors of the Polish Courier in Milwaukee have printed this article with a little more elaboration upon the tactics of authors. This is very good. This supporting attitude will awaken our literary writers and offer them greater fields of opportunity, along with the respect and recognition of original material.

It would please us greatly if other Polish papers and periodicals would

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1892.

adopt this system and offer their suggestions for improvement. In this manner we could develop better understanding and feeling between the press and writers. Through the help of the Polish Courier, we were able to modify our conditions. This is why we are pointing this out. This agreement was made possible through the cooperation of our paper and the Milwaukee journal. Other papers could easily follow suit.

This would eliminate the simultaneous printing of the same article by different local papers or papers in nearby towns. Writers violating this rule would be dropped from the list, according to this contest.

Often it happens that a mercenary writer wants to get as much money as possible for his material. His articles are sent not only to one paper, but to two, three, and more. As a result, it happens that this article is accepted and published by some of these papers, which is very unfortunate. In this way the author doubles or triples the value of his work. This is not so bad when the articles appear apart



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1892.

and in different cities but when they are printed locally at the same time this is when it hurts both sides the most. The paper does consider it a privilege to print some of the stories of the author because it believes that it is exclusive. The editors of the Dziennik Chicagoski and the Milwaukee Polish Courier will hereafter recognize the efforts of those that desire to write for their prospective papers only.



Because of the recent agreement between these two papers upon this proposal of having a literary contest for our Polish authors, we have set January 15 for the opening of the contest. The conditions for this contest, stated in a previous issue, will be repeated shortly. We will also point out any changes of the rules. This will give ample warning to all authors.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

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DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI IS ONE YEAR OLD

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(Editorial)

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Today [December 15, 1891], a year has passed since the first issue of Dziennik Chicagoski appeared. Did it serve any purpose? Did it benefit anyone morally or materially? What were its merits and deficiencies? If its publication is to be continued, should it make any changes or add anything?

These questions ought to be answered by the readers, not by the publishers. The publishers may only guess at the wishes of the readers; they can make deductions from verbal remarks and newspaper criticism, be they orderly and constructive or malicious and destructive.

Three hundred and six issues of Dziennik Chicagoski have been published with clock-like regularity during its first year of existence--14 in 1890 and 292 during this year. There were no issues on 59 days--52 Sundays

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

and 7 holidays. Some of these holidays were national; others Catholic. Consequently, there can be no objection to this. Polish newspapers in Europe publish still fewer issues in a year.

Dziennik Chicagoski, in the first place, brings material benefit indirectly to those who advertise in it. This is proved by the fact that no advertisement was withdrawn for lack of good results; also, by the fact that more and more business people advertise in it. The policy of Dziennik Chicagoski is not to accept certain advertisements, even if they are profitable.

Dziennik Chicagoski has also brought material benefit to those who looked for employment in its help-wanted columns, as well as to those who placed these advertisements in it. Finally, Dziennik Chicagoski must have brought some material benefit to those who have bought articles advertised in its columns. These material benefits point out the usefulness of this newspaper and the necessity for its further existence.

The moral benefit which Dziennik Chicagoski has brought and should bring is

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

manifold, and it will be still greater as the newspaper develops. As a political newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Poles in the United States, Dziennik Chicagoski enlightens its readers on political questions. The Poles are primarily concerned with affairs taking place on Polish soil. They are also interested in the affairs of the Poles in America, as well as in American public affairs, in which Poles should take an active part. Finally, the Poles are interested in the affairs of other countries (especially of those which concern us most--hostile Russia, Germany and Austria) and of the United States. That we have diligently supplied our readers with information concerning Polish and other affairs will be admitted by any reader of Dziennik Chicagoski. To prove this, we will give a brief account of all events during the year before it is over. This will serve as evidence that our newspaper has fulfilled its purpose.

The moral benefit of a newspaper should not be limited only to furnishing facts. The columns of some newspapers are full of news items that do not bring any benefit. On the contrary, they rather spread moral corruption. Some of the great thinkers of this free United States realize this and are trying to remove this evil by a legislative measure prohibiting publication of sensational news, especially descriptions of crimes, scandals, unconfirmed gossips, etc. That such

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

prohibition would not affect us, we can say with clear conscience. As to other Polish newspapers, let them answer that themselves with their hands upon their hearts. Besides furnishing facts, a newspaper has also other tasks, such as making suggestions, creating or influencing public opinion, and stimulating thought, action, and plans which bring benefit to the public.

We do not claim that we are perfect in this last respect. Perhaps it was possible to accomplish more than we did.

In the first place, we must refer to our long controversy on the school question, which was conducted in the early issues of our journal. This controversy was absolutely necessary, because an attempt was made to discredit parochial schools and to prove that the public schools in America are more beneficial to the Poles than the Polish parochial schools, and because the same interests tried to convince the Polish-American public that the hope of instilling national aspirations in our young generation is merely a dream.

In the second place, it was necessary for us to prevent the Poles, during the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

spring election, from splitting into two parties, and to encourage them by continuous efforts, urging them to take active part in the elections. Never before did so many Poles vote as in the last spring election, and American newspapers pointed out with astonishment--the fact that the Poles constitute a strong political unit. Is this not meritorious? Does not Dziennik Chicagoski deserve at least some credit for this? Let impartial persons answer this. Other Polish newspapers were making sarcastic remarks about our journal, stating that we devote whole columns to politics. But, was this not our duty at that time?

There were celebrations commemorating the Constitution of the Third of May. We devoted much space to these celebrations. There were conventions and conferences. Dziennik Chicagoski succeeded in furnishing detailed reports about them and presented its suggestions according to its own viewpoint.

This viewpoint is somewhat different from the one held by other newspapers. It is not strictly partial, it does not belong exclusively to a certain organization, and it does not deny opposing parties the right to exist, yet it is

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

not exactly impartial.

Dziennik Chicagoski is of the opinion that certain organizations are better, more just, more beneficial, and that others are not so well organized. It does not regard any organization as perfect or worthy of condemnation. It sees merits and imperfections in all of them. It desires that these merits should be increased to the highest degree and that the faults should be diminished as much as possible, and for this reason it carries on politics of conciliatory nature, which gives some persons an excuse to give vent to jeers and malicious attacks.

Dziennik Chicagoski defends and will defend the Polish clergy, who are furiously attacked by some organizations. We do not understand the phrase, "I am a Catholic, but I do not wish to be led by a priest, or that he should be interested in patriotism." We do not understand this, for it is hard to understand, but we do know that the Poles owe to the priests the circumstance that they are not denationalized. They should also be thankful to the priests for the fact that the police records show very few Polish names; that wherever

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

there is a Polish church, the morality of the Poles is admired by other nationalities, while in localities where there are no priests, other nationalities compare them with Italians, Slovaks, and Chinese. The Poles owe even their prosperity to the Polish priests, for properties located near Polish churches are valuable, and their owners have political influence. Polish organizations also are indebted to Polish priests, for, on account of their strength, they have gained influence and their members can obtain better employment. We fought and will continue to fight because we feel that by so doing we benefit the Polish public. We should like to know where these prosperous Poles would be today--whether they would be wealthy if they did not have priests.

We desire to influence public opinion by other means. We are obliged from time to time to engage in a controversy, but we always try to limit it to the subject--with decency. As soon as our opponents resort to insulting personal attacks, we discontinue it.

For quite a time, there has appeared in Polish circles and newspapers a project mania, a wave of new ideas. New plans have grown like mushrooms after the rain. But, are they really new? They have one defect--they are quite

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

often planned less skillfully than the original ones. If someone blames us for not participating in them, we will answer that we have lived long enough to look soberly at such matters. We certainly will not remain silent if a clear and practical plan is presented, but as long as such projects are only unskillful imitations of the old ones, we prefer to keep silent.

Summa Summarum. Is our journal useful if it brings material and moral benefit to its readers? The answer must be that it is. But this does not mean that it fulfills its purpose completely, that it has no defects, or that it is not susceptible to improvement.

The aim of our journal in the next year will be the attainment of perfection. From January 1, 1892, its format and contents will be different. We will keep what was good; what was defective we will try to improve, and what was improper will be changed. The management will be placed in better hands, and the personnel will probably be increased.

With the conviction that we have fulfilled conscientiously our duty to the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1891.

public, with appreciation for the good will shown us by the public; and forgetting malicious slanders, we are completing the first year of editing Dziennik Chicagoski. It was a successful year for the journal in spite of the ominous prophecies of some persons. This infant, that saw daylight for the first time a year ago today, is healthy, and as far as human eye can see there is no obstacle to its future growth.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1891.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF
DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI

(Editorial)



In nearly a fortnight, a year will have passed since the first issue of Dziennik Chicagoski appeared. In due time we will publish for our readers and the public [at large], even if the latter does not belong among the readers of Dziennik Chicagoski,--an account of our activities during the past year. In this account we will confess our sins--and who is free from them? We will point out how we have tried to fulfill the duty placed upon a journal of this kind, and the public shall judge us.

Today, before we present such an account of our conscience, and before we explain how we intend to improve our journal and adapt it to the needs of our readers, we are once more obliged to defend ourselves, for Dziennik Chicagoski did not escape [the] vicious attacks and jealous taunts to which every publisher and



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1891.

editor is exposed. There are newspapers whose sole object is to look continually for the heel of Achilles and the faults of other newspapers, in order to have a pretext for unhealthy controversy or for personal attacks against publishers and editors. There are mean people who cannot bear [the] prosperity of others even if they have plenty themselves. There are conceited and jealous people who like to criticize everything but cannot accomplish anything themselves. There are really wicked people who impute to others tendencies, aims, or intentions of which no one has dreamed. They cannot see a beam in their own eye but are horrified by a mote hidden in their neighbor's eye. Therefore, the newspapers are full of articles and anonymous letters unworthy of a decent man, or secret intrigues, and finally they resort to common, harmful gossiping.

Quite often we meet with an accusation which really does not come from ill will but rather from lack of understanding or a wrong point of view, [accusations] which--strange enough--many newspapers or rather editors, through lack of consideration, approve in their articles instead of condemning them.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1891.

These accusations imply that the publishers and the staff of the newspaper are not working people, that they live off the people, sitting idly and living on the latter's hard-earned money. We have mentioned this before. Is it logical? If we ask one who reasons this way whether a newspaper is necessary, he will say yes. If we ask him if such newspaper can be established by itself, or if it will grow like an apple, he will say no. He will admit that someone must work around this newspaper. He will also admit that journalism is an occupation which requires suitable training and education. He will also admit that he, like any other person, had to learn his trade before he could earn his living. And the editor also had to learn something before he could edit a newspaper, and such learning is hard and very tedious. Yet such person will finally return to his argument that such worker is not a worker at all; that he does not do anything but loaf around, living off other people's hard-earned money.

But it is very comical when the editor of one newspaper makes such imputation against another. This happened to us not long ago when one of the editors



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1891.

(undoubtedly without blushing) accused publicly the editor of Dziennik Chicagoski, saying that the latter does not work but does this and that. It never occurred to him that to do this and that steadily every day means more than writing a quarrelsome article once or twice a week.

Polish journalism in America finds itself in more difficult circumstances than Polish journalism in Europe or English and German journalism in America. Over there the moral and material support is different. The circumstance that a newspaper here must be very cheap implies that it covers only the necessary expenses and cannot equip a plant with modern machinery or engage a large staff of paid correspondents. It is a lot of work for one editor, and only the one who tried it knows anything about it. We state this not only in our name but in the name of all editors, correcting thereby the opinion of the majority of the people.

Dailies and weeklies should be judged by a different standard. There is also a great difference between an old, well-established newspaper and a new one



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1891.

which is struggling for its existence: The longer a newspaper exists, the more means it acquires for development and improvement. If such a journal fails, then it is its own fault.

Our Dziennik Chicagoski is gaining friends every day despite different attacks. It was prophesied that it could not exist any longer than two or three weeks, but after a year of existence it promises its readers that next year it will be able to make many improvements, eliminate many defects, and give better satisfaction.

At the end of the year we may tell our friends (not in the name of the editorial staff, because the staff may change any time, but in the name of the publishers, which is now assured) that Dziennik Chicagoski will not depend on their flattering judgment but will try, if possible, to foresee their wishes. We wish that the slanderers should come to their senses. To the editors who accuse us of idleness we say that they are digging holes under themselves. We forgive intriguants seventy-seven times, and to the authors of anonymous letters we will say



Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 2, 1891.

that they have no honor if they cannot come with charges openly, that they have no principles if they use such **weapon**, and that they are social outcasts. Those who think that we do not work are invited to come **to** taste the "sweet bread" and do a better job. We never claimed that we are **perfect** or that we are masters or artists, but we do claim that we are industrious, that we earn our bread honestly, and that we are trying to bring moral and material benefit to the public. This we do claim and will take it up later.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 3, 1891.

CONVENTION OF POLISH JOURNALISTS
(A reprint from Kurjer Polski)

Polish journalists held a convention in Detroit, Michigan, last week, about which Kurjer Polski writes as follows:

"Whether the convention of Polish journalists was a success is hard to say. . It was not a success in this respect: respectable journals of religious and conservative tendencies were not adequately represented, and colleagues who know how to create discord and obstruct the work were also absent.

"It is true that the participants in the Convention of Polish Journalists consisted of the members of the Polish National Alliance, who had credentials as delegates to the Convention or were hunting for the editorship of Zgoda/Polish Weekly, the organ of the Polish National Alliance, but it is also true that at the sessions of the Convention they lost the character of partiality, became interested in the Polish press, and considered the welfare of others.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 3, 1891.

"Besides, we are anxious to know whether it would be possible to hold anywhere another convention, with greater representation, which would humble the one which was held in Detroit, Michigan. Up to now all attempts in this direction were not very successful, and the condition in which our [Polish] journalism finds itself at present indicates very clearly that it would be unfair to demand more than what has been accomplished. Even the three sessions held on Tuesday, Friday night, and Saturday were more hasty than regular. However, a mutual understanding was reached and a new Polish organization, named "Stowarzyszenie Prasy Polsko Amerykanskiej" (Polish-American Press Association), was organized.

"The new association will be represented by a temporary committee consisting of five members. The following members compose the committee: Reverend Barabas, editor of Niedziela (Sunday); Casimir Neuman, editor of Kurjer Polski (Polish Courier); J. M. Sadowski, associate editor of Echo; Zbikniew Brodowski, a newspaper correspondent. These four members will ask Mr. W.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 3, 1891.

Dyniewicz the editor of Gazeta Polska, or Mr. Smulski, the editor of Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette), to be the fifth member. They will also choose from their midst a chairman, a cashier, a secretary, so that the committee may begin to function.

"The task of the temporary committee will be as follows:

"To ask publishers, editors, and associate editors of all Polish newspapers to join the Polish-American Press Association.

"To form a constitution according to the suggestions made at the convention by the new members.

"To form a court of ethics which would guard journalistic decency.

"To help the editors of Polish newspapers by sending complaints to the Post Office against carelessness of the letter carriers and obtaining names of dishonest debtors.

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POLISH

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IV

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 3, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"To defend the Polish name by exposing deliberate libels spread by unfriendly papers published in this country.

"To care for the purity of the language by discouraging the use of colloquialisms which are not understood in the fatherland.

"To arrange in a short time for another convention made up of actual members of the Association for the purpose of electing a regular management, approving the suggested constitution and passing other resolutions.

"At the first convention, the members of the Polish-American Press Association were guaranteed freedom of speech in religious matters, social questions, and in respect to Polish organizations--however it was suggested to treat these matters objectively, without attacking personalities in controversies.

"The result of the Detroit Convention is considered as a small seed but a healthy one. The fruit of this seed may be either valuable or worthless;

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 3, 1891.

it will depend on the soil which we prepare for it.

"We have fulfilled our duty as citizens, without any other object but one--
to improve the condition of the Polish-American Press.

"Non-members not satisfied with the temporary resolutions passed in Detroit, Michigan, may send one dollar to I. M. Sadowski, the secretary, Buffalo, New York, and express their wishes. They will be considered if they agree with the thought of the resolutions of the first convention."

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1891.

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IS IT POSSIBLE?

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(Editorial)



In the issue for September 26 of this year of Ameryka--a journal well-known for the publishing of deliberate falsehoods--we read an extensive account of the convention of the Polish National Alliance, which was held in Detroit, Michigan. One of the paragraphs in this article reads as follows:

"A resolution was adopted to condemn the following Polish newspapers: Wiarus, Polak W Ameryce, Wiara I Ojczyzna, and Dziennik Chicagoski. The editors of these newspapers were accused of dishonesty and branded as outcasts."

Is it possible that such a public resolution was adopted by the convention of the Polish National Alliance? We will admit that a certain organization may not like the policy of a particular newspaper; we will also admit that such an organization may even, in its private meetings, condemn that newspaper, but to

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1891.

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III B 2 accuse the editors publicly of dishonesty or brand them as outcasts
III B 4 at a convention about which even other nationalities talk and
III C write, just because they are exponents of different ideas, would be
 taking a great responsibility. It would, in fact, be disgraceful.

We did not believe that the paragraph which we read was true. In order to verify it, we made a private investigation by asking some delegates to the convention whether these reports were true. All delegates whom we asked categorically denied that the second part of the above-mentioned paragraph was true; besides, all of them asserted that Dziennik Chicagoski was not even mentioned at the convention. Others stated, in addition, that the resolution against Wiara I Ojczyzna (Faith and Country) was not adopted.

At any rate, this curious item was published in Ameryka, and as long as there is no official denial, we will not know whether it is true or not. If it is not true, we expect official retraction. We would like to know and we must know whether the Polish National Alliance takes the responsibility for such

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 29, 1891.

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III B 2 a resolution or whether Ameryka is guilty of misrepresentation of
III B 4 the facts.

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Ameryka also states that W. Prybeski was elected censor, and Rewerski assistant censor, of the Polish National Alliance, and H. Nagiel, was chosen as editor of Zgoda.

Finally, we demand that the publishers of Ameryka disclose, according to the permission given them, the name of the correspondent who "can prove" that there is no dependable Polish school in Chicago; that the teachers in Polish parochial schools do not know how to write Polish and yet teach it to others; that the Catholic Church forbids sending children to American public schools, on account of which the Poles are afraid to educate their children; that if any Pole sends his children to a high school and wishes to prepare them to become decent citizens, he is immediately condemned publicly by the priests from the pulpits, and is ostracized by the other Poles; that our priests commit crimes mentioned by the correspondent, and so on.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1891.

AMERYKA

(Editorial)

One of our readers has asked us to comment on the statement, made recently in St. Louis by the editor of Ameryka, to the effect that "Ameryka is the best Polish newspaper in this country". The reader asks if it is true, as claimed, that Ameryka aids in the intellectual development of its readers, that it publishes only the truth, that it is entirely patriotic, and that other newspapers are supported by millionaires for the purpose of oppressing the poor people and keeping them in ignorance. He asks us also to verify the allegation that Ameryka is a socialist journal.

That Ameryka is a socialist journal is quite true, and we are certain that the editor will admit the fact himself. Not long ago, this journal published a series of articles written from a viewpoint of extreme socialism, a viewpoint rightly considered dangerous by people of deep religious convictions.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1891.

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That the journal in question publishes fables and clumsy falsehoods which no one can believe, can be proven by an article which appeared in Ameryka recently, and to which we replied in our paper. In that article, there was a false statement concerning a publishing company which publishes a daily newspaper, a large weekly on Sundays, and many books. The article claimed that this company employs in its printing establishment only orphans from the orphan asylum, and keeps them under the supervision of a person who "does not know how to hold a stick in his hand" and who works every day, including Sunday, till 11 P.M., at a salary of eight or ten dollars a week.

That Ameryka is not a Polish patriotic newspaper but rather Russian in its sympathies can be substantiated by the fact that, not long ago, Ameryka offered its readers portraits of the czar and czarina of Russia as a premium for a subscription to a certain Russian newspaper. This indicates very clearly to what extent this journal is "the most intelligent and the best".

Furthermore, Ameryka has no respect for our laws, for it sends indecent stories



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1891.

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through the United States mail, in direct violation of the law. For a long time after laws had been passed forbidding lottery advertisements in the press, Ameryka continued to publish such advertisements, until the law finally intervened and put a stop to it.

It is evident that Ameryka has no respect either for the laws of the United States or the feelings of the Poles.



II B 2 d (1)
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1891.

CONFERENCE OF POLISH EDITORS

(Editorial)



Plans for a meeting of Polish newspaper editors are nearing completion. More and more journals are favoring the undertaking, and there is hope that such a meeting will soon take place.

Many Polish journals have already expressed their opinions as to the proper subject of discussion at such a conference. Some of these opinions are amusing, like the one expressed by Przyjaciel Ludu (Friend of the People), which was corrected by Kurier Polski of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Nowe Zycie (New Life) has also made comments upon the proposed meeting. In fact, only a proportionately small number of journals is indifferent to this undertaking or opposed to it. We too will take the liberty of making a few remarks.

Such a conference cannot in reality be brought about by an editorial campaign in the newspapers. We know that some newspaper editors do not read any paper other than their own; they would be surprised to find that a plan for such a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1891.

conference exists. We also know of others who probably would take part in such a conference, but who do not wish to be inconvenienced by taking any part in the arrangements for it.

It will be necessary to send, as soon as possible, to the editorial staffs of all Polish newspapers, either invitations to this conference or questionnaires about it. But who should send these invitations? Who should sign them? We know very well that there exists among us a form of jealousy in respect to these matters.

Therefore, we suggest that the editors of Kuryer Polski, originators and vigorous supporters of this plan, contact two other newspapers, to be chosen by themselves--though we suggest that they choose the oldest ones--and ask them for permission to use the signatures of their editors on letters which will be sent out by the editors of Kuryer Polski, whose own signatures will, of course, also appear.

It would be advisable to explain in these letters the object of this conference and the necessity of holding it. These letters may also deal with other matters of interest pertaining to the conference.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1891.

The purpose of the conference, if it is to be effective, must be twofold; that is: the conference must present both a general and a specific program.

The general object of the proposed conference has been explained by the originators of the plan as follows: to promote a better understanding and a closer personal acquaintanceship among editors; to remove venomous controversy (without, of course, altering a newspaper's policies on political issues and on other matters where decent controversy is not only permissible but often beneficial and sometimes necessary); and to establish the principle that the editorial and administrative staffs are two different departments (although quite often they are conducted by the same persons), in that the object of the second staff is the bringing of material gain to the publishers of the newspaper, while the object of the first is the bringing of moral benefit to the readers and honor to the Polish element in America.

Besides devoting itself to the achievement of its primary purpose, the conference should, in our opinion, take up other matters. We will name some of them. First, provision should be made for the mutual exchange of newspapers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1891.

Second, editors should agree that in reprinting newspaper articles they will list the source and the date of the article's first publication. In our opinion, an additional and very important issue is that of spelling and terminology. There are many expressions which the editors of our journals must invent on their own responsibility. Every language changes and improves according to growing needs. American conditions, being different from European ones, sometimes create difficulties for even the most able and experienced writer when he tries to decide what expression he should use for describing something or other; often the same and identical thing is referred to in several different ways by different persons.

Unfortunately, Polish grammarians and linguists have not been aware of these needs and have not been able to solve the problem; therefore, the Polish Press Alliance in America should, as a matter of duty, make itself an authority on this subject, in order to maintain and increase the value of the Polish language to the Polish people of America.

There is also another issue which, in our opinion, is important enough for consideration at the conference of editors. The object of newspapers is to

II B 2 d (1)
III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1891.

acquaint the public with matters concerning the community, and also to awaken national spirit. These issues concern not only us here in America but also our countrymen in Europe. Our journals publish in every issue news from our fatherland in Europe, but no such practice is followed by European papers. European papers rarely publish anything about the life of the Polish element in America; when they do, the information is not reliable, and is written in a manner which betrays either false or insufficient knowledge of our conditions. It is our duty to remedy this situation in some way, either by sending a large quantity of our newspapers to the publishers of European journals, or by corresponding with European editors whenever circumstances make it possible, or finally by any other practical means which may be suggested by the conference.



II B 2 d (1)
III H

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1891.

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI SIX MONTHS OLD

(Editorial)



A few days ago, a half year passed since the first issue of Dziennik Chicagoski was delivered into the hands of the reading public.

Time has convinced us that a Polish daily newspaper is necessary in Chicago, that it is supported by the public, and that it will be necessary to enlarge its size in the next half year. This necessity is felt already, but at present this is an impossibility, and it would be unjustifiable to demand that a newspaper increase its expenses after a half year's existence, when the income is still small, for the paper sells for less than a penny, on the basis of yearly subscription.

Our journal is too small for fulfilling the desires of most of our readers satisfactorily. In the last six months we tried to find what are the wishes



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1891.

and needs of our readers, and have endeavored to adjust ourselves to them. Our difficulty lies in selecting and rejecting the material for publication, of which we have a great number, and this is very embarrassing.

In order to satisfy most of our readers, we decided to arrange our articles and publish some of them every day, besides the telegrams and local news. This will be continued until the size of our paper increases which will enable us to change our plan.

In the future, news from Poland obtained from European papers will be published on Mondays and Thursdays. Articles on American politics will be published on Tuesdays. On Wednesdays, we will publish articles concerning Poles and their affairs in America. On Fridays, articles on science and literature will be published, and on Saturdays excerpts from Polish journals edited in America, and other material, such as correspondence, etc.

This system will be adopted next week. However, it will be necessary to

II B 2 d (1)
III H

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, June 19, 1891.

deviate from this course occasionally, and devote the entire issue to some cause or important incidents. We are introducing this program for the purpose of determining whether or not our readers are in favor of it. As stated before, we will be glad to receive correspondence from our readers and comply with their wishes and requests, if possible.

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III B 3 b

II A 2

I B 4

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 24, 1890.

A NEW GUEST AT CHRISTMAS EVE SUPPER

(Editorial)

This year, at the Christmas Eve supper, when Polish families, especially in Chicago, will be gathered at their tables for the traditional custom of breaking and partaking of the wafer, a new guest will be present. This young guest that loves all Poles sincerely, and brings best wishes into the homes, is Dziennik Chicagoski.

"Glory be to God in the Highest and Peace to All People of Good Will."

This new guest, dear readers, desires to bring, peace, good will, harmony,



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III B 3 b

II A 2

I B 4

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 24, 1890.

and mutual love into your homes. This new guest desires to be your meditator, welcomed everywhere and by everybody. It desires to remove disagreements and bring understanding among you, to give you an opportunity to know yourselves better. It desires to enlighten you on important matters, to reconcile you, and to establish brotherly love among you.

We know positively that you will not refuse this guest, that you will welcome it on that day; we have proofs of it in spite of the short existence of our journal.

Please accept our best wishes. May God bless all your endeavors, lighten your burdens, alleviate your sufferings, and prolong your happiness.



II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 b

II A 2

I B 4

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 24, 1890.

We also hope that you live to be a hundred years old, own your homes and reap a harvest of gold.

Tomorrow is Christmas Day, one of the most important holy days of the year. We will observe it. All will have a holiday tomorrow, the whole world has a holiday; therefore, no one will accuse us of wrong doing if we desire to observe solemnly such a holiday. In order to supply our subscribers with something to read, in case they have any time left for that purpose, we are mailing "Wiara I Ojczyzna" (Faith and Motherland) early enough so that they receive it on that day.

We remarked in the editorial columns of our journal, a few days ago that other



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POLISH

III B 3 b

II A 2

I B 4

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 24, 1890.

newspapers ignored us but since that time favorable comments have appeared in several newspapers, therefore, we thank our colleagues very kindly and wish them a Merry Christmas.



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III A

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 16, 1890.

A LETTER TO DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI

(Editorial)

Instead of a regular daily talk, we will share with our readers to-day a communication which we have just received.

We do this with a great pleasure, because it has strengthened our confidence in and hopes of a good future. Here is the communication from a kind reader who signs himself "A Silesian."

"Dear Editors:

"I do not know whether my writing will please you, but I do know that I write what I feel; it comes straight from my heart.

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POLISH

III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 16, 1890.

WPA (ILL) 30276

"In the first place, I am very glad that we Poles have at last a daily paper. You could not think of a better Christmas present for this year. Every decent Pole rejoices with his whole heart that he will be able to read the latest news in his native tongue. 'Daily paper' also indicates that the Poles are progressing and growing in number and power. I feel that Dziennik Chicagoski will help us immensely. Polish business will improve; Polish people will know what is going on; Polish workingmen will know more about employment and find it sooner; and politics will be enlivened to the advantage of Polish interests. Other nationalities, especially Americans, will have a respect for us and take us under consideration, for they will discover that we are strong. Such a newspaper will also help us in our everyday life. There will be reports of meetings and other activities, and every person will know what takes place at these meetings, even, if he or she cannot attend them on account of business. It would also be nice if the paper would inform us about weddings

II B 2 d (1)
III A

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 16, 1890.

WPA 611 PRO 123

and other social activities, because the citizens are also interested in them. I know that the editors must have thought about these things, but I must write about them because such is my nature that I must reveal what lies in my heart. I warn you not to pay any attention to criticism, for there are always people who condemn everything, no matter how good it is. I will also whisper into your ear that a habitual critic is usually, if you please, a very ignorant person.

"If the Lord will permit me, and if you desire, I will write about our undertakings and other matters in which the Poles are interested.

I am enclosing a one-year subscription for myself, a six-month one for my neighbor Paul, and a one-month one for my neighbor John. The addresses

II B 2 d (1)
III A

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 16, 1890.

are written on the paper in which the money is wrapped. I am closing
my letter with the old time Polish 'God Bless You.'"

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I F 3

III A

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1890.

THE FIRST NUMBER

(Editorial)

How is the appearance of this new journal? Everyone will take it, read it from A to Z with great interest, and cast his judgement more or less favorably. There will be sharp criticism, very little praise, and much censuring; certain persons will object to this, and others to other things; defects will be found, and comparison with other journals will bring unprofitable results.

Such is the fate of every new publication, and we are prepared for such a fate.

However, we hope that this condition will not last very long. Perhaps the first numbers will not satisfy the needs of our readers, but gradually we will learn about what they like and adjust ourselves to them



II B 2 d (1)

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POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1890.

so as to make our journal a favored newspaper. Criticism, if not malicious or groundless, will be useful to us and gladly accepted. We will try to adjust ourselves to it, and eliminate the defects.

Our program will not be the subject of a long discussion. The policy of the paper can be enunciated thus:

"A political newspaper devoted to the interests of the Poles in the United States." These words explain the program. We have no intention of serving any party, either political or social; we desire to be impartial, pointing out the merits and demerits of different parties.

If we defend at present the principles of the Democratic Party in the United States, which we intend to do in the future as long as its principles remain unchanged, we do so not because we are merely blind tools of that party, but because its principles are advantageous to the Poles living in the United States. This does not mean that our journal is positively Democratic or that



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POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1890.

we have a definite political leaning; nor does it mean that we are subservient to any political party. Let us suppose that the platform of the candidates of the Republican Party improves before the next election and becomes more profitable to our interests; we are willing to support it impartially and we do not intend to justify the faults of the Democratic Party or try to conceal them by silence.

Matters belonging to the immigration of our people will be treated likewise. We shall have an opportunity to take up many problems in which we are greatly interested, and we will endeavor to give them an impartial consideration, without earning the accusation of elevating or degrading something unjustly.

The first principles guiding us can be expressed in a few words. Having a great respect for the Constitution of the United States, of which country we are citizens, we judge that we should take an active part in the life of this country. We consider it a great Republic, formed of many freedom-



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POLISH

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III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1890.

loving nations that despise the knout and slavery. We who are Poles should regard ourselves not as guests but as an integral part of this great nation, enjoying the same rights and bearing the same responsibilities as any other nation represented. As such we should take an active part in its political life, care for its development, power, and purity. Therefore, we should try to eliminate evil and introduce instead that which our conscience dictates to us as good.

Will this prevent us from being good Poles? Not at all. Whoever maintains such an opinion does not know how to examine this matter properly. If the Irish living in Europe are very enthusiastic on the great influence or great success of their countrymen in America, profiting by it quite often, not only materially, but also politically and morally; if the Germans in Europe proudly describe the success of their Kulturtraeger (culture spreaders) in America, then the Poles living in Europe may also profit by our success, if and when we take an active part in the life of this great Republic and distinguish ourselves as citizens; not isolating ourselves as mere guests and becoming lost completely in the sea of the nation. If we serve the United States as good citizens, we also serve



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POLISH

I F 3

III A

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1890.

our own country, and here lies the difficulty of the task: to be good citizens of this country and remain also good Poles at heart. These are our principles, our point of view, which Dziennik Chicagoski will protect and try to explain.

II B 2 d (1)
IV

POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 30, 1887.

FROM OUR PRESS



Chicago Courier, the first Polish daily in the United States, has stopped its presses forever because it was not supported. It is very sad to say that a paper of this calibre, dealing with Polish politics and the welfare of the Polish people, could not be supported by true Poles.

The editor of the Courier, Mr. Sadowski, takes this opportunity to thank the people for their best efforts to keep this newspaper in circulation, and he is very sorry that in spite of the large number of Poles in the United States, this paper had to stop its publication due to lack of support.

This paper supported all the Polish movements, their enterprises, their very lives; still it didn't do enough to exist among their own blood. I hope that everyone who contributed to its downfall is satisfied, because our existence was not one road strewn with flowers.

It is hinted that Mr. Sadowski will be the editor of the new Polish



Zgoda, Vol. VI, No. 13, March 30, 1887.

newspaper, Poles in America, which will soon be put in circulation in Buffalo.

We do not think that we need a horoscope reading in regard to the value of this new Polish newspaper or the articles appearing in it, because we know the record and the good work of Mr. Sadowski. Therefore we feel that his work will be honest and sincere.

We feel that Mr. Sadowski is broad-minded and can go far in bringing before the eyes of the Polish people the news that interests them most.

In this belief we wish the Poles of America a success, and we send our heartiest wishes to our colleague, and hope that he meets with less misfortune than he did while in the services of the Courier.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

II B 2 d (2)
III C

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 8, 1927.

ANSWER TO AMERICA ECHO

America Echo, an organ of Protestantism in America, is conductive in a mental audit of the financial affairs of the Pope.

1. America Echo has not the slightest idea of the Pope's wealth.
2. From a journalistic point of view pursuing such a subject has no significance. Only a journalist with a limited intelligence will point out the errors of the Pope.

II B 2 d (2)
III H

POLISH

Larod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 13, March 26, 1919.

GAZETA HANDLOWA, THE MONTHLY GAZETTE OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

ADDRESS ON A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER



Dear reader:

The joy that embraces every Polish soul has no bounds. That for which we have yearned for one hundred years, we possess. We already have our own government, our own land, our own garden beds, those wonderful fields gilded with wheat, silvered with rye, for which our poet Mickiewicz always pined for so deeply in his writings, are already ours! Our property once and for all!

Brother Poles! Let us demonstrate to the world that, having our own land, our own government, we can rebuild Poland from its ruins and work ourselves up to such heights like our friend, the American Republic.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 13, March 26, 1919.



We will rebuild a powerful Poland, support its welfare on a concrete foundation; as a building is only then lasting if it will rest on concrete, made up of stone, sand and cement. Likewise the building of our nation will only then become lasting as soon as we support it on commerce, trade and agriculture, on which solely perfectly developing governments earn their livelihood.

It does not matter if any one of us leave for Poland or remain here. The knowledge of trade among Poles in America, and the art of circulating money in the aim of continuous fair profits will place us high in the eyes of American and Polish society.

He who will learn trade and commerce perfectly and leaves for Poland, there he will have an open field for everything; the one remaining here acquiring a sufficient knowledge of trade and commerce will make a fortune. Now is the only opportunity for us Poles to make money and not be dependent on others.



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 13, March 28, 1919.

In this particular aim, we are publishing a much needed periodical, giving out advice and pointers to mechanics, farmers, laborers and businessmen in which it will contain the following departments.

1. Trade, Commerce and Agriculture
2. News about trade, industry, farming, and labor in the old country.
3. The art of preparing the soil and the breeding of livestock.
4. Information about labor conditions in America and the old country.
5. The rights of the workingman in America.
6. Relationship between employer and employee.
7. The value of money in trade circulation.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 13, March 26, 1919.



8. American laws and citizen papers.
9. What interest and profit money ought to bring and where to place it.
10. The sale and purchase of real estate.
11. What a worker leaving for the old country should know and must know.
(Information about leaving America for the old country according to the regulations of the American government; further, when and the cheapest way to go to Poland).
12. A new method of learning English.
13. Legal protection.

From the above you can see that the Gazette of Trade and Commerce, a periodical of exceptional value to everyone, will be an accomplished advisor in daily matters and will save you more than once from losses and exploitation by others.



Narod Polski, Vol. XXIII, No. 13, March 28, 1919.

It costs only \$1 a year in advance. He who pays \$2 will receive this gazette for two years at the same price.

Address: The Gazette of Trade and Commerce Publishing Co., Suite 1207,
155 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Narod Polski, Vol. XXI, No. 13, March 28, 1917.

'EKONOMIA' (ECONOMY)

WPA 011 750 3027

We have before us a new Polish monthly entitled Ekonomia, official organ of the Polish Merchants and Manufacturers Association in Chicago, Illinois. In spite of that the title does not please us and we would rather have it named "Merchant" the monthly presents itself very good to the readers in regard to its contents and very "attractive" for the editors in regard to advertisements. The monthly is edited by Stan. Jakiel, a well known and conscientious worker in the publishing field. The address of the publication is Ekonomia Publishing Company, 1124 N. Robey St., Chicago.

We wish the editor success.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sep. 19, 1913.

THE NEW ALMANAC OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR 1914.

Just out of the press, full of useful information, the new almanac of the P.N.A. is for sale at 25¢ p r copy in the offices of Dziennik Zwiaskowy.

The contents of the almanac are as follows:

Calendar for 1914. Organizing and managing societies. Amateurs' theatre. Evenings of music and recitals. Victory of an idea. Perpetual calendar. Information about the calendar system. The best way of saving. Growth of the Polish National Alliance. Founders of the P.N.A. The Polish National Alliance College, at Cambridge Springs, Pa., and program of tuition. Drama at the bottom of the sea. Aria for Prussians. Discovery of the South Pole. On the European stage. "Authoress," short story by H. Sienkiewicz. Big cannons and little men. "For You," short story by A. Stasiak. On the European pool table. Recollections of a Chinese rebel. Radium and its discovery. In the land of Laputs, ethnographical phantasy, by Orłowski. Kaiser Will in Switzerland (caricatures). Miracles of Surgery. "Leaves of the Fall," short story by Ckolewicz. Wireless telegraphy. Alcoholism and its bad influence. Elementary system of the universe. Coffee and its uses. Tuberculosis, by Dr. Luflewski. Poisons and antidotes. The most famous sieges in the world's



Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Sep. 12, 1913.

history. The most important peace treaties in the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries. Consumption of whisky, beer and tobacco in the U. S. Salt and its uses. The Panama Canal. Railroads of the World. Armored Years ago. The wars in the 19th century. Schools. Saving lives on the seas. How to avoid a sun stroke. The Stork's nest. What we drink. Around the world in 87 days. Railroad accidents. The world's longest tunnels. The largest objects. The American forests. Measures and weights. Our strength. From Prussian Silesia. Naval armaments. Foles in America. Information from Geography.

Declaration of Independence of the United States. Constitution of the U. S. The President and his Cabinet. Government of the U.S. Governments of the states, counties and cities. The presidential election. Postal information. Telegraph. Thermometers. Corn production by states. Homesteads. Newspapers in the U.S. Monetary system and value of foreign money. Tariff. Free duty articles. What **everybody** should know. Table of interest. Distances between cities. Statistics of religions. The United States and religion. Catholics in the U. S. Polish churches in the U.S. General information for immigrants. States, capitals and governors. Parliamentary rules.

This is the first issue of the Almanac of the Polish National Alliance, and we hope it will be appreciated by our readers.



II B 2 d (2)

POLISH

I. B 1

[POLISH PAPER CHANGES NAME]

In the second year of publishing the Abstynent we decided to change the title of this periodical to Odrodzenie (Regeneration).

The change of the title is for the purpose of a better understanding of the meaning of this magazine, and because it is more popular with our readers.

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II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Nov. 18, 1911.

ZGODA ISSUED INDEPENDENTLY

The weekly Zgoda for men and women is already appearing in its own format, no longer borrowing from Dziennik Lwiazkowy, as has been the case for the past three years. This change is decidedly beneficial to this publication of the Polish National Alliance, and of even greater benefit to the members of the alliance who read it. At the head of this publication stands a man of broad knowledge and impeccable character, who knows both how to teach and how to interest members of the alliance. Zgoda, in its new format looks very well. Its old form has been returned to it--the form to which members of the alliance had grown accustomed; besides coming out each week, it will give the readers a great deal of educational and historical material.

He who wants to learn, who enjoys interesting historical material and information about other branches of human knowledge, will find these things in the weekly Zgoda; because besides the official material which must go into this

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 d (1)

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 18, 1911.

III B 2

III H

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publication, the editor in chief, Professor [T.] Siemiradzki,

publishes original educational articles of a popular nature.

Furthermore, he has begun the publication of an original historical work entitled Survey of the Political History of Poland. This book is a "meaty" work, though readable by all, worked out with an excellent knowledge of the material. We, therefore, earnestly recommend it to our brother and sister members of the alliance who want to know the true happenings and facts of our country's past.

The Zgoda for women, under the editorship of Mrs. Michalska, should interest our women readers to an equal degree. They will find therein material suited to the needs of our women.

However, he who wants to know what is happening daily throughout the world, and have the latest news, short descriptions of various happenings and reports from various Polish settlements; who enjoys reading observations and short

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POLISH

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 d (1)

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 18, 1911.

III B 2

III H

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polemic articles and other material; and who likes to read excellent novels etc., should subscribe to Dziennik Zwiaskowy, which is the cheapest daily newspaper, costing only two dollars yearly outside of Chicago, and one cent an issue in Chicago, where it can be obtained from the newsboys or agents in various neighborhoods. Members of the alliance! Support your own daily newspaper, which will not feed you with falsehoods and sensationalism, but will give you clean healthy food in the true Polish and alliance spirit.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (2)

I B 1

POLISH

Narod Polski, May 24, 1911.

DATE: 10/10/2014

THIS AND THAT

With the aim of propagandizing for anti-alcoholism, a monthly periodical was issued under the title of Abstynet.

The editor of this periodical is a clergyman, Dr. M. Kwiatkowski.

In Poland, a long time ago, there were issued anti-alcoholic magazines by many different organizations, and there should be special conventions in our Polish districts to spread the anti-alcoholic propaganda.

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 1, 1910.



A NEW POLISH PERIODICAL

The Dziennik Zwiazkowy has received the first edition of a new Polish weekly known as Narodowiec (The Nationalist), edited in Cleveland, Ohio. The publisher and editor of this periodical is Mr. S. Dangel, an arduous and well-known worker in behalf of the Polish National Alliance, and former manager of many Alliance newspapers. The Dziennik Zwiazkowy hereby extends its sincere congratulations to its brother member, Mr. Dangel, in his endeavors.

The city of Cleveland, with its thirty groups affiliated with the Polish National Alliance, a municipality possessing numerous capable, energetic people who are loyal to the Alliance, is quickly gaining recognition as one of the outstanding centers of our organization. Formerly it only lacked a good local periodical that would work for the cause of the Alliance. This need has now been satisfied.

II B 2 d (2)

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Oct. 1, 1910.

The entire staff of Dziennik Zwiaskowy, together with all the members of the Polish National Alliance, wishes success to the Narodowiec. Success will undoubtedly be attained, if the first edition is to serve as a norm. It is also hoped that our fellow members of the Polish National Alliance will co-operate in the efforts of this new periodical.

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 15, April 14, 1909

LOCAL CHRONICLE

News Item

Since April there has been issued in Chicago a monthly entitled Ogniwo (Hearth), a magazine for women, the editor and publisher is the well known Polish novelist Mrs. Helen Stas. The first number of the monthly is well gotten up.

The contents are very select. We recommend this periodical to our women readers because women's affairs receive the most prominent place in this paper. Everybody should and ought to read Ogniwo without hesitation, for their own good. The cost of subscription is \$1.50 per year, and can be had at 34 Cornelia street, Chicago, Illinois.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVIII, No. 46, Feb. 23, 1907.

REPORTER'S NOTES

The periodical Angel was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Smulski. The Angel will continue its work regularly as previously.



Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 8, Feb. 20, 1907.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

In St. Hedwig's parish a new monthly magazine is being published with the title Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland).



Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 20, May 16, 1906

LITERARY NOTES

Kumoszka, a humoristic periodical, was first published in Chicago by Mr. Motykowski, editor of Gazeta Polska. This periodical has the intention of supporting Polish commerce and trade and, therefore, is worthy of your sincere support.

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Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 34, Aug. 23, 1905.



THE FARMER

Gospodarz - The Farmer, a periodical devoted to Polish farmers in America. The seventh number has just been released and contains the discussions: "The Preserving of Eggs," "The Raising of Calves," "Potatoes in Poland," "Wood Ashes," "The Family Hearth" and many others, and further "Political Review" and a very rich portion of literary works. Address of the distributor: S. J. Napieralski, 1513 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.

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Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 25, June 20, 1900

CHICAGO CHRONICLE

Humor i Satyra, a new humoristic paper, is being edited by Ed. L.
Kolakowski.

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WACED POLSKI June 30, 1930 Vol. IV No. 35

Edition of a Humeristic Paper

The third number of a humeristic paper "Koror" (Mosquito) appeared in a very artistic form. The contents of this issue are interesting, educational and full of humor. We wish it success.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 10, 1897.

NEW EDITOR TAKES CHARGE OF NAROD

W. Zembaczynski, who recently arrived from Cracow, has been appointed editor of Narod (People), official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. Mr. Zembaczynski has been the editor of various newspapers in Poland. He is well acquainted with the principles so essential to the editor of the organ of one of the largest Polish Roman Catholic organizations in America.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome Mr. Zembaczynski, for he supports the same things as the Dziennik Chicagoski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Jan. 8, 1897, Vol. I. No. 2.

[ATTENTION!]

Reminding all members of the Polish Roman Catholic Union that Wiara i Ojczyzna (Faith and Fatherland) is no longer the official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. It is a privately owned newspaper and those members who retain and receive this publication must pay for it separately. Hereafter all members will receive the new official organ Narod Polski (People of Poland).

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1897.

NEW POLISH WEEKLY PUBLISHED

The first number of the Narod (The Nation), official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, made its appearance today. Judging by its general appearance, this number looks good. Its type, make-up, articles, etc., are of the best. We hope that success will favor it.

The editorial staff pledges to work for the good of the faith, the fatherland, and organization.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 25, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

Stanislaus A. Osada, editor of the weekly Sztandar has resigned from this position to become co-editor of Dziennik Polski (Polish News).

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1895.

PRZYJACIEL MŁODZIEŻY PUBLISHED

(Editorial)

We have before us the first issue of a new publication for Polish-American youth. Its title is Przyjaciel Młodzieży (Youth's Friend) and it will be published weekly in Chicago. This new paper contains eight pages of unusual interest. The subscription price is one dollar a year or two cents a copy.

The publisher is Reverend John Piechowski, Hoyne and Webster Avenues, Chicago.

We have thoroughly digested the news in this first issue and we can safely say that it is an excellent piece of reading matter. Religion is its foundation. The Przyjaciel Młodzieży ardently desires to bring good to the young Polish people; it tries to teach them to love God and the fatherland, and to live a Christian life and work for the ideals of the Polish nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 22, 1895.

The first page is beautifully made up. Its illustrations are both artistic and interesting (one of them is reprinted in this issue) [a picture of St. Hedwig drawn by T. Zukotynski].

The illustrations were drawn by our own local artist, Thaddeus Zukotynski. The publisher's note explains the meaning of the picture of St. Hedwig which will stand as a symbol of the paper. Other articles of interest are "The Word of a Priest", by Reverend Dr. B. and "Our Faith."

We wish all the luck in the world to this new publication which is so necessary for our youth.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 14, 1894.

THE DYABEL APPEARS AT LAST

Heralded a long time ago, Dyabel, presumably a humorous newspaper, at last made its appearance today.

We have had an opportunity to look over the first issue. It is a satirical sheet of scandalous tendencies, which has no right to exist in Chicago.

Its special characteristics are soft, red paper, abominable orthography, a complete absence of sense or style, and millions of idiocies.

Stanislaus J. Seegers is editor of the Dyabel.

This newspaper will undoubtedly end where it started--in the gutter.

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 29, 1894.

NEW POLISH WEEKLY

The first issue of Nadzieja (Hope), a new weekly periodical published in the interest of the **Polish** youth, is off the press. It contains the following features:

1. From the Editors
2. Hope, a poem by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz
3. To the Youth
4. Hail Falcons (A Poem)
5. Hope
6. Witty Jacob (A story based on village life)
7. What Is a Nation, Its Purpose and Its Historical Mission
8. Golden Thoughts from Kraszewski's Works
9. John Kochanowski, Interpreter of David's Psalter
10. That Which Is Dear and Sacred to Us, by Boleslaus Marczewski

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 29, 1874.

11. Nicholas Copernicus, by Boleslaus Klarkowski
12. From the Book of Nature, by S. Z.
13. From Peasant to King
14. Proverbs about the Wisdom of Nations
15. Brave Shoemaker
16. Sunstroke, by Dr. K. Lidowicz
17. Thought
18. Correspondence, by V. Jozwiakowski
19. Miscellaneous
20. Questions and Answers

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

DZIEN SWIETY

Dzien Swiety (Holy Day)--a Polish periodical/[weekly]devoted to short stories and moral and religious subjects, edited in Chicago by Mr. W. Smulski--appeared under a new cover last week. It is enlarged and greatly improved. The current issue--the first number of its twelfth year of existence--is almost doubled/[in size]. This increase in size lends it a better appearance.

In this issue, the editor promises that he will improve Dzien Swiety by adding to it illustrations, poems, stories for children, etc. Indeed, he is already fulfilling his promise in the first issue of this year, which contains: "Poland Reborn," by Severine Duchinski (illustrated); "Spike of Bloody Grain," a poem; "New Year," and other interesting articles. A long serial story, entitled "The Orphans," has also begun.

The policy of this periodical is well known. The editor stated that "Dzien



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1894.

Swiety will bring into every Catholic home healthy spiritual food and educational recreation". The subscription to Dzien Swiety remains the same--one dollar a year, or fifty cents with a subscription to Gazeta Katolicka.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 30, 1893.

[NEW POLISH WEEKLY]

We have received a copy of the first number of the new weekly Sztandar (Banner), which has just appeared in Chicago. The publisher and editor is Mr. J. I. Migdalski. The weekly is published in St. Adalbert Parish and will be the official organ of the Polish Roman Catholic Union under the protection of the Holy Mary of Czestochowa. The Sztandar will be published every Friday. Subscription is one dollar and fifty cents. The editor's address is 775 South Ashland Avenue.

The first issue (sample issue) is quite imposing both as to the print and editorial matter. According to an announcement to the public, although the Sztandar will be primarily devoted to local matters, it will also support matters of general interest. Its aim is to unite the Poles in America. We wish this new paper success!

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 26, 1893.

[NEW WEEKLY]

A new Polish weekly newspaper, under the name of Sztandar (Banner), will be published in St. Adalbert Parish. The first issue will appear this week.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1893.

NEWS ITEM

A new Polish paper will be published in St. Adalbert Parish beginning with the New Year. It will be a weekly paper. The publisher is Mr. J. Migdalski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 17, 1893.

PUBLICATION OF ART AND FREEDOM POSTPONED

Sigmund Slupski has advertised in the last issue of Ligoda that publication of the monthly Art and Freedom will be postponed. Art and Freedom was to have been a monthly magazine dealing with Polish culture. It was to have been written in English and published here in Chicago. As the reason for its postponement, Mr. Slupski gives the recent death in England of Iza Slupski Young, well-known translator, who had prepared a number of articles for the new magazine. Mr. Slupski suggests that no more subscriptions be sent in; money will be refunded upon request to those individuals who have already paid for subscriptions. As to those who have sent subscriptions to Mr. Koziello, of New York, who at present has no connection with the publication, Mr. Slupski suggests they apply to Koziello himself.

We regret the necessity of this postponement. Such a publication as Art and Freedom could be of real benefit. It was for this reason that Paderewski donated five hundred dollars toward it. Unfortunately, the management--from



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 17, 1893.

the time the idea first arose ten months ago, until today--offers little indication that it will ever be realized. Too bad!

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1893.

[NEW POLISH MAGAZINE]

As the readers of Dziennik Chicagoski know, there has existed for some time a desire to publish in America a monthly magazine in English dedicated to Polish interests. Such a publication would be designed to acquaint the American people with Polish art, literature, civilization, and so on. A magazine of this kind--Art and Freedom--will soon make its appearance.

Various Polish names have been mentioned in connection with the prospective publication, but for the time being, Mr. Sigmund Slupski has charge of the matter. Mr. Slupski was formerly editor of The Pole in America (Polak W Ameryce) and later of the Philadelphia Patriot (Patryota). The first issue of Art and Freedom will probably appear in June. Its editorial offices are located in the Davy Block Building at 207 W. Madison Street.

In the meantime, before the first issue appears, Mr. Slupski is circulating, as a sort of prospectus, an article in Polish which will be found in Art and Freedom. The article is entitled "Copernicus and Columbus." We have had the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1893.

opportunity of seeing the first copy of this brochure which has just come off the press, and we admit that, from the standpoint of typography, it is well presented. The print is plain, clear-cut; the paper is of high quality. It contains in all about forty illustrations. We have not yet had the opportunity to review the work from a literary point of view, but we concede that the choice of illustrations seems commendable. We find no such illustrations embellishing the works of our investigators of Copernicus in Poland. We find in the brochure copies of a number of portraits of Copernicus, among which is one that was supposed to have been painted by himself; drawings depicting members of his family; pictures of all the monuments that have been erected in his memory, and finally, reproductions of paintings by such masters as Matejko, Siemiradzki ("Apotheosis of Copernicus"), Gerson, Lesser, Sypniewski, and others, representing our great countryman in various stages of his life. This capital collection of illustrations gives the brochure an added value and should prove highly interesting to Americans.

Mr. Slupski's brochure, arranged to resemble the first copy of Art and Freedom, contains two additional features, namely, a large portrait of Paderewski

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1893.

and a prospectus.

From the latter we discover that the first issue of Art and Freedom will contain--besides the article on Copernicus--the following articles: "Slavonic Beginnings," "Religious Persecutions of the Russian Government," "Sketches From Russia," etc. One of its special attractions will be a composition by Paderewski, written especially for Art and Freedom, entitled "Columbus Jubilee Hymn."

We wish the publishers success in their undertaking and eagerly await the first issue.



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Henrik Chiczowski, July 14, 1892.

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE.

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United States of America, N.Y., 1892.

We request all the Polish newspapers in America to print this reply:

The Laderewicz, Karzejewicz, Kieszewicz, Kierwinski, W. Wicinski, Linaje, Little Hoffman and others have gained a great name for Polish art on this side of the ocean. Profiting, therefore, from such a good start, an attempt should be made to stabilize and develop this laudatory opinion, especially since from it not only moral but also material benefit could be gained for our artists and literati as well as for the entire nation.

Today, beyond these few above-mentioned names, the Americans have little or no knowledge whatsoever either of our art or even less of our literature. It is only in the last two years that the translation of With Fire and Word made its appearance, and that of The Deluge appeared only this year. In reference to

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Dziennik Chicagowski, July 14, 1892.

painting, the only representatives **here** thus far are Chelinski and Hierusz Kowalski, who were in some way successful in gaining the good will of this wealthy country. These firms are sufficiently popular here, and we see their pictures not only in trade but at nearly every exhibition--but the fame of our brush also ends with them. Relative to sculpture, this was at one time represented by the able and productive artist, Mochowski, but was hidden under an alien, not Polish, name. At any rate, this is ancient history because thirty years have elapsed since his death. Comparatively speaking we have a greater number of musical representatives because besides those listed at the beginning, we also have here the Rontskis, Niedzielskis; Lamberts, d'Ernets, Levs, Oborskis, Jakubowskis, Strzaleckis, Fedors, and perhaps a half dozen others, of mediocre caliber but useful working artists. Moreover, the memory of Chopin lives here, his compositions are heard at every step, but only a handful know that this genius also was born from the Polish spirit.

This situation cannot continue, it should not. A beginning has already been made, it is necessary to go forward. If we were not to profit from the situation today, it would be a punitive negligence especially since the Fair is coming. It is

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 14, 1892.

necessary, therefore, to acquaint the Americans more intimately with our literature and art, as well as with the circumstances of our spiritual production, which would assure us a new and yet wide and profitable market plus the additional understanding of the American people.

This task could be best accomplished, by forming a publishing syndicate for the purpose of translating, as well as an agency for the Polish arts and Polish articles, an agency which would include only our finest literary productions, and one where in illustrated form, our finest artistic products could be shown, thus to present our literature and art in that way to the strangers from the most profitable angle.

In the meantime we propose the publication of an illustrated monthly on the pattern of other local publications of that nature. The preparatory work has already progressed so far that the first edition may even appear during this year. It is hoped that the periodical will be well patronized by our readers. According to reports that have been gathered, it is expected that a favorable reception will



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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 14, 1892.

be accorded to this periodical.

The services which it could render to our arts and artists, as well as to our national cause, which it will explain and defend, are so evident that every educated and Polish-spirited citizen will comprehend it so easily that it is unnecessary to discuss these matters any further. At any rate, another reply explains this.

We also count upon the ardent civic assistance of our literati and artists, especially because we are starting our work not for any personal gain but for the general welfare and we expect to repay every bit of help according to our strength. We ask, therefore, for a more detailed explanation from the person who simply signs himself as F.A. Koziell, 743-141 Street, New York, N.Y.

We will only say here that literary creations as well as educational ones are desired, ones which would acquaint a stranger with our country and customs, with our spiritual and intellectual present and past developments, with our civilizing work, with our history and present political and social status--with our literature and

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 14, 1892.

arts, with our literati, our people of education and our artists. The illustrations are to be in the same category. We ask that literary productions be written in Polish and the editorial department will endeavor to obtain a most careful translation.

Experienced translators are greatly desired, even if it was necessary to polish their style.

We also request all interested persons to communicate with us and to spread this information to others, especially to those in dramatic and literary circles, since because of lack of addresses and time we cannot make individual invitations.

All reports will be confidential.

Committee.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1892.

[A PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH TO DEFEND POLES]

(Editorial)

For the past several days rumors have been heard, also by us, that a corporation is being formed in New York which has for its aim the publication of an English periodical, dedicated to the defense of Polish interests. As long as this rumor did not become more concrete, we made no mention of it because we did not wish to spread unreliable information. Today we have received two statements relative to this publication with a request that they be published. We are complying with this request and are printing the statements, changing nothing in them, although they have evidently been submitted to us rather hastily written and marked even more by hundreds of errors.

However, the hurriedness in the composition is of minor importance; we are concerned with the text, or rather with the main point, with the subject matter of the statement. The idea of publishing a periodical of that nature is,

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1892.

undoubtedly, commendable and we cannot cast any aspersions upon that proposal. Despite this we were doubtful whether we should print the statement, and only the fear of being accused of some unfound prejudice compels us to publish this reply before it is too late.

The cause of our uncertainty was the fact that we really do not know with whom we are dealing. The publication of a periodical of such a nature as the proposed Freedom and Art requires two principal conditions: in the first place, we would say "solidness" of the publishers and second, ability of the editors. The signature of "committee," or even that of only one name (A. F. Koziell), does not suffice as a guarantee that such a periodical will be essentially the expression of the sentiment and opinion of the Polish people. We know well that at times our enemies undertake similar measures in an underhand manner, so as to harm us only the more effectively; we also know that at times, there are people having praiseworthy intentions but lacking the power to bring them into action; by their incapability they bring more harm than gain. Consequently it is essential that we know who stands at the head of this venture, so that we

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 13, 1892.

can awaken the confidence of the people.

It is hoped that the "committee" will soon correct this error by sending us the particulars which we have a right to demand--in the meantime we present the statements with reservations and only as a project that is commendable in itself, although it might be difficult to accomplish, especially considering among our status in America, our need of men of education and our unfortunate abundance of people who in their own imagination "know everything," and yet in reality know so very little.....

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 6, 1927.

FROM THE PAST OF THE POLES IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

Mr. Miecislaus Haiman, editor of the Polish Union Daily, is the author of the book entitled "From the Past of the Poles in America." It contains many facts regarding Polish immigrants in America, beginning at the seventeenth century, when the first English colony was established in Virginia, to the Civil War. This book consists of eighteen, short and long, historical anecdotes, and many interesting episodes and figures of the past which the author discovered by patient research in old archives.

The text of this book is as follows:

1-Poles among American pioneers.

2-How His Excellency, Governor P. Wojewoda, with his miracle salve tried to buy a "New Poland" in America.

3-Pulaski at Brandywine.

4-History of the Pulaski banner.

5-Death, burial and monument of Pulaski at Savannah.

6-Defender of the honor of Pulaski.

7-The second pamphlet in defense of Pulaski.

8-Kosciuszko at West Point.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 6, 1927.

- 9-The United States congress regarding the death of Kosciuszko.
- 10-The fight for Kosciuszko's inheritance.
- 11-James F. Cooper, the famous American author and friend of Poland, and Mickiewicz.
- 12-Dr. Samuel G. Howe, imprisoned for supporting the Polish cause.
- 13-History of the Polish grant in Illinois.
- 14-An American in Poland in 1834.
- 15-Major Gaspard Tochman, the forgotten Apostle of the Polish cause in America.
- 16-Dr. Charles Kraitsir, Hungarian friend of Poland in America.
- 17-Count Adam Gurowski.
- 18-The year 1863, and American diplomatic correspondence in regard to the Polish Revolution.

Every American, of Polish descent who is interested in knowing the important role played by the Poles in American history, and especially students who attend high school, should read this book. Some of the facts we find in this book, are that the Poles were the first nation to arrange a strike in America, and that the Poles staged the first war for American Democracy; during the reign of King Stanislaus August, of Poland, plans were being prepared for a colony for the Poles in America. Many other interesting articles are contained in this work.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

LET US COME OURSELVES

Work on the monumental volume entitled, Polonia Americana Album and Directory, which is to cover, by word and picture, the half-century history of American Polonia and show the results of its efforts, is nearing completion so far as gathering material is concerned.

After two years of effort and of traveling the length and breadth of almost the whole United States, we have managed, with the aid of a camera, to compile the principal portion of these materials. We have more than twelve hundred photographs of our churches, schools, monuments, orphanages, hospitals, and other public buildings. It is a mass of historical and statistical material that is now being carefully classified.

Having been given the official support of the Polish Association of Priests

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

of America and the sincere goodwill of all of the pastors, newspapers, and organizations, and in addition, having in our possession nearly fifty thousand signed orders for the album and, therefore, a guarantee that the work will be carried out to a successful finish, we would like it to be as magnificent as possible, not only in its external appearance (artistic drawings and high-grade paper are assured) but also in its complete and accurate statement of our acquisitions.

Today, in view of the fact that a free and independent Poland may arise at any time and take the place it deserves among free nations with its own national organization, our publication becomes something of a collective report, in which we will show our resurrected motherland by pictures, statistics, summarized histories, and names, everything that American Polonia has built in more than fifty years and what and where its resources are.

Our conviction as to the significance of our publication spurs us to every

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

effort, so that the work, which we are now completing, will not only be the most magnificent but the most complete work of its kind, and this cannot be done without the aid of the general public.

The compiling of material from settlements organized into parishes was completed in a relatively short time, thanks to the parish priests; from our multifarious organizations, political, fraternal, charitable, educational, and others, we expect to receive the necessary material (such as we do not already have), by means of adequate questionnaires and advertisements in the Polish newspapers, which favor our enterprise; there remain, however, a great many Polish colonies scattered throughout the United States that are not organized into parishes but where, nevertheless, Polish life throbs. There are also thousands and tens of thousands of Poles who are far from any Polish community; and even these should be mentioned if our work is to be a faithful picture of the whole.

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Apr. 15, 1918.

In order to accomplish this, only one course remains for us--to appeal directly to them, which is the purpose of this article. In the first place, we appeal to all Poles living in cities and in American communities where there is no Polish parish, to cut out the accompanying questionnaire and, after filling it out, to mail it to our offices. Actually, there can be no thought of absolute accuracy here, and we will have to be satisfied with an approximation. If we receive a few such questionnaires from a locality, we can arrive at figures that will be most nearly correct.

Polonia Americana Questionnaire for
Localities in which there is no Polish Parish

1. Place.
2. County.
3. State
4. How long have Poles been living in this community?

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, Apr. 15, 1914.

13. How many Poles own their own homes (or farms)?
14. What is the total value of Polish property?
15. How much did the Poles of this community contribute to the Relief Fund for Polish war victims?
16. How much did they contribute to the Polish Army?
17. How many Poles from this community are serving in the Polish Army?
18. How many in the American Army?

For all those who live far from any Polish community, the possibility of being mentioned in the Directory still exists. Details on how to bring

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POLISH

Oziennik Ameryki, Apr. 10, 1914.

this about will be found in the advertisement section. Address all communications to Polonia Americana Publishing Company, 5431 Cullum Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Narod Polski, Vol. XVII, No. 8, Feb. 19, 1913.

CW DNIACH NEDZY I ZBRODNI, (IN THE DAYS OF MISERY AND CRIME)

This is the title of an extremely sensational novel, based on the life of the Poles in America.

It was printed in Poland several times, and was very well liked everywhere. In it is described the life of Czolgosz, the murder of President McKinley, and also the sad end of the famous "Army of Rybakowski." It has 295 pages. The price is 50 cents. Address direct to author, Stanislaus Osada, 1115 N. Leavitt St., Chicago.

(Advertisement)

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POLISH

Odrodzenie, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1912.

WFA (111) 1901 50275

SPRAWA POLSKA W AMERYCE POLNOCNEJ
(Polish Problems in North America)

This is the title of a very interesting book, first published by the Polish Writers and Editors Association.

It contains all problems of our social life in America.



Narod Polski, Vol. XV, No. 17, April 26, 1911

LITERARY ANNALS

Polish Literature and Polish-
Americans.

A book under the above-mentioned title came off the press last week.

It is a work of St. Osada, editor of Gazeta Polska.

Narod Polski, Vol. XIII, No. 12, March 24, 1909

CHICAGO CHRONICLE

INDEX OF POLISH FIRMS

Index of Polish Firms in Chicago, a book containing information and relative data, has come out of print compiled by Mr. K. Olszowy (owner of a book bindery establishment located at 810-14 Milwaukee Avenue), where it can be purchased. There has been printed over 10,000 copies. The guide presents itself very well and contains advertisements and information of Polish firms exclusively.

The Index is worthy of recommendation, especially to our countrymen outside of the city, visiting Chicago on business.



Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 42, Oct. 18, 1905.

HISTORY OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE
(BOOK BY ST. OSADA)

History of the Polish National Alliance, an edition to honor the 25th anniversary of the Polish National Alliance, written by St. Osada, has already left the press. The book is a pretty large volume of several hundred pages, in which we find the history of the general emancipation movement among the Poles in America, to which only the proper history of the Alliance is related; reference to the history of that organization, takes up evidently a considerably smaller space in this work of Mr. Osada, and in parts of it we come across some copies of very interesting documents, correspondence, portraits, statistical collections, etc. The complete book, the fruit and the result of the serious studies of the author, is an important contribution, and the contents of it will certainly be interesting to everybody.

Narod Polski, Vol. V, No. 42, Oct. 18, 1905.

THE FAMILY OF NATIONS AND THE POLES IN AMERICA
(BOOK BY ST. OSADA)



The Family of Nations and the Poles in America, written by St. Osada. The pamphlet under the above named title has left the press, discussing in a popular way the problems and intentions of the Democratic party; the edition is handsome, adorned with a few portraits of the more prominent workers of the Democratic Party. For the purchase of this book apply to the author - addressing St. Osada, 947 N. Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 131, June 6, 1905 WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

POLISH HISTORY

We have written a few times in this Polish newspaper about the valuable and interesting Polish books written by our Polish author Mr. Julian Baczynski, printed and issued by Carl Koslowski.

This work was praised by critics as an impartial and true history of the Polish nation, permitting the people not only to know our past but to love and cherish the true Polish spirit.

The history of Poles, written by Mr. Baczynski, should be in the home of every true Pole, but most of all, it should be placed in every Polish society, in Polish libraries, Polish literary circles, and in Polish parishes.

At the present time Mr. Baczynski's book can be purchased in the office of the Polish Daily News.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 8, 1895.

FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE POLISH LEAGUE ISSUED

The Educational Department of the Polish League has realized one of its aims in the field of national publications. The first publication of the Educational Department has been released from the press for public consumption. It is a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled Abecadlo Historyczne (Rudiments of Polish History), which covers the highlights of Polish history in verse. These historical verses ought to be memorized by every Polish child of America. This initial publication is especially dedicated to the Polish youth of America. It will be distributed free of charge to all League members.

A resolution was adopted at last night's meeting of the Polish League to publish a second book of the Educational Department. This book will contain, besides the Abecadlo Historyczne, the Polish national hymns "Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) and "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Yet Lost), and a poem,

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 8, 1895.

"Ja Sie Chlubie, Zem Polakiem" (I Am Proud To Be A Pole), by Szczesny Zachajkiewicz. Five thousand copies of the second book will be printed.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 14, 1895.

LOCAL POLISH AUTHOR HAS MEMORIAL PAMPHLET PUBLISHED

A memorial pamphlet, "Na Pamiatke Stoletniej Roczniczy Rozbioru Polski" (In Memory of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Partition of Poland), written by I. Machnikowski, local Polish author and representative individual, has been published by the publishing concern of W. Dyniewicz.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE POLISH PUBLISHING COMPANY

Realizing the great difficulty and cost of importing school books from Europe, and realizing also the need for books that deal with American and Polish affairs, that is, books that offer instruction in reading and writing, books that cover important facts of Polish and American history, etc., the Polish Publishing Company has published a wide variety of the most essential books for Polish parochial schools in America.

The list is as follows [All published in Polish]:

School Books

Primer, printed on good quality paper and illustrated with beautiful pictures, 79 pages. Cost per copy: 20 cents.

First Reader, a 96 page book, illustrated and printed on good paper. Cost per copy: 25 cents.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

Second Reader, 176 pages, with illustrations. Cost per copy: 30 cents.

Third Reader, richly illustrated, 308 pages. Cost per copy: 40 cents.

Fourth Reader, 400 pages, with illustrations. Cost per copy: 50 cents.

Arithmetic, Part I, contains fractions, examples and tables, 106 pages.
Cost per copy: 30 cents.

Arithmetic, Part II, contains fractions, division, etc., 106 pages. Cost
per copy: 30 cents.

Bible History, by Benzinger, 349 pages with illustrations, contains a re-
scription of His Eminence Pope Leo XIII, and the approbation and recommenda-
tion of the Most Reverend Archbishops of Germany, Switzerland and America.
Cost per copy: 50 cents.

Bible History, by Herder, a condensed form, with 46 illustrations and 87

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

pages. Cost per copy:..... 25 cents.

Advanced Catechism of the Roman Catholic Church for Polish parochial schools.

Cost per copy: 25 cents.

Polish History Sketches, by B. Klarkowski/[local author]..... 40 cents.

Elementary Catechism of the Roman Catholic Church for Polish parochial schools..15 cents.

Novels and Plays

Dziecie Starego Miasta (Child of the Old City), by J. L. Kraszewski..... 25 cents.

Mieszczanska Duma (A Girl's Dream), a short story..... 5 cents.

Krzyz Mogilny (The Cross on the Mound), 1863-1864..... 15 cents.

Szary Proch (Gray Powder), by M. Rodziewicz..... 20 cents.

Kłopoty Chinczyka (The Troubles of a Chinaman), by Jules Verne..... 20 cents.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

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Szkaplerz Matki (Mother's Scapular), by I. Machnikowski..... 15 cents.

Ze Swiata (From the World), novelettes, 20 cents.

Krol Nocy (King of Night), by A. de Lamothe, two volumes..... 40 cents.

Kosynierzy (Soldiers with Scythes), by A. de Lamothe, a story of the Polish
Insurrection of 1863 based on true facts, with illustrations, two volumes.. \$1.25

Two volumes in brochure form..... 80 cents.

Polish Geography Manual, fifty illustrations and eight maps..... 35 cents.

Ramotki (Literary Squibs), by A. Wilkonski..... 10 cents.

Dziecie Maryi (Mary's Child), a novel,..... 25 cents.

Na Lono Matki (On Mother's Lap), a novel,..... 10 cents.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

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Cudowne Groszki (Magic Pennies), and Syn Dziadowski (Beggar's Son), by
S. Zahajkiewicz 10 cents.

Ksiaze Czarnoksieznikow (The Prince of Magicians), by S. Zahajkiewicz
..... 10 cents.

Dzieci Izraela (Children of Israel), a biblical drama, by S. Zahajkiewicz
..... 15 cents.

Bog Nie Opusci (God Will Not Forsake), a story by L. Anczyc..... 10 cents.

Czeczotka (Linnet), a story of the days of old, by Peter J. Bykowski
..... 15 cents.

Kwiat Paproci (The Fern) a three act play, by S. Zahajkiewicz..... 15 cents.

Po Roku 1830 (After 1830), from B. Boleslawity's

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

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Z. Tulaczow (The Refugees), by J. I. Kraszewski..... 25 cents.

Syn Kmieci (Peasant Son), a historical narrative of the times of John Sobieski,
by Theresa Jadwiga..... 15 cents.

Special Books

Catholic Calendar, for Polish Catholics in America, for 1894.... 25 cents.

Regulamin Mustry (Drill Regulations), for all Military Societies, 117
pages..... 50 cents.

The Constitution of May 3, 1791..... 5 cents.

Powinszowanie i Deklamacye (Congratulation and Declamation), by
S. Zahajkiewicz..... 10 cents.

Moje Leczyenie Woda (My Healing With Water), by Reverend Sebastian Kneipp

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1894.

..... \$1.00

Tak Zyc Potrzeba (How to Live), by Reverend Sebastian Kneipp.. \$1.00

Protekcyja a Wolny Handel (Protection and Free Trade), by H. George
..... 10 cents.

Historya Polska (Polish History)..... 30 cents.

Deklamator Polski (Polish Elocution)..... 30 cents.

Krolowie Polscy (Polish Kings), biographical sketches, illustrated 30 cents.

Tuzin Komedyi (A Dozen Comedies), for young people..... \$1.00

If books are purchased in large numbers a substantial discount is given.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 24, 1893.

NEW EDITION OF A SCHOOL BOOK

The Polish Publishing Company of America has just published the second edition of an Arithmetic (Part I), compiled from the works of Stoddard, Quackenboss, Ray, and Polish authors by Mr. Stanislaus Sz wajkart. It includes all kinds of calculations. Its practical use has been demonstrated by the fact that the first few thousand copies were sold in a couple of years, and because the demands from various schools a second edition was necessary. The price is thirty cents. It may be purchased at the office of the Polish Publishing Company, 141-143 West Division Street, Chicago.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 21, 1893.

CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1894

The Catholic Almanac for the year 1894, published by the Polish Publishing Company (Spolka Wydawnictwa Polskiego), will be on sale early next month. Prepared this time with special care, the Almanac will undoubtedly satisfy its subscribers entirely. It will be distinguished by its careful selection of beautiful illustrations, much more numerous in this issue than in any previous Almanac.

The calendar section, edited most carefully according to church rubrics, is especially valuable in that it also lays stress on all of the more important Polish and American national holidays. As an innovation, the calendar contains a section called "Slavonic Names".

The humor section that accompanies each month is very rich. There is also a very interesting article entitled "Almanac Mysteries," which explains clearly the meaning of such terms as "epact," "golden numbers," "Sunday letters,"



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 21, 1893.

- "Roman post," etc. Other interesting features are "Polish Queen's Crown," concerning the Kosciusko Insurrection of 1794; a beautiful dramatic play, "Our Father," by Copp, and many more, all of which will be read with interest. There is no lack of household hints.

A good part of the Almanac is devoted to the Chicago World's Fair, and there are considerably more advertisements than usually.

The Almanac is such that it should be found in every home in America, and we have no doubt that its sales will reach tens of thousands of copies. Orders will be taken at the Polish Publishing Company, 141-143 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1893.

CONCERNING ROGOSZ' PROJECTED BOOK OF THE POLISH NATION

We received the following letter for publication from Zbigniew Brodowski:

"I have read the two notices published in your paper by Mr. J. Rogosz, well-known Polish novelist and journalist. These notices concerned the projected publication of Wielka Ksiega Narodu Polskiego/Book of the Polish Nation/, which is to contain all of our cultural and historical treasures--a memorial to our work, our creative efforts, and our honor. I am willing to admit that this project, so splendidly described by Mr. Rogosz, aroused my enthusiasm.

"A work of this kind would certainly take its place in Polish literature if only it were executed along the proposed lines. It will be our pride and the pride of our children--a handbook from which we and our posterity can learn of our nation's moral and cultural activities. Everything that is beautiful and praiseworthy in our past and present will undoubtedly



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1893.

find a place in this book, which will teach our children, in Poland as well as here in America, of the greatness of our nation. Such a book should be in daily use in Polish homes; it should become a textbook teaching patriotism and faith in our nation's future.

"The Book, then, will deserve recognition and support on the basis of its own merits. It is the more deserving of our support in that Mr. Rogosz promises to devote the last volume to a history of Polish culture in America; thus, in this way, our deeds and efforts will be perpetuated in the pages of a memorable work.

"What does he ask of us? Our support. In my opinion, he has every right to demand our support. A work of such scope and importance as the Book of the Polish Nation is even more necessary to us than to the people in Poland. There, among their own people, on Polish soil, the past and its contributions are brought to mind by numerous historical relics, crosses and graves, churches and old castles, names of places, traditions and folk songs. The fields of Grunwald, Racławice, Grochow, the walls of Cracow,



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1893.

Warsaw, and other fortresses all bespeak the past; museums and schools tell of the present. Here in America, we can only have memories of these places and things that are dear to us. Our children, raised here on foreign soil, never saw them; they are not familiar with our folk lore and songs. Here, in America, such a book will be of tremendous service; it will place before the eyes of the younger generation all those things which the older people cannot portray in words. And so, since we have the most to gain from this memorable work, we should be the first to support it.

"Another reason why this duty rests with us is that our American Polonia enjoys conditions of unrestricted freedom which permit it to support a project of this kind. The Poles in Russian-occupied Poland, if they are to read the Book at all, will have to do it in secrecy, thus making it impossible to count upon their support. There remain only Galicia/Austrian occupation/, Poznan/German occupation/, and ourselves. Let us take up and fulfill the duty which so logically rests upon our shoulders.

"You may ask: How may Mr. Rogosz' project be supported? The answer is



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 12, 1893.

quite simple. Mr. Rogosz does not ask for money in advance. Since he represents a reliable publishing house, since he has worked efficiently for many years in the literary field, he asks for no special trust, no advances. He asks only that we guarantee him eight hundred to fifteen hundred subscriptions to the Book. The million odd Poles in America should be able to do this. When the work is published, when the first installments reach us, then will we pay. Today we need only to assure him of our support. We must make up a list of those who are willing to contribute to the realization of this great work.

"This is the duty of every Pole who can afford it. I have hopes that none of us will neglect it; from the bottom of my heart, I urge everyone to discharge himself of this duty.

Chicago, January 11, 1893."



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, April 1, 1893.

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BOOKS

The Polish Publishing Company recommends the following books now on sale:

S. Zahajkiewicz, Cudowne Groszki (Miraculous Peas). Price ten cents.

S. Zahajkiewicz, Ksiaze Czarnoksieznikow (The Prince of Necromancers).
Price ten cents.

S. Zahajkiewicz. Dzieci Izraela (Children of Israel). A Biblical drama.
Price twenty-five cents.

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S. Zahajkiewicz, Toasts and Declamations. Price ten cents.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1892.

SZCZESNY ZAHAJKIEWICZ'S NEW PLAY
PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM

"The Fern" or "Enchanted Night", a new play written by Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, which recently appeared in serial form, has been published in book form. Copies may be obtained at the office of the Dziennik Chicagoski, 141 West Division Street.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY THE POLISH-AMERICAN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

(Advertisement)

Novels:

Mother's Scapular (Szkaplerz Matki), by I. Machnikowski, to be published soon;

Miraculous Pennies (Cudowne Groszki) and

Beggar's Son (Syn Dziadowski) by S. Zahajkiewicz, price ten cents;

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1892.

Prince of Black Magicians (Kiaze Czarnoksieznikow) by S. Zahajkiewicz,
price ten cents.

Special Books:

Congratulations and Declamations (Powinszowania I Deklemacye), by
S. Zahajkiewicz, price ten cents.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1891.

POLISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC IN AMERICA

Just off the press. A Catholic Almanac in the Polish language, for 1892, published specially for the Poles in America by the Polish Publishing Company, publishers of Dziennik Chicagoski. The price is twenty-five cents.

This is the third edition of the Polish Catholic Almanac in America, and it is larger and better than the previous ones. It is printed on good quality paper, contains 208 pages, covers a great variety of interesting subjects, and is beautifully illustrated. Every purchaser of this almanac will receive absolutely free a beautiful wall calendar for 1892. The illustration on this calendar represents an image of our Lord's countenance, according to an original painting preserved at the Basilica of Saint Peter in the Vatican.

Besides the calendar, the publishers are also giving fifty beautiful prizes.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1891.

These prizes, which are worth from fifty cents to two dollars each, will be raffled off in July of next year. Every almanac is provided with a number on the outside cover, giving the purchaser a chance to win one of these articles. The result of the raffle will be announced in the Almanac of 1893.

As a novelty, every page of this almanac bears a reproduction of famous paintings and statues found in different parts of Poland. Each reproduction is fully described.

These reproductions represent famous and miraculous pictures of the Holy Virgin of Budziszyn, the Benevolent Virgin of Grebanin, the Holy Virgin of Wisniowicz, the Miraculous Virgin of Limanowa, and other famous pictures in Poland.

The almanac contains many interesting features, such as "Old Year, New Year,

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1891.

and Christmas," poem by [S.] Zahajkiewicz; "Lives of St. John Cantius, St. Casimir, and Beatified Andrew Bobola"; "Discovery of America," "Deprive Me Not of My Faith!" "Persecution of Christians by Nero," "O Polish Mother" (a poem), "A Few Words on Celebrations", "Excommunication of Caesar Theodosius by Bishop Ambrose", "Peter Kiolbassa, the city treasurer," the Constitution of the United States, a list of Polish priests in the United States, and the Polish business directory of Chicago.

This almanac also contains several full-page pictures, as follows: "Christmas," "The Faith of a Child," "Persecution of Christians by Nero," "Where is Consolation?" "Commemoration of the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Polish Constitution of the Third of May," "Excommunication of Theodosius by Bishop Ambrose," and "Death of Saint Josephat."

There are also other reproductions of paintings, some of them covering almost

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 15, 1891.

an entire page. These are "The New Year," "Before the Meal," "Sister Mary from St. Peter's Convent of Tours, France," "M. Dupont of Tours, France," "The Creators of the Constitution of the Third of May," "Warsaw Gazette of May 7, 1791," "Church of St. John of Jerusalem in Posen, Poland", and a portrait of Peter Kiolbassa.

This almanac, in beautiful cardboard covers, especially adapted to the needs of the Poles in America, costs only twenty-five cents.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1891.

A CHRONICLE OF POLES IN AMERICA

A Memorial Book of 1891 One Hundred Years After
the Proclamation of the Constitution of the
Third of May 1871

I am going to publish a Polish memorial book entitled "A Chronicle of Poles in America," (Kronika Polska w Ameryce) in honor of the memorable anniversary of the Constitution of May 3, 1871, and as a proof of our existence here in exile.

This book will give an account of all Polish celebrations in America, a list of speeches and speakers, also a detailed description of all Polish settlements in America, with a list containing the names of the inhabitants and the name and location of the sections from which they come.

Furthermore, this book will also show how many members there are in each family. In other words, it will give correct information of the number of

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1891.

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Poles living in America at present.

Each settlement will be mentioned separately, and a brief record of it will be shown. It will tell when and by whom the settlement was founded. It will also reveal the first Polish settlers who built the first church and school. It will give the name of the first pastor and his successors.

I already have the most important material, and desire to have all available information as soon as possible.

Every true and well-thinking Pole will admit that this book will be a permanent record of Polish activities, of the spiritual and material progress of the Poles on American soil, and at the same time, it is a public protest against the slanders of our enemies who deny our good qualities and our right to make a livelihood.

It will be a permanent record, I repeat, for the voice of the newspapers

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1891.

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will soon die out and be forgotten, but such a book will be handed down as an inheritance from parents to children, from generation to generation for many years, and will be sent to the libraries in Washington where it will last for centuries. Besides, this book will be a beginning and a foundation of the Polish history of Poles in exile after the partition of Poland.

Finally, this book being of a larger size than a regular photographic album, printed on good paper, beautifully illustrated, and in durable binding, will be an ornament in your home.

The clergy, editors of newspapers, presidents and secretaries of organizations, and all societies are asked to give their kind co-operation and support to this publication in their vicinities. They are asked to send in data of their neighborhood, or to recommend a worthy citizen, a good writer, who would undertake this work. Kindly have him communicate with



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 18, 1891.

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me, and I will be glad to give further instructions.

The sooner I receive the particulars, the quicker the work will be finished.

In conclusion, I wish to inform the public that in order to prevent any one from reprinting the book, or a possible competition, I have registered it in the proper office of the United States, a country so favorable toward the Poles. I also wish to announce that the book will be published by subscriptions, either cash or in four convenient payments, for which special canvassers will be engaged.

Further details will be announced later. At present, I am waiting for the result of my appeal.

Respectfully yours,
I. Wendzinski
488 Mitchell Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Aug. 1, 1891.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

II B 2 e
III H

POLISH

Przebudzenie, Vol. III, No. 43, Oct. 27, 1929.

FROM THE PARISH OF JESUS CHRIST



This coming Sunday, December 27, the Polish moving picture "Polonia Restituta" will be shown at the parish hall.

The performance of this patriotic picture will start at 7:30 p. m. This is the first and last opportunity for the residents of Nowa Polska to see that magnificent Polish movie.

Parents, bring your children too. Give them a chance to see the Polish cities and villages. Let them admire the bravery of our brothers in their fight against the Bolshevik invasion.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 15, 1929.

LEGEND OF WANDA HOMELAND MUSIC ON RADIO CHAIN

The magic of radio permits us to be transported to the homeland, to re-visit old familar places, loved scenes of our childhood, in the twinkling of an eye and in the comfort of our homes.

On Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock a turn of your dial will bring to you the immortal legend of Wanda, beautiful and heroic daughter of Krakus, founder of the city of Cracow. It will bring to you the colorful historical events that Poland so well may cherish with reverence. Once again you can live in the century when the Poles, that small but brave nation, were shedding their blood in a noble fight trying to retain their rightful possessions.

Every Pole who has the true spirit of Poland in his blood will spend a fascinating thirty minutes that will live long in his memory, bringing him an inspiration to greater deeds; his patriotism will be warmed up, and he will



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 15, 1929.

feel proud of his ancestors.

A 23-piece band under the direction of Hugo Mariani will play the stirring Polish "Kujawiak" and the famous "Polonaise." The immortal "Trumpet Call at Sundown" will be rendered by a well-known concert pianist. All the native musical instruments of the brave, the beautiful, and heroic old Poland, with its historically beautiful background, will be brought to you.

This program, given by the American Bankers' Convention Voyagers and sponsored by the American Bankers' Association Cheque Department of the Bankers Trust Company, New York, will take you back to Poland, for a half hour of vocal and instrumental music that you will long remember.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI'S POLISH HOUR TO BE BROADCAST
OVER STATION WCFL TONIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

Tonight at eight o'clock, another Polish program will be presented over station WCFL under the auspices of the Dziennik Chicagoski. This evening's radio presentation will be a variety show. Perhaps this program will not compare favorably with the richness of last week's, when the famous Nowe Zycie (New Life) Polish Choir was presented under the baton of the esteemed director, J. J. Kapalka. But we are **certain** that this group will honor us again within the near future and appear on our program. However, in their absence, we are compelled to rely on our local talent to fill their place. Yet this does not mean that the artists who are to appear tonight are unknown to the Polish public, for it has had many an opportunity to see them on the concert stage.

One of the attractions of this evening will be the appearance of the popular Polish tenor, John Krawiec. This artist will sing fragments



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 6, 1928.

from the opera, Halka. Another feature will be the presentation of the well-known singer of national songs, Miss Kulczycka-Obrzut.

A comedy will also be presented on this evening's program. The title role will be played by Thaddeus Kantor. He will be supported by Miss Pedecini and M. Marski. Miss Kulczynska-Obrzut will take the role of a servant.

Besides this, Alexander Bonczkowski, pianist, and Miss Mary Gruszczyńska, singer, will appear. If time permits Christmas carols will also be sung.

We sincerely thank those who sent in letters and we beg for more. The first half of the program will be devoted to requests that have been received.

In reply to some of the questions received, we inform the senders that the Brunswick Recording Company, which cooperates with the Dziennik Chicagoski in presenting these programs, has many recordings of the songs presented in recent concerts for sale.





SCREEN AND STAGE

"Trendowata" one of the most beautiful plays written in the Polish language, will be shown on the screen, at the Orchestra Hall, 216 S. Michigan Avenue, near Adams Street, next Monday and Tuesday, October 24th and 25th. There will be only one show each evening, at 8:15 P.M. Tickets may be purchased at any of the following places: The Northwestern Bank, The Ashland State Bank, Preyss Restaurant, Zalewski Pharmacy at 47th. and Ashland Avenue, and at the Logan Realty Co., 2549 Milwaukee Avenue.

The story portrays the tragedy and romance of old Polish Aristocracy. Prince Michorowski, in his youth becomes enamored of a poor noblewoman, Stephanie Korwicz; whose caste proves a barrier to their love, and Stephanie marries another after her unhappy affair with the Prince; and years pass on. The tragedy, however, is reborn in the third generation of the principal of the story, Waldemar, grandson of the unhappy Prince, is thrown by fate, into the path of Stephanie Rudecka, granddaughter of the poor noblewoman Stephanie Korwicz, and here again, tragedy follows. Waldemar succeeded in breaking down the caste barriers set up by his family, but intrigues were insurmountable.

See this beautiful and pathetic story at Orchestra Hall next Monday and Tuesday. Sub - titles are in English to enable our American friends to grasp the fine points of the story.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes

II B 2 f
II B 3

SECRET



Biennial Picnicking, July 24, 1943.

1. WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1943

Wednesday, July 24, is the day when the Saint Stanislaus College Alumni will have their outing in Harms Woods Reserve.

And please note, the alumni affair should hold even more incentive for the tired business and professional man, for the outing will be a stag affair. And no one enjoys stags better than the tired businessman and professional man. Without the inducement that a wife or a sweetheart sometime proves to be, he enjoys a stag affair to the utmost, playing golf till he is tired, singing till he is hoarse, eating till he nearly bursts.

Sounds selfish, lusty, epicurean, but why not? Even gloomy Dean Inge concedes that modern man must turn about face sometime. And John D. Rockefeller is credited with remarking at one time that his idea of a successful man is the fellow who finds time to chuck his work and care occasionally and grab his khaki duds or golf sticks and hide away for the day.

Then our clergy surely can find time and inducement to break away on July 24 and join their erstwhile colleagues out in Harms Woods. Maybe Doctor Liss will even teach them golf or break a couple of clubs in the attempt.



Izbiennik Ujednoczenia, July 12, 1959.

But either way, the Alumni stag on that Wednesday will put them in better shape for the pulpit on the following Sunday. A coat of tan means a healthy body and a healthy outlook.

So let us forget business, science and philosophy and epistemology at least for one day. Send in that little questionnaire forwarded to you by post some time ago. Fill it out and pledge your presence. We won't say, "Hear the call of dear old Alma Mater, but hear the call of your old school chums. Please notify the St. Stanislaus College Alumni Association at your earliest convenience that you will be there on the 24th.

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POLISH

Dziennik Północny - La, Dec. 19, 1926.

WIELKI WIELKI WIELKI WIELKI WIELKI

The Nordic Gymnasium, which was opened in the Northwest District about ten days ago as a recreation center for Polish boys and girls in the neighborhood of Myers and Division streets, already has a enrollment for it one of that even the sponsors had hoped for.

Under the direction of George Sonnenliester, physical instructor, and Julia Schulte, his assistant, more than two hundred Polish youngsters are now attending classes at the gym which was provided by the District board as an experiment to see how the Polish children would take to the idea.

Alderman Frank Ringa, who with Joseph Gubbins, president of the District, and Eden T. Brekke, secretary, was instrumental in inducing the board to establish the gymnasium, has expressed himself as elated with the large enrollment.

"Two hundred are already in our classes, and more are coming" Mr. Gubbins declared. "We can take care of them all. Although the entire neighborhood has manifested great enthusiasm, we are particularly pleased with the unan-

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Dec. 18, 1938.

imous acceptance of the gymnasium by the Polish youngsters."

The gymnasium is given over to the boys on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays from 4 P. M., to 10 P. M., and to the girls on Tuesday and Thursday at the same hours. There are classes in gymnastics, wrestling, boxing, basketball, volley ball and many other athletic games.

Frank M. Kalterux, director of recreation of the district, has announced that he plans to have young amateur boxers trained in the gymnasium for the various club amateur bouts held throughout the city and the annual Chicago Tribune Golden Glove tournament. Already six boxers have developed sufficient ability to be entered.

The Northwest Park District has fourteen recreation centers and playgrounds over its area, but this is the first plant of this kind established by the organization.

Przebudzenie, Vol. II, No. 26, June 24, 1928.

FROM THE PARISH OF OUR SAVIOR



The public schools have been closed for the summer vacation. This is the most suitable opportunity for children to thoroughly learn their native language.

Instead of allowing them to loiter on the streets, parents ought to enroll their children for special courses in Polish. Beginning next Monday, classes will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday every week, from 9 A. M. till noon.

New pupils may enroll at the parochial hall, at the corner of North Wood and Iowa Streets.

II B 2 f
III B 1

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

NEW DANGERS FOR THE UNNATURALIZED
Greater Hardships Imposed; Cost of
First and Second Papers Increased
by
S. Kolanowski

The unnaturalized Poles of Chicago and of the rest of the United States are threatened with great hardships. New obstacles and dangers, which will be difficult to overcome, await the negligent. For many years, the Government has been making changes in the naturalization laws, but never were they so drastic as the ones that will come up before Congress for passage this session.

The Naturalization Bureau has recently issued a brochure which contains an account of its activities since 1906. The subject of naturalization is covered in detail. The brochure also makes recommendations for the future. These recommendations must be fought through our Senators and Congressmen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
III B 1

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

Polish organizations will have to deal with this matter immediately, since Congress may pass these laws during the present session. Much effort and money are necessary to combat American chauvinism, which is endeavoring to make drastic changes [in the naturalization laws], thereby imposing hardships on members of foreign-language groups who wish to become naturalized.

Of the many recommendations cited by the Naturalization Bureau, only four deserve to be considered by Congress. The rest should be rejected because they are harmful. The recommendations are as follows:

The Naturalization Bureau to be authorized to issue certificates of landing to all those who have entered the country legally or illegally before June 5, 1921, regardless of whether or not their names can be found in the port of landing.

A photograph of the candidate to be attached to the first or second papers.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

II B 2 f
III B 1

- 3 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

The first papers of all persons who came into this country illegally after June 3, 1921 to be cancelled.

Every candidate applying for first papers to be required, first of all, to secure a certificate of landing as proof that he came into the country legally.

The old law to be abolished which states that the candidate must live at least ~~one~~ year in the State in which he is making application for papers.

A stay beyond the borders of this country that is longer than six months to be forbidden; anyone absent for a longer period to be considered as a new arrival into the country.

Permission to renew actions that have been thrown out not to be granted, unless the renewal is made the same month the action was thrown out.

Widows and minors not to be permitted to apply for second papers on the strength of the expired papers of the husband and the father, respectively.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

Every applicant for citizenship papers to be required not only to be able to speak, but also to read and write English, and to present evidence to an examiner that he actually can speak, write, and read English before he can apply for the papers.

Every applicant for citizenship papers to appear in person, together with his witnesses, before the examiner.

A copy of the certificate of naturalization to be issued to each individual naturalized as a result of the naturalization of the head of the family; however, every such individual must call in person at the court for said copy.

The first papers to cost five dollars, and the second, ten dollars. A stipulated sum to be set up for an additional copy of second papers.

The citizenship papers of all those who have been found guilty, before a court of justice, of some crime committed within five years after naturalization, to

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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III B 1

- 5 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

be revoked.

The naturalization procedure in its entirety to be placed in the hands of the administrators of the Naturalization Bureau, Federal judges to be relieved of this duty.

The law to be repealed which automatically confers citizenship upon minors when their parents become naturalized.

Only those persons to serve as witnesses who have had their citizenship papers at least five years.

All unnaturalized persons living in the United States to be required to register, the cost of registration to be borne by the unnaturalized.

These are, in brief, the recommendations which the Naturalization Bureau has presented to Congress. The attention of all Polish organizations is called to

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
III B 1

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

the severe hardships with which all unnaturalized Poles in the United States are threatened by the Government. Last year more than thirty-six thousand Poles received their citizenship papers, but if the present Congress adopts the foregoing recommendations, not even ten thousand Poles will be naturalized in any one year.....

[Note]: At the present time, three Polish citizenship classes are being conducted by S. L. Kolanowski. Those who are not naturalized should take advantage of this opportunity while it is still easy to obtain citizenship papers.

Classes are held every Monday evening from 7:30 to 8:30 at Stakiewicz's Hall, Noble and Emma Streets. Every Sunday at 1 P.M. instruction is given at the Sacred Heart Parish hall, 46th and Lincoln Streets. The third class is conducted at the Five Holy Martyrs school hall, 43rd Street and Francisco Avenue, every Sunday at 2 P.M. This class has been recently opened by S. L. Kolanowski.

People interested in obtaining citizenship and citizenship papers are urged to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

attend any of the above-mentioned classes, or to call at the office maintained by S. I. Molanowski at 1942 West Chicago Avenue, near Robey Street, any Tuesday or Thursday evening between six and eight, or any Saturday between the hours of two and eight.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 11, 1928.

A NEW COURSE IN ENGLISH OFFERED
The Oldest and Largest School
of English Opens New Classes

(Announcement)

New classes, both day and evening, have begun. Lessons are from one until three o'clock in the afternoon and seven to nine in the evening. Reading, writing and speaking English are taught by the latest methods. A single course lasts four months. Lessons are explained in Polish. For further information please call in person.

Lubomir G. Skaryszewski, instructor.
1311 West Chicago Avenue.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1928.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA'S COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
TO HOLD A BENEFIT DANCE

A benefit dance sponsored by the St. Stanislaus Kostka's College Alumni association will be held January 13 at Guyon's Paradise ballroom, Crawford Avenue and Washington Boulevard. The proceeds of the dance are to go toward the school fund.

The dance committee has arranged a variety of entertainment. It is their contention that no one attending the dance will regret it. They claim that this is one of their finest affairs. Judging from past performances, a treat is in store for everyone.

Tickets are \$1.00 per couple. They may be obtained at the offices of the Dziennik Chicagoski, from any Alumni member, or at the College headquarters.

This dance is worthy of your support.

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IV

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 19, 1927.

VIPA (ALL) FROM 1927

NEWS FROM THE K. JASINSKI SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Studies in the higher school of music, in all its departments, have reached a top speed tempo. Both the younger and the older orchestra classes, have been taking tests for the past two weeks, under the careful direction of Mr. K. Jasinski. On January 29, 1928 the orchestra which is composed of advanced students only, will give their first concert. Wednesday, October 19, will be the young artists's evening, and is arranged by the welfare circle of the Polish American Veterans Organizations, in the Sons of Freedom hall. The following artists will take part: Mr. Wacław Malinowski young violinist, student of Mr. K. Jasinski; Miss M. Wvst ballet dancer, student of Miss Marie Hoyne of the school of Mr. K. Jasinski. The very distinguished member of the faculty, Mr. J. Rankel, baritone, will give his first concert in the beautiful school hall at 1110 Milwaukee Ave. on Sunday Oct. 30, 1927 at 4 p.m.

Another ballet, and entertainment of great interest to all Poles, is being arranged by the advanced classes, for November 20th; and will be given at the Polish National Alliance hall at 1309 N. Ashland avenue. Admission will be free. Our ballet of last season, which was given at the Pulaski hall, attracted 1000 persons. On Novembr 13, in the school hall at 1110 Milwaukee ave., Mr. M.S.

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WPA (ILL) B-10 107/1

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 19, 1927.

Szymczak, will give a lecture on the subject of "Education of our youth and music" Admission free. Mr. K. Jasinski is constantly striving to bring his institution up to the highest standards of teaching, in both music and dramatic.

II B 2 f
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 26, 1922.

REPORTERS' NOTICES

Citizenship classes were started in St. Anne's parish last Monday, January 23, in the hall of Mr. Adalbert Przybytek, 2156 West 16th Street, at the corner of Leavitt Street. Classes meet twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, from seven to nine o'clock in the evenings. The classes are conducted by the M. B. Gidelska Society, Number 498 of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, located in this district. The chief instructor is Attorney John Rybicki, member of this Society in St. Adalbert's parish. His assistant instructors are Messrs. Vincent Dubiel, John Gawin, and Thomas Swiatek.

We urge all those who wish to obtain either first or second citizenship papers, and who care for their own and this country's welfare, to attend these classes.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 8, 1921.

BENEFIT PROGRAM

A benefit program for the sisters of Resurrection Academy was held at the Bohemian hall, Sokol Chicago, Kedzie and 24th Street, last Sunday. The affair was sponsored by Polish groups of St. Casimir's parish.

The Joyce Kilmer players were engaged. They presented an English play entitled "The Watcher at the Gate." This play was written by Anny E. Bradley and W. Roeder. The actors who participated in the play were Catholics.

Although this play was presented to a Polish audience for the third time, the Bohemian hall was filled to capacity. Needless to say that this engagement was a success.

The net proceeds of the play will go to the Resurrection Sisters Academy.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 1, 1921.

COURSE IN POLISH OFFERED

Joseph Manka, a Polish soldier, offers a special course in the technique of the Polish language which deals especially with technical terminology. Those interested in this course can get further information by calling in person at the office of Joseph Manka, 1523 Wabansia Avenue, or by telephoning Monroe 5521.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 30. 1919.

WGA JUL 1 1919

FROM THE TRADE INSTITUTE OF THE POLISH NATIONAL
ALLIANCE

Study at your home with the help of our experienced engineers. Don't complain about your misfortune, but make a little effort and our engineers will help you. We have a special system to teach you a good trade by mail at your home.

Mathematics, mechanical drawing, (blue prints) construction drawing, bench theory. You can learn these subjects by studying just a few hours every week.

After finishing this course you can be sure to be able to secure a better job with good pay in your trade.

Join now and look into the future with confidence.

Trade Institute of the P.N.A.
Cambridge Springs, Pa.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1919.

/BECOME A SKILLED WORKER--ACT NOW!_7

In the summer of 1918, acting on a proposal of the Federal Government, the School Council of the Polish National Alliance, decided to open special courses for soldiers of the U. S. Army, with instructions on mechanical trade at the Trade Institute of the P.N.A. College. That was the first summer course at the Alliance College, the plan of which was worked out by federal authorities.

That course was a very great success and our institution was highly praised by the U.S. instructors, because, in a considerably short time many soldiers were graduated as good mechanics in all branches of trade.

This year the summer course will give instructions for machinists, tool-makers and automobile mechanics.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1919.

The machinist course consists of instruction in operation of lathes, milling machines, shapers, planers, grinders and drill presses, also including mathematics and blue prints. Tool-making course: Mathematics, blue prints, trigonometry and practical bench work. Automobile course: practical operation and repair of motors, transmission, ignition and operation of automobiles and tractors.

The duration of the course is two months. According to our previous experience, two months of training is sufficient time to give the pupils a basic knowledge of the trade as machinists, tool-makers, or automobile mechanics and the more practical experience awaits them at real work in factories.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 3, 1919.

The summer courses are organized especially for those who cannot afford to attend a regular school. Our charges for instruction are very low, write today. We employ the best experts in their line: Mr. J. S. Kozaczka, civil engineer; Mr. M. Adamaitis and Mr. E. J. Kruszka, mechanical engineers and other experts. These courses are organized not for profit but to serve the Polish workers and to help them to get a better job.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 25, 1919.

SPECIAL TRADE SCHOOL OPENED

A trade school was opened yesterday, at Polish Roman Catholic Union Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Augusta St., by the Polish Technician's Association.

Sixty five members enrolled. The course is divided into two classes; a lower class for beginners, and an advanced one for better prepared members. Each class will be taught drafting and arithmetic two evenings every week; one evening will be devoted to practical instructions. This class will be held at the factory of the Universal Machine and Corporation, located at 1934 W. North Ave. This corporation was founded by the members of the Polish Technician's Association a few months ago.

Instruction in the advanced class will be started next week, and practical mechanics, electric engineering and industrial chemistry will be taught at the address of the Association, 1158 Milwaukee Ave.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 7, 1919.

HOW MUCH DO YOU EARN?

(Advertisement)

Young and middle aged, beginners and experienced mechanics, enroll in the

Trade School

We teach arithmetic, drafting, and machine work on all kinds of precision machines. For experienced workers special courses in geometry, algebra, and other subjects are given. Apply to:

Polish Technicians' Association,
1152 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

II B 2 f
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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE POLISH
TECHNICIANS OF AMERICA

The support accorded to the Polish Technicians' Association of America by our people and particularly by the Polish professional technicians has made it possible for the Association to lease its own headquarters. The new quarters will consist of an office for the secretary, a clubroom in which a well-equipped library will be found, and a reading room. In addition there will be a lecture hall for classes and for recitals.

Regular evening lectures will commence when the hall is adequately furnished, and when a sufficient number of listeners are willing to gather to take the courses. At any rate, it is anticipated that the new headquarters will open their doors to the public approximately on October 15, 1918.

Since for the time being regular evening courses will be conducted for members

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

only, it is understood that those who wish to benefit by these classes should file their applications in advance with the Association. Every person enrolled for such courses must attend them from the very beginning in order to benefit by them. It must also be remembered that equipping a classroom involves considerable expense. This the Association cannot meet without the support of its members. Applications for membership in the Association should be filed by those who wish to gain the full benefit of the lectures no later than October 1, 1918.

Listed below are the courses that will be given:

- 1) A course in drafting, mathematics, and the mechanical construction of machinery. These classes will be conducted by Engineer J. B. Wasilewski
- 2) Mechanical and chemical technology, a course on materials and their production, transformation, and technical application. Engineer T. Krakowiak will conduct the classes.

UPA (M.L.) PROJ. 39271

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POLISH

Dziennik Związkowy, Sept. 9, 1918.

All inquiries for further information and applications for membership should be addressed to the headquarters of the Association. All interested persons should address their letters as follows:

Mr. Roman Turczynowicz, Secretary,
Polish Technicians' Association of America,
1152 Milwaukee Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

(Signed) Engineer C. Szymanski, president
Engineer R. Turczynowicz, secretary

111, 19001.3027

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

TRADE INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED
AT POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE ACADEMY

Wherever one cast an eye during these present wartimes, there is a great demand for skilled labor. The present moment is a very important one for craftsmen, and, especially, for our Polish craftsmen.

Guiding itself by the fact that, in order to rebuild industry and prosperity in our freed homeland, a great number of skilled craftsmen in all kinds of trades will be needed, the directors of the Institute have decided to offer one more technical course, covering the construction and operation of automobiles. Students may enroll starting February 4 in this course as well as in courses previously established.

Since the time of its establishment, the Institute has sent out into the world a great number of trained mechanics who today are occupying good positions as machinists, toolmakers, pattern makers, and draftsmen. These men, thanks to the Polish National Alliance, are now self-supporting and are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I C generally respected; some have even gained very well-paid Government
I G positions.

A given trade can be learned to its very fundamentals at the Institute; for the Institute is well equipped with machines, and has a faculty of instructors directed by a Polish engineer, a specialist in the American factory system. Our school is not an institution for profit and does not try to exploit the Polish workingman, as various Jewish-owned schools do; instead, it has the workingman's future and the future of Poland in mind. This aim was established by the members of the Polish National Alliance at the time the school was founded, and for this reason the school offers a selection of courses; its few score students are being educated not only as good mechanics but also as good citizens.

The Institute offers courses in the machinist trade, tool and diemaking, patternmaking, drafting, and construction of automobiles and gasoline engines. Courses in the operation of lathes, drill-press, milling machines, and planers are also offered.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

III B 2

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Jan. 15, 1918.

III H

I C In addition to practical shop training, the student is required to

I G study mathematics, drafting, English, and the principles of mechanical engineering.

The courses are open to all Poles over sixteen years of age; elderly applicants are accepted with pleasure, for the Trade Institute was designed for the purpose of helping all elements of Polish society, for the benefit of Poland.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 21, 1917.

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IV

OPENING OF POLISH COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Yesterday evening, the commercial school inaugurated by the Polish Polative Corporation was officially opened. The large hall on the seventh floor of the Polative Building on Milwaukee Avenue was completely filled with students, stockholders and their friends at eight o'clock. So great was the crowd that there was not room in the hall for everyone. There were many old and experienced Polish businessmen, large numbers of young men who desire to enter the commercial field, and many women who are interested in the development of Polish business and industry.

The exercises were opened by Mierzynski who, in a long address, showed the benefits that can be gained from a commercial course. He also called attention to the need for Polish businessmen here and in Poland.

Dr. J. Jankowski, president of the school board, spoke about the teaching personnel of the school. He said that the lecturers will be seven

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 21, 1917.

I C

IV volunteer teachers who have offered their services free.

Walter Kulanko then explained, in a few words, the benefits he had derived from the last three-months course offered by the Polative school. He said that he would not give up the education he received in that short time for a hundred dollars.

W. Perlowski then delivered a long and beautiful address. He presented business as something sacred, as the force that will raise our nation. He summarized his own efforts in the field of business, his struggle for existence among people of other nationalities, and he showed that a great future lies in business. "Work and think", he said, "and you will one day be as rich as I am. Fix your eyes upon that statue of Liberty that stands upon our building. It stands there to testify to the triumph of Polish business amongst Jews".

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Sept. 21, 1917.

I C

IV The secretary of the school board, Urbanski, then read a paper on thinking in business, following which Ulanowski, secretary of the Polish Businessmen's Association and proprietor of the Progress Clothing Company, proved, in a short address, that Poles should overcome the competition of other nationalities, for only business can place us in such a position that others will have to reckon with us.

Francis Wydra then spoke, urging perseverance in this work that has just begun.

The subject of the return of Poles to their homeland was extensively discussed by S. Zalewski. In his opinion, a great wave of Poles will return to Poland after the war is over. They will need to take something with them from this side of the ocean, and it will be best if that something can be a professional education, which has a value not to be reckoned in dollars and cents.

WPA (ILL.) PQ01.30275

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- 4 -

POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 21, 1917.

I C

IV It would be difficult to describe the atmosphere that prevailed throughout the evening. Often the speeches were interrupted with bursts of applause and cries of "Bravo!"

WPA (111) 1990.30245

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 19, 1917.

FREE COMMERCIAL COURSES

(Advertisement)

At the end of September the free commercial courses of the Polish Palatine Corporation will be reopened. The following subjects are offered: Polish language, English language, **arithmetic**, bookkeeping, window trimming, show-card writing, salesmanship, advertising and business letter writing, and business organization. Lectures will be held from 8 to 9:30 P.M. All courses are free to members of the Corporation.

The school is located in the very center of Polonia at 1286 Milwaukee Avenue, seventh floor (entrance on Paulina Street). The lecture hall is a large one and will accomodate more than a hundred persons. Upon completion of their studies students receive commercial practice at the Polish Palatine Corporation, located at 1114 Milwaukee Avenue. This is a department store, selling clothing, haberdashery, shoes, linens, jewelry, phonographs, sewing machines, medicines,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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- 2 -

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 19, 1917.

foodstuffs, and so on. After completion of the school course and store practice, the student is qualified to obtain a responsible and well-paying position in the business world.

Further details of the commercial courses as well as of the aims of the Corporation are to be found in the booklet entitled "The Polish Commercial Corporation," which will be sent free of charge upon request. Address: Palatine Commercial Corporation, 1286 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

MASS MEETING OF THE POLISH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

The Polish Educational Society held a mass meeting at 1223 Cornell Street on April 22. More than one hundred people attended the meeting. They listened to the speakers with attention, and, by their generous contributions to the Society and its purposes, showed the need for an institution of this type here.

The meeting was opened at 3 P. M. with a prayer. Because of the large number of matters of great importance to the Society that had to be decided, the meeting did not adjourn until 9: P. M. The meeting closed with the singing of the national anthem.

The intense interest of our members in the matters concerning the society is truly gratifying. They reach out toward enlightenment and want to benefit by it.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

Some intend to return to the homeland after learning to read and write and to do some arithmetic in order that they might work the better on their native soil. Others, more enlightened, want to broaden the scope of their knowledge, taking advantage of the lectures on history, geography, and Polish literature.

We have, among our members, quite a few people with higher education, which they obtained in the homeland. To these members we have entrusted the direction of our educational matters. They will sacrifice all their spare time in order to bring the light of knowledge in their native tongue to those who were deprived of schools by our enemy invaders.

The majority of our members are immigrants from the homeland, who, although they speak English rather fluently, have lost the ability to speak Polish, or who speak it incorrectly.

Therefore, it is the duty of the Polish Educational Society to raise their

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 28, 1917.

mental level, to ennoble their hearts and souls, and to awaken the sleeping national forces.

Our society is not in competition with any schools, since only adults take these courses--sometimes even people very advanced in years. Therefore all honor to those who, not knowing false embarrassment, eagerly study the primer. At a time when our homeland is about to be resurrected, they rouse themselves from their mental lethargy. He who realizes what a great meaning enlightenment has for our people, can easily understand why the Polish Educational Society of America was founded. If this group of people, numbering many thousands, only possessed the art of reading and writing, our mass meetings and national celebrations would not be conducted to empty halls, and it would be much easier for the people to accept, with their hearts and souls, the earnest words uttered by the speakers. At the same time it would be easier for our leaders to warn the people against hostile foreign influence, and preserve them for Poland.

Iza Poebog

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 19, 1917.

POLISH FALCONS' OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL

In the Polish Falcon, official organ of the Alliance of Polish Falcons, we read that on March 21 the Alliance will open a military school at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. All the most influential people and representatives of our Polish organizations in America have been invited to attend the opening ceremony. Ignace Paderewski, master of tone, the most deserving Pole of today, will probably attend also.

What is the purpose of this school? The Sokol Polski (Polish Falcon) answers this question as follows: "We all expect a great deal from the Military School, and cherish the firm belief that it will produce the hoped-for results not only for the Falcons but for all our immigrants and for our homeland as well. This will be the first military school since the time of the famous Cadet School at Warsaw during the time of King Stanislaus August Poniatowski, of which Thaddeus Kosciuszko was a product, and which produced such patriots as Lukasinski, Wysocki, and other figures of the November Insurrection.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30075

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 19, 1917.

"This will be the first Falcons' officers training school under the exclusive direction of Poles. It will be financed by the contributions of our immigrants and will constitute the most praiseworthy acquisition of our Falconry in the half-century of its existence. We look with pride upon this product of our peregrinations in a foreign land, and believe that the new school will constitute another milestone on our Falcon order's road to progress. "We cherish the firm belief that with the continued generosity of our immigrants this school will fully answer its purpose by sending forth at proper intervals new corps of soldier-citizens who will love their country above all else, who will be ready to sacrifice their lives for it, and who will be loyal and determined champions of the Falcon ideal--the ideal of the physical and spiritual rebirth of the nation[Poland].

"But in order that this school may become a real officers training school, in order that it may fulfill our hopes and dreams, we must all get to work most energetically at collecting funds for its support. What we have so

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 19, 1917.

far contributed and collected is merely a drop in the bucket and it will suffice only for the opening of the school and for running it for two or three months. That is why we call on all Falcons to begin to take up collections with renewed energy for the continued support of the school. The school, in turn, will repay our immigrants by training new groups of soldier citizens, real Polish knights capable of organizing millions of fearless champions, men who will know how to establish and keep in their entirety the boundaries of the future united and independent Poland free from all foreign protectorates."

There is nothing that we can add to this. We can only express the hope that this Officers Training School at Cambridge Springs, where the first Polish national school has been in existence for the past five years, may get the support of our entire immigrant group, so that it can fulfill the purposes for which it is being established. That it is needed is proved by the fact that more than a hundred young men have already applied for

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 19, 1917.

admission to the school. Therefore we wish it the best of luck and complete success.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 17, 1914.

NPA (JUL 19 1930) 30275

ON RETURNING TO POLAND

You gentlemen have invited your readers to take part in a discussion of your editorial in one of the issues of Dziennik Zwiazkowy on the subject of what our duties toward the homeland are.

You are doing well, gentlemen, in opening your columns to the general public for a thorough discussion of matters concerning the entire nation. This will lead the general public to become acquainted with a wider range of problems and to study them more deeply.

There is not much that one can add to your article, much less contradict that which was expressed in it.

Everyone knows very well that Poland will not need lawyers, doctors, and notaries, but will need industrialists, technicians, mechanics, and artisans, or people with just strong hands to guide the plow.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 17, 1914.

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IV Poland has an overproduction of intellectuals, whom we shall call "impractical intellectuals," with decidedly bureaucratic tendencies. On the other hand, Poland lacks skilled mechanics and all sorts of artisans of the type of American "tradesmen." This state of affairs has been brought about by many causes, chief among them being the inherited, noble disdain of commerce and trades. People in Poland still speak with contempt of certain trades--for instance, that of the cobbler. The old adages, "Drunk as a cobbler" and "Silly as a cobbler's last," clearly indicate the disrepute in which this trade is held. In Poland training in crafts is unnecessary; the schools teach their pupils only to dream of a gold collar, stars, and a sword, not to seek a trade and work for the country in industry, commerce, or craft.

For this reason our democracy is beneath criticism. For this reason there is a countless number of rungs on our social ladder, and people on a higher rung look down with contempt on those below. Every nation has its social ladder. We have one here in America. Everyone will notice the difference between Rockefeller and one of his laborers, but this is a material difference; personal dignity is the same for all here. That is why those who go back to Poland from

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 17, 1914.

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IV America, with American ideas of democracy and social structure, are so welcome over there and are such gallant workers in all the people's organizations in the homeland.

But let us return to the subject of training our young men in crafts. If we were to undertake the training of young men in crafts, trades, and business, for Poland, it is my opinion that we should place greater emphasis on the young men coming into the country, rather than on those born here, because one can say with certainty that from among those born here only a negligible percentage could be expected to return to Poland. On the other hand, the young immigrants live in the thought of returning and do not relinquish this idea, even though they try to become or already are citizens of this country.

We should guide these young men into the proper channels and help them with advice and services. We should create proper trade and business schools for them, point out the best American schools in these lines, and endow already existing Polish institutions. This would be a noble undertaking for the co-operative work

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Dec. 17, 1914.

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IV of our organizations. This would indeed be action, not empty words
--action which would give abundant returns in the future.

More and more of our intelligent young men are beginning to seek vocational training in correspondence schools. Occasionally a few will go through Chicago's Coyne National Trade School. Hundreds could be found who would like to learn; but some of them lack funds, others do not know English sufficiently well to be able to understand the lectures, to some the difficulty of finding employment in Chicago forms the obstacle, and still others cannot manage for numerous other reasons. These young people waste their lives in stuffy factories, frequently doing work beyond their strength, and thus increase the ranks of the sickly and the so-called "young old-men."

Could we not establish our own Polish trade and business school, or at least arrange appropriate courses from time to time? We have so many influential and fine people in Chicago who advocate the idea of real work for the people and could do something about this if they wanted to.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 17, 1914.

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IV Two years ago a League of Self-help was formed in Chicago which was to conduct such practical courses, but now for some reason one does not hear about it; perhaps it no longer exists because of lack of support on our part. I have written to this League several times but have received no reply. I wonder if Engineer Galezowski's Vocational School in Cleveland, Ohio, has met the same fate. It is too bad because we need such schools very, very badly.

(Signed) S. Zaklikiewicz

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1914.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

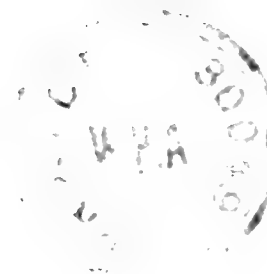
On Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2 P.M., the Polish People's University will celebrate the commencement of its school year at the Richard Mark Hall, Noble Street and Chicago Avenue.

A splendid program will be given, the main feature of which will be the appearance on the stage of the choir "Nowe Lycie."

The educational course at the Polish People's University, during the first semester, will consist of eighteen lectures on the history of Poland, to be given by professor T. Siejradzki. A charge of fifty cents will be made for a series of twelve lectures.

There will also be given a course on mathematics by J. Isenko, and another on technical drawings by W. Szpunar, both in Polish and English, in order that students can derive from them the greatest benefit.

The charge for this course is five dollars for non-members, and four dollars for the members of the Polish People's University.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 9, 1914.

Enrollment to these classes is in charge of Mr. J. Asenko, Secretary of the Polish People's University, care of Dziennik Ludowy, 989 Milwaukee Ave., and Mr. Nowakowski, Klub Esperanto, 1041 Milwaukee Ave.

If the number of applicants warrants it, there will be opened a three-month course in English with a charge of 1 dollar per month.

More detailed information regarding these courses will be given next Sunday at the commencement of the new school year.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

SUMMER SCHOOL EXERCISES

The Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance nurtures Polish children with particular care and solicitude, seeing in them the future pillars which will uphold our homeland. Particular attention is paid to inculcating in the hearts of the little children love for the homeland and the native language and regard for the heroes and the glorious deeds of Polish history. The work undertaken for this purpose has been rewarded a hundredfold, as the examinations given at the summer schools indicated.

The schools in Bridgeport and Holy Trinity parishes deserve particular mention. The teacher of those two schools, Miss Agnes Wojcik, deserves special recognition for her work.

Listening to the recitations and songs, and especially to the answers to questions on Polish history, the spectator who visited these schools



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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

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I G received the impression that these children not only had studied their
IV lessons well, but also had understood, assimilated, and developed a
love for what they had learned. I am not exaggerating in the least,
when I say that perhaps many young men and women are not as well informed
about the most important events in our history, as these summer school
children are.

The little schools in Holy Trinity parish and Avondale had the largest
number of children attending.

Mrs. M. Sakowska, Mrs. M. Szeszycka, and Mrs. J. Dunin were present at the
exercises of the little schools at Bridgeport and Town of Lake, as repre-
sentatives of the Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. Sakowska addressed the boys and
girls earnestly and told them who supports these schools and tries to give
them the means of learning and understanding those things which every Pole
should know. Mrs. Sakowska went to the little school at St. Adalbert's
parish in order to show the children that the grown-ups are interested in



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

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I G their progress.

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A great many parents attended the exercises of the little school at Holy Trinity parish, glad to hear what their pride-and-joy had learned. They were astonished. Mr. Zukowski, father of one of the little girls, declared that the children deserved praise for their eagerness to learn, and that the Women's Auxiliary of the P. N. A. [Polish National Alliance] deserved recognition for conducting the schools. After Mr. Zukowski, Mrs. W. Milewska and Mrs. Dunin addressed the children, appealing to their little hearts to contribute to the Independence Fund from the pennies their parents had given them for sweets.

As soon as the words of encouragement were uttered, two little Polish girls made their contributions, Isabell Sobieska giving fifteen cents and Eugenia Dankowska five cents.

At the exercises of the little school in Avondale, where Miss Sophia Mroczynska



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Aug. 17, 1914.

III H

I G is teacher, the commissioner, Mrs. W. Lipczynska, Mr. J. Zembal, and

IV Mrs. Sakowska were present, as well as a goodly number of parents.

The exercises were performed very well and the program was varied. Mrs. Lipczynska was charmed by the performance and, in a sincere speech, voiced her satisfaction at seeing that our children are so truly Polish. Mrs. Sakowska appealed for contributions to the Independence Fund and collected \$2.33 from the grown-ups and children.

The Women's Auxiliary had bought lovely prizes, copies of "Grottger's Album," to give the children for industry in their studies.



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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1912.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE WOMEN WILL OPEN SUMMER SCHOOLS

The women of the Polish National Alliance will open several summer schools in various neighborhoods throughout the city of Chicago for the benefit of those Polish children who attend public schools.

The purpose of these schools is to teach these children to read and write the Polish language, and acquaint them with the history of their ancestors' country. These schools will be located in the following neighborhoods: In the Holy Trinity district, in the Peabody School; at Augusta Boulevard and Noble Street, classes will be held from 1:00 P. M. to 4:00 P. M.; teacher, Miss Farbiszewski.

In the Bridgeport vicinity, at P. D. Armour school, 33rd and Morgan Streets, the children will be taught to read and write the Polish language and sing Polish songs; teacher, Miss E. Koniuszewski. Classes will be held each week-day except Saturday, from 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 Noon.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 16, 1912.

In the Avondale district, in the Avondale Branch building, at Milwaukee and Diversey Avenues. Children between the ages of seven and sixteen may receive, without cost, instructions for reading, writing, singing, and history of the Polish language; the teacher is Miss Kobylanski.

In the Town of Lake district a summer school was opened where Polish children will be taught Polish history and language; Miss Krasowski will accept this responsibility. Classes will be held in the building of the Steward School, at 46th and Hermitage Avenue, from 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 Noon each week-day except Saturday.

It would be deplorable should we fail in our endeavor; we, the women of the Polish National Alliance, therefore, appeal to all Polish parents who live in such sections where these schools are located to take advantage of this opportunity which will be very profitable to your children not only now, but in time to come.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 23, 1911.

ENGLISH EVENING CLASSES.

Evening courses in English are being offered at the Holy Trinity School on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. More than three hundred persons have already registered, and it is hoped that this number will soon increase. Last year 466 persons registered. The teachers are Mr. John Wleklinski and Mr. Anthony Ludwik.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 29, 1911.

SATURDAY SCHOOLS

The Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance has opened a Saturday school in Saint Casimir's Parish. The school is located at Mr. Wloczak's, at 3028 West 22nd Street. The school is in session every Saturday, from ten o'clock in the morning until twelve noon.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 18, 1911.

NEW SATURDAY SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance, a new saturday school for the children in the district of Bridgeport will be opened on November 25. Lessons will take place at Mickiewicz's Hall every Saturday from two to four in the afternoon. Children can be registered daily for evening school courses at the home of Mrs. Lukaszewska at 3158 Emerald Avenue.

Informing you of the above, we invite you, ladies, to send your children for registration.

(Signed) Committee for Saturday Schools

Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 8, 1911.

SATURDAY SCHOOLS

The Women's Auxiliary of the Polish National Alliance hereby announces a contest for teachers of Polish in the Saturday Schools. Classes are held every Saturday afternoon, from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Applicants should apply personally or by letter to the secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. K. Buchols, 3248 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 1, 1911.

/SATURDAY SCHOOLS OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE/

Classes in the Saturday Schools conducted by the Women's Section of the Polish National Alliance, are held at the following places:

Town of Lake: Davis Square Park, corner of 45th and Paulina Streets.

Holy Innocence Parish: Park No. 1, at Chicago Avenue and Noble Street.

Avondale: At the home of Mrs. Mroz, 2885 Milwaukee Avenue.

Classes are held every Saturday from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Wiazkowy, August 16, 1911.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE HIGH SCHOOL

(Editorial)

The Polish National Alliance's censor official critic has made the following **statement** regarding the proposed high school of the Alliance:

"In view of the fact that the high school fund has reached a substantial amount we can now realize our plan by establishing the institution itself. If the 15th convention of the Polish National Alliance, after getting acquainted with the work of the school commission, comes to the conclusion that the time for carrying out the plan is ripe, we must not lower the special assessments or discontinue donations for the Polish National Alliance school.

"It would be altogether unnecessary to enlarge any further on the necessity and usefulness of such an institution. This matter has been given consideration in at least three conventions and gained additional support every

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POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Wiaznowy, August 18, 1911.

year among the members of the Alliance, and today it would be impossible to find a member who would oppose this proposition.

"Today the realization of the Polish national high school is only a question of time - and money."

Analyzing the censor's recommendation we can readily see that he is not in favor of the immediate erection of a school with the funds already accumulated. He does not care whether a school, such as the Polish National Alliance can afford now, is erected today or tomorrow, he would rather see a large up-to-date institution, equipped with all modern needs.

Whether the school should be built now or later on, when ever funds are available, will be decided by the convention and not by the censor; he does not wish to force his opinion upon this important matter.

The censor is right. Only the convention can decide whether this first

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POLISH

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Dziennik Lwiazkowy, August 16, 1911.

institution of learning of the Polish National Alliance, devoted to higher studies, should begin on a small scale and grow gradually, or whether it should appear in the form of an imposing structure.

We should bear in mind that the requirements of a high school are altogether different than those of a common elementary school, which can be organized at any time and in any manner. An institution of higher learning has many requirements and they must be met at its beginning; otherwise it could not compete with other similar institutions which are well established.

Such a school must be built in a healthy and beautiful location and on a large tract of land, not very far from a large or middle-sized city inhabited by many Poles; it must have a good transportation, gas, electricity, its own post office station, and other modern conveniences.

The school building should be estimated and designed with the express purpose of housing a large student body and members of the faculty.

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POLISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Lwiazkowy, August 16, 1911.

Such a school should also have a library, a chemical laboratory equipped with necessary apparatus, a machine shop, a gymnasium and other necessary departments.

These things are indispensable in a first class institution, otherwise it will not appeal to the public.

The censor knows this and for this reason he favors special assessments.

A special assessment is necessary, not only for the purpose of providing a building fund, but also as an endowment of the institution..

A higher institution of learning accepting indigent pupils cannot be supported solely from the tuition fees during the first few years. By accepting a very low tuition fee which our public can afford to pay and by lowering it for the very poor, the income from this source will not cover the expenses. Only after many years, when the number of students will

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, August 16, 1911.

reach a thousand or more, will the institution be able to support itself. If the members of the Polish National Alliance have decided to give the Poles living in America a first Polish high school, free from any outside influence, they should be prepared to regard this as a serious obligation, and present the public with something that will answer the purpose.

There are no millionaires among the Polish element in America, who could donate a bag of gold to such an institution, as Mr. Rockefeller does. But a hundred thousand people can accomplish by small donations that what millionaires do by giving millions of dollars; and sometimes the people can accomplish it even better.

Let us keep this small assessment for the upkeep of the best cause our immigration in America has, namely for education and enlightenment.

Let us save on something else - on entertainments and other enjoyments - and give our people an institution from which will come great men, protectors of our race.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 28, 1911.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE SUMMER SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

The Educational Dept. of the Polish National Alliance is meeting with great success. Polish women belonging to this department are doing great work. The growth and the development of the summer schools maintained by that department is very rapid. About 200 Polish children attend these schools. Polish mothers, realizing the benefits derived from these schools, send their children there.

The summer school is open six weeks. Three hours are devoted each afternoon to lessons, with fifteen minutes for recess. There are children's and adult's sections. In the children's sections boys and girls are taught how to read and write the Polish language, and in the adult's sections Polish history, literature, and geography are taught.

It is gratifying to observe the great interest the children are taking in these studies. The children attend these schools regularly and punctually. They learn the language of their fathers, and acquire knowledge of their literature and culture from a native

Final Meeting, July 27, 1911.

teacher should be chosen by the children. The children should order-
fully.

The teacher is the person who will be chosen by the children. They think it
best.

The purpose of the school is to teach Polish, but also to develop
individuality and good citizenship. At the last meeting, the teachers decided
to establish a school for the children and to establish it in the summer.
The children will be the teachers and the teachers will be the children. They love them
and wish them well.

At that meeting they discussed the very important question of the Polish
reader for children. Most parents do not send their children to summer
schools, for they think that the children should be free during
vacation time. This is partly true, but not so in this case.
Children attending public schools should not be allowed to leave there and they
should attend summer schools. It is better for the child to attend
school than to run around. Such schools should be established in every
community.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, July 6, 1911.

POLISH SCHOOL OF MUSIC GIVES CONCERT

Dr. Anna Wyczolkowski's Polish school of music is giving a concert this Sunday, July 9th, at the Park's Hall No. 1.

The program will be presented in two parts as follows:

Part I

1. Polish Songs, sung by Miss Julia Kowalski.
2. The Caprice, by Doon, Miss Julia Rajam.
3. Rondo, by Beethoven Miss Marie Szymanski.
4. Marseillaise, by Beyer, Miss Pola Czechowicz.
5. Cache-Cache, by Vierret, Miss Leonia Wojjecki.
6. Variations, by Haensl, Theodor Giese.



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 6, 1911.

Part II

1. Awakening, a piano concert, L. Kackis.
2. Mazur, by Szarwenka's, Miss Pola Czechowicz.
3. Minuet, by Paderewski, Miss Sophia Walczar.
4. Sonata, by Haydn, Pola Czechowicz.
5. Polonaise, by Beethoven, Miss Esther Kaczorowski.
6. Beethoven's Concert, (Arranged by Ranacki, . . . the pupils).



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Feb. 15, 1909.



(Chronicle.)

The sub-committee of schools of the Polish National Alliance reports, that \$22,926,25 have been collected towards the new High School of the P.N.A. Very good results have been attained in this short time, considering the financial status of contributors. Donations of one to five cents are accepted and will not impoverish anyone, but it helps to raise a large sum, besides proving to us that in union there is strength. These small donations, however, do not indicate a great enthusiasm for the creation of secondary schools.

The P.N.A. with its 60,000 members is a large organization; it can, with just one brilliant move-build such a large high school which helps to provide a better future for the children of the donors, and it may be accomplished by merely increasing our penny donations three or four times..

This would in all probability be sufficient to complete this work; however, to finish what we begin requires perseverance-and it will, perhaps, be necessary to be somewhat generous. Such a sacrifice does not make us destitute; yet, it could produce wonders. We will prove that presently.

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POLISH
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 2, No. 288, Dec. 9, 1908.

A POLISH UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO.

Editorial.

A Polish University in America.

This watchword is trying almost violently to be popular, through the organ of the Resurrection Fathers and other clerical-national organs.

The initiators are sending questionnaires to editors, writers, presidents of large Polish corporations, organizations, and other influential persons, asking opinions on such an important question.

Indeed, the noise which has been started could not pass some ears which are sensitive to hypocrisy. It cannot fail to produce the saddest results.

Who agitates for calling a Polish University to life?

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POLISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol.2, No. 288, Dec.9, 1908.

Who has a benevolent desire to become its organizer and protector?

No one else but the well-known throughout America, fleecers and those who keep the people in ignorance, under the sign of Saint Stanislaus Kostka, the very reverend Resurrection Fathers and Gordons. In other words, a fraternity which has written the pages of the history of Polish immigration with the darkest letters, and which for over thirty years has kept in its clenched fists the child mind of the Chicago Polish settlement, and indirectly all Polish settlements in America.

And such people have the intention of calling to life a new sanctuary of learning.

Is it ridicule or derision?

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POLISH

Dziennik Ludowy, Vol. 2, No. 288, Dec. 9, 1908. WPA FILE PROJ 30275

A sanctuary of learning which cannot afford not to be free, or a sanctuary of medieval darkness, which has reigned long enough in that house of Polish exile.

We judge that it is not only high time for establishing such a university, but the time has past for playing such pranks.

Take off your masks Messrs. Resurrectionists!

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 22, 1908.



A LIBERAL GIFT

The recently opened Polish Peoples' University, is expanding very successfully. A gas movie projector was donated the other day by Dr. Jankowski of So. Chicago. Mrs. Felicia Modrzejski, wife of the famous engineer, who heard of the intended purchase of this projector which was necessary for illustrated, educational lectures, offered a donation of \$100.00 for its purchase. This great donation will aid materially in the progress of the University.

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Vol. IV, No. 15, Apr. 11, 1900.

BECOME A PHOTOGRAPHER

You may enroll in the first school of photography in Chicago, until the 15th of March. The founder and organizer of this institute, Mr. John W. Idrikowski, known as the "king of Polish photographers," is leaving America definitely, in the month of May.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 15, 1897.

FIRST POLISH PHOTOGRAPHY SCHOOL IN AMERICA OPENED
BY JOHN W. IDZIKOWSKI

The first Polish school of photography in America has just been opened by the well-known artist and photographer John W. Idzikowski at his place of business, 433 Milwaukee Avenue.

The purpose of this school, according to Mr. Idzikowski, is to give training to those interested in this field, so that they may have a future in photography and be in a position to succeed in America. There are over one million Poles in this country and only three Polish photographers, whereas a million Germans have 445; Italians, 305; French, 210; and Irish, 150.

Aside from medical photography, as well as astronomical and judicial, which requires more intensified training, practical photography embraces four branches, namely: technique of picture taking, laboratory work, retouching,

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 15, 1897.

and copying. All four branches are essential, and when a photographer is unfamiliar with them his pictures will be such that a brother would not recognize his brother nor a daughter her mother. Not even the most modern and richest decorations, accessories, ornaments, flowers--even a hair stylist--will help if one does not possess the required artistic training, for the public will soon recognize inferior work.

There is no doubt that the students receiving training under Mr. Idzikowski's supervision will receive the best instruction in artistic and practical photography, for he studied under such men as Nadar, Angerer, Bergamasco, Abdullo, Taber, and Moreno.

The best of success is extended to Mr. Idzikowski, and we support his idea for the good of the Poles of America.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1897.

NEWS FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
CLASS AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

A fair crowd attended the free Sunday school class at the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall yesterday--more than last Sunday. This is a good indication that the subject matter has a definite appeal.

The listeners took especial interest in the lecture delivered by the Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church. It was of a philosophical and theological nature, dealing with the Creator, creation, and reasoning, and the ties between man and God. Lectures presented by Stanislaus Sz wajkart, Casimir Neuman, and Boleslas Klarkowski, were of equal interest. All were applauded.

Between lectures the following students gave declamations: Bombera, Jakobowski, and Kipkowski.

Hope is expressed that the School Hall will be filled to capacity next Sunday.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 18, 1897.

A number of prominent Poles were in the audience at yesterday's meeting.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1897.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

(Editorial)

We have the greatest hope that the St. Stanislaus Kostka School Hall will be filled to capacity tomorrow at 9:30 A.M. According to previous announcements, tomorrow will mark the opening of regular classes.

Not only the Polish youth but the older persons should make it a point to attend, for there are enough interesting subjects to please everyone. All have an equal opportunity to learn many things of interest from all fields of learning. Those that have studied and read have a chance to round out their education. Undoubtedly every person will find at least one subject of interest and of value. Once again we wish to repeat that young and old are invited to take advantage of these educational opportunities.

So far as is known there will be four lecturers, the same that conducted classes last Sunday.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 16, 1897.

The Reverend Vincent Barzynski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish will present his second lecture on religion.

Casimir Neuman will present a talk that will cover the prehistoric times of Poland up to 965 A.D.

Stanislaus Sz wajkart will lecture on astrology.

Boleslas Klarkowski will present a lecture on Polish literature.

Between the lectures, songs and declamations will be rendered by the school boys.

Admission is free.

Last week the lecturers gave only introductory discussions on their particular subjects. Tomorrow the lectures will begin in earnest. All those that wish to learn are urged to take advantage of these free Sunday school classes.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 25, 1896.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH HIGH SCHOOL
ON DIVISION STREET

In addition to the material for our recent article on the results of the examinations held by the Sisters of Nazareth High School, we have received the following correspondence:

"You have often published articles about the Sisters of Nazareth High School on Division Street, Chicago.

"We do not know whether these articles have convinced our Polish people of the necessity for such an institution. At any rate, today, after the examinations just completed, and convinced of the wonderful results the school has achieved, we feel it advisable to bring once again to the attention of all Poles the importance of this matter.

"We speak much of the value of education, and would like to do wonders; we

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 25, 1896.

wish our youth the greatest degree of enlightenment; we want to inculcate in it the spirit of the pioneer, hewing his way to greater knowledge and self-respect; we wish to perpetuate the Polish spirit.

"We find all this in the Sisters of Nazareth High School.

"How the heart rejoices at the sight of these young people imbued with the true Polish spirit; the pleasant and melodious sound of the Polish language can be heard from the classrooms. The listener just naturally knows he is in a Polish school.

"The pronunciation of the Polish language is pure; the knowledge of the history of our fathers and forefathers is excellent; our native literature is known here as thoroughly as the catechism.

"We find it necessary at times to ask: How was it possible, in these hard and difficult times, for the Sisters to have been able to instill and keep up this

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 25, 1896.

Polish spirit so successfully? There can be but one answer to this question: It is the result of the labors of our reverend Sisters.

"We are very sorry that only a small proportion of our Polish people take advantage of this institution, which surely deserves the support of everybody. Those who send their children here, we are sure, are not sorry and see for themselves the fruits of the teachings of the Sisters.

"In writing these few remarks, we do not in the least wish to minimize the good work of the parochial schools, no matter under whose direction, because they are equally as good and important; we merely wish to emphasize that the Sisters of Nazareth School is a high school, and the only one of its kind, and that the Polish children here are taught in the Polish spirit. And certainly, we wish to perpetuate this spirit, because it is a guarantee that our nationality will not die.

"We therefore urge the wealthier Poles to send their children to this institution

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 25, 1896.

instead of sending them elsewhere, and they will never regret it. They will be repaid a hundredfold.

"Committee."

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 22, 1896.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH HIGH SCHOOL

The annual examinations of girls and boys attending the Sisters of Nazareth School on Division Street took place last week in the presence of their parents and many priests.

The [results of the] examinations were truly marvelous and astonished everybody.

Particularly the examinations in Polish history, geography, literature, and Polish language were most satisfactory and commanded the attention of all present. The written examinations and handiwork were also excellent.

The public graduation exercises will be held in a few days, We will announce the date.

Tomorrow we shall publish a list of the students who deserve special credit for their wonderful showing.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1896.

THE POLISH PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

Yesterday's Dziennik Polski (Polish News) writes as follows:

"The /lectures sponsored by the / Polish People's University are drawing smaller crowds each time. This is a sorrowful sight."

The newspaper refers to the Polish People's University, organized by the Polish National Alliance and operating at present in Chicago.

Let us discuss the reasons for this state of things, as mentioned by Dziennik Polski.

First of all, let us ask; Would it not have been entirely different and a fiasco avoided if the program of lectures had been less pretentious; if the type of lectures had been lowered to conform to the mental needs of cur

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 20, 1896.

people, as we hinted in an article in our newspaper the day before the inauguration of the university? Would it not have been better if the program had included practical subjects instead of philosophy, anthropology, anatomy, history of France, etc.? Finally, the high-sounding name of Polish People's University should have been dropped and replaced by a sensible name, like "School for the mature Poles."

We submit the question. Its answer is not difficult to find.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 5, 1896.

A WORD OF THANKS

I hereby wish to extend my sincere thanks to the Saint Cecilia Choir of Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish for arranging a benefit performance on May 3 for the Polish College. The play given was "Genowefa".

I also wish to thank all the amateurs who took part in the play, the directors of the play and the singing; also, Mr. Wojanski, the costumer, who kindly gave part of his remuneration to the Polish College.

In the name of Saint Stanislaus Kostka College,

Reverend John Kruszynski,

Congregation of the Resurrection Fathers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1896.

TEACHERS' SEMINARY IN AMERICA

(Correspondence)

As we all know, the Polish Catholic Congress is to be authorized to organize a teachers' seminary.

Is there any need for such a seminary here in America?

In order to answer this question, let us first consider school conditions as they exist today.

It is well known that in the smaller parishes the organist is also the teacher. Of course, they are organists by profession, and if they serve as teachers, it is because of necessity.

This suggests two uncomfortable facts: First, the purpose of a grade school

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1896.

is not only to teach children how to read and write, but also to broaden their minds and hearts as much as possible, and this is a very difficult task for those not qualified. In addition, all pedagogues agree that it is easier to teach in the middle grade schools or lecture at a university than to instruct children of tender age, those small egoists in whom the soul and heart are still asleep, and in whom the one and the other must be awakened and led on the proper path of enlightenment.

Second, an organist performs the duties of organist efficiently because that is his profession, but he considers teaching a secondary matter and teaches only because he must.

Can this be beneficial to any school? The answer is simple.

Are the priests or the parish at fault?

No, because we know that most of the parishes are in a comparatively difficult

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1896.

financial condition.

Practically every church is mortgaged, so it is out of the question to spend large sums for teachers' salaries--so think some parishioners....Hence, from necessity, they try to be satisfied with the kind of teacher they can afford.

In our opinion, this is not proper.

The parishioners ought to remember that they should avoid making their children's training a business proposition and they should not regret spending money for their education. These children will form our future communities and the parents will some day give an account to God and fatherland for their deeds....

Not everyone understands this, and it is too bad. But things must remain as they are.

Where is it possible to secure professional qualified teachers here in America?

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1896.

To import professional teachers from the old country will not settle the question definitely. These teachers' usefulness, at least at the beginning would be limited to large schools where provision is made for a separate English teacher. They themselves do not understand this language.

The poorer parishes cannot afford this, especially because these "imported" teachers, besides their ignorance of conditions and the language, know nothing about the organists' profession.

We can see from the above that the parish either has a good organist and a poor teacher, or a good teacher who cannot perform the duties of an organist.

This is the hub of the matter.

Present-day conditions demand that we get--all in one person--a good Catholic, a good organist, and a good teacher able to speak both Polish and English.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 24, 1896.

Such a person can be supplied only by a teachers' seminary, established here in America, that would answer the purpose.

It is too early yet to discuss this plan in detail; but when the time comes, we should be ready to express our opinion. Sometimes one solitary suggestion may be most beneficial.

At any rate, the teachers' seminary in America is necessary, and when it becomes a reality, we can expect that the teacher-organists graduating from it will not join hands with the malcontents or be opposed to the pastor, as has been the case in the past. In addition to this they will be able to perform their church and school duties satisfactorily.

It is for this reason that we hope the Polish Catholic Congress will be a success and that one of its fruits will be a teachers' seminary.

Szczesny Zahajkiewicz.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 18, 1896.

. THE POLISH "PEOPLES UNIVERSITY"
IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

The Polish National Alliance, or rather the newly organized Educational Department of this organization, is really bringing closer to realization the long-projected plan of a "People's University" for the Poles in America.

No further details as to the method of establishing such a university have, as yet, been announced by the Educational Department.

It is known only that two European professors, Dr. Siemiradzki, a historian and philosopher, and Mr. Kurcyusz, a scientist, arrived a few days ago and that classes will be started soon here in Chicago, with the co-operation of a few of the more educated local residents. The classes are to last three

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 18, 1896.

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III C or four months, after which time the professors expect to visit
III G other Polish Communities.

The teaching in the classes will be done mostly through lectures, and the classes will probably be held in the evening. There will be no admission charge.

That is all the information we have to date about this proposed "People's University", but we have heard that the lectures will be of a high standard and will include such subjects as biology, political economics, higher mathematics, natural sciences, etc. We are publishing this information merely from what we have heard, for as yet no definite program of lectures has been officially announced. We will probably have more information after tomorrow's welcome to the newly arrived professors.

One way or the other, we will have a "university".

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 18, 1896.

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It is something that, when considered in connection with our

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Polish-American system of living, is unusual and almost beyond belief. It is well, therefore, to devote some time to reflect

on it.

In general--and we mention this in advance--we consider all efforts toward the spreading of education among the Polish people as a most noble undertaking, worthy of all praise and of full support. That is our opinion of the travelling "People's University", which the Polish National Alliance is attempting to establish.

We give our unstinting praise to the proposition. It is none of our business to consider who will supply the funds for such an expensive undertaking; the Polish National Alliance and its members will take care of that.

But two important considerations come to our mind. We sincerely hope that this future "People's University" will bring actual benefits to our country-

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 18, 1896.

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III C men, and not harm, and that statement suggests the two important
III G points we have in mind.

III G points we have in mind.

The first point is that in the lectures the Christian and Catholic faith of our people should be given due consideration. This is most important. The entire success of the "People's University", depends on this. Our people are Catholics and should remain so. Here, in America, religion cements our nationality. Our education, therefore, should rest on a catholic foundation, or, at least, it should not deny our catholic spirit or weaken our religious beliefs.

So, if the "People's University", should follow the too liberal course desired by the Polish National Alliance, we would be forced to consider it a dangerous thing for our people, and would, of necessity, be bound to condemn it.

The second consideration involves the kind of lectures to be given. The lectures, if the rumors about them are true, are decidedly too high-brow.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 18, 1896.

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III C Lectures on astronomy, biology, economics, aesthetics, higher
III G mathematics, etc., are in our opinion, over the heads of our
 people. Nobody will understand them; therefore they will not
benefit anybody. This is an undeniable fact.

The gentlemen planning this "People's University," if their intentions are as outlined above, evidently do not understand our people or their actual necessities. The grand name "university" is too pompous. It suggests that they wish actually to create a university. They seem to forget that, actually, all the so-called "People's Universities" in Sweden and in England, and, not so long ago, in Austria, gave haphazard popular lectures, without any pretense of being universities with strict courses of study. They are, in fact, just places for giving lectures for people properly educated in excellent public schools.

It is different with our people here. The ability simply to read and write among our people, who have recently arrived here from the old country, is

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 18, 1896.

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a mark of distinction, and not at all common. How is it possible,

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then, to talk about abstruse subjects whose names, even, our people will never be able to understand?....

Our people, arriving in our midst, want to enlighten and educate themselves. They learn by attending national celebrations and lectures, by reading the papers and books, and by attending the night schools.

This desire to learn can be and should be taken advantage of by our people. But do not place before them studies that are confusing; do not expect people, most of whom are unable to read or write, to study abstract subjects.... A system of study should be offered them organized on a school pattern, and based on our English nomenclature and system, lectures on arithmetic (fractions included), geography, Polish and English history, lectures on local laws, practical hygiene, drawing, physics, and on subjects pertaining to practical trades, etc.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 18, 1896.

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Such a program of lectures would bring to our people untold benefits. Probably such a course would not deserve to be designated by the term "university", but surely we should be concerned not so much with a flamboyant name as with the subject matter itself.

Perhaps our fears about the high-brow quality of the lectures to be given are groundless. So much the better! In any event we considered it necessary to make these pointed remarks, because a sensible discussion of such an important matter is always timely.

One way or the other, we sincerely advise the initiators of this so-called "People's University" to remember this sage advice: "Before we attempt to fly, we must learn how to walk!"

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 26, 1896.

[TWO NEW PROFESSORS ADDED TO "TRAVELING UNIVERSITY"]

The Polish National Alliance has added two professors from Europe to its "Traveling University". They are Professor Kureyusz, of Switzerland, and Dr. Siemiradzki, of Warsaw. Both are already on their way to America.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 7, 1895.

PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOLS

Today, after two weeks vacation, public evening schools will be reopened. New students, both men and women, may enroll at any time in Polish or Lithuanian classes, which are being held at the Burr School, Wabansia and Ashland Avenues; Wells School, Ashland Avenue and Cornelia Street; and in various other communities, such as Town of Lake, Bridgeport, etc.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 12, 1893.

NEWS ITEM

The Polish Turners Society No. 1 in Chicago, taking advantage of Mr. [Adalia] Satalecki's contribution of five dollars a month, has arranged classes of gymnastics for the young people on Tuesdays and Fridays. The lessons will be given in the Pulaski Hall, South Ashland Avenue and 18th Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 14, 1892.

ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH EVENING SCHOOL CLASSES INCREASED

The evening school of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish is steadily growing. There are six classes at present, requiring the services of six teachers. Two of these classes are especially devoted to instruction in English; one deals with the rudiments of English, while the other is more advanced. Three classes offer instructions to boys and young men who are to receive their first Holy Communion; the Polish language and arithmetic are also taught. There are also two classes for young men which offer instructions in confirmation, Polish history and literature, mathematics, etc.

The school offers great advantages to Polish youths, especially to those who must earn a living during the day. Those young men who have spare time during the evening should not pass up this opportunity.

[Translator's note: The article says that there are six classes and mentions seven. Probably one of them was divided into two groups.]

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1892.

THE SUNDAY AND EVENING CLASSES
OF ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH SCHOOL

In the evening classes of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish School the boys study catechism, arithmetic, and Polish. Separate classes in English, Polish, and German are held for adults and children. Many adults attend.

Polish history and literature are taught in the higher grades.

About two hundred boys attend the four classes that are held every Sunday. Instruction is given in catechism, arithmetic, history, and singing.

Every father should see to it that his sons attend classes; he should question them about what they are studying.

Parents should co-operate with the school in the care of their children, for the greatest obligation of the parents is to rear their children as righteous

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III C Catholic citizens and, above all, as Poles.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1892.

POLISH



At present there are day, evening, and Sunday classes. Every boy, young or old, should attend one of them. Are parents concerned about this? If not, that is their affair. They will have to give an account of this before God.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

EVENING SCHOOL OPENED AT ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH

The evening school at St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, Noble and Bradley Streets, has been opened recently. There are several divisions of classes.

There are preparatory classes for boys who are to receive their first Holy Communion. Besides getting religious training, the boys may also join the Polish language and arithmetic classes.

Classes in the English language are given separately. Children and adults are eligible for these classes. The beginners are instructed by a Polish teacher, in order that persons who speak only Polish may grasp the subject better. The advanced course in English is given by an English instructor.

The German language is taught by a Polish teacher who has had years of training in this field with the German government, where he had to conduct all affairs in the German tongue.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 10, 1892.

An effort has always been made to get the best qualified instructors; in this way the students get better training.

Enrollment for high school classes will begin this evening. All those qualified to enter are urged to take advantage of these evening classes. Classes in Polish literature and history are one of the many features. English subjects will also be given. In these classes the Polish youth may get training in public speaking, dramatics, literature, etc.

Further information may be obtained by calling in person at the offices of the school between 7 and 8 P. M.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 6, 1892.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED POLES NATURALIZED
DURING FIRST PART OF OCTOBER

Over five hundred Poles were naturalized in Chicago during the first few days of October. This is a marked increase over the previous months of this year. All those who have not as yet obtained their citizenship papers should take advantage of the opportunities afforded by many of the Polish naturalization classes.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 3, 1892.



POLISH

EVENING SCHOOL

Enrollment for evening classes at St. Stanislaus Kostka School will be officially opened this evening. Those desiring to take advantage of these classes are requested to come between 7 and 8 P. M.

A list of the subjects offered at this school will be published in a later issue.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1892.

EVENING SCHOOL CLASSES OPENED

Because a majority of adults work during the day, they cannot attend the public schools or other institutions of learning. Therefore, evening school classes have been arranged for those Polish people desiring to continue their education. Both Polish and English classes are being conducted at St. Stanislaus Kostki's School. These classes are open to young and old.

The Polish class offers to those who want an opportunity to further their knowledge in this field the following: Polish reading, dictation, mathematics and English translations. This class is also suitable for those that only know the rudiments of Polish.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, are taught in the English class.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1892.

This course is especially adaptable to those who are not well read in Polish, but have better understanding of English. This class gradually leads into the higher branches of English. Tuition for the above mentioned studies is fifty cents per month.

Special training is offered to the Polish young men who are not so familiar with their native tongue, and lax in religious upbringing. Polish grammar, reading, writing, and religion, take up most of the study period. One dollar per month is charged for these classes.

Persons interested in the evening school courses are urged to register at the school office at 6:30 P.M. tonight. At 7 o'clock, they will be ready to enter their respective rooms.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 14, 1892.

EVENING SCHOOL

This evening will mark the beginning of evening classes for those of us who wish to make their education more complete and for those that desire to learn the principles of the three R's, reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. Classes for beginners and advanced students will be given in English and Polish.

Enrollment begins at 6:30 P.M. at the school office. A tuition fee of fifty cents a month will be charged for each subject. Those who have opportunity to attend evening classes, are urged to do so.



In the English clas reading, writing, grammar, history, and mathematics will be given.

The Polish class will offer Polish reading, writing and grammar. Religious instruction will be also available.

For the younger generation desiring to improve their knowledge, free Sunday afternoon classes will be held offering practically the same subjects.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 13, 1892.

EVENING SCHOOL

On Thursday, January 14, 1892, evening classes will begin at the school of St. Stanislaus Kostki's church at Bradley near Division, where the following subjects will be taught: A. English Lanugage. (1) Reading, writing, and grammar; (2) Arithmetic (to be given in Polish to those who are not advanced in English; those advanced in English will be given mathematics in that language). Polish and English teachers will serve as instructors. Tuition fee in these classes will be fifty cents a month for each subject taken.

Notice: Those who desire advanced instruction in English and Polish should call at the office for registration. Special arrangements will be made for them.

B. Polish language. (1) Reading, writing, and grammar for boys and men who do not know how to read or write; (2) Instruction in religion; (3) Mathematics: The rudiments of arithmetic to the beginners.



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POLISH

Dzien .ik Chic goski, Jan. 13, 1892.

Those interested should apply to the office of the school, Thursday at 6:30 P.M. Registration will begin promptly. Classes will be officially opened.

Free Sunday Classes

For the younger generation who have received first holy communion, free afternoon classes will be held. History: United States and Poland. Bible history and religious instruction will complete the program.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures



POLISH

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Dziennik Jednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 181, Aug. 4, 1926.

THE POWER OF POLISH CULTURE.

Such a lecture will be given Thursday at 7:30 in the Polish Women's Alliance Hall by one of the greatest speakers and learned men in Poland, Mr. Jacek Woroniecki, who came here as a member of the delegation from the Catholic University at Lublin to the Eucharistic Congress.

This man, always listened to with enthusiasm in all of Poland, knowing how to find the way into the hearts and minds of the Polish youth, will speak here in Chicago on "The Power of Polish Culture". This theme will interest equally those, who for a long time, have not seen their native land, as well as those who have been born here, and especially professional people, such as the clergy, professors, doctors, lawyers, druggists, publishers, engineers, musicians, and workers in trade and industry, in one word, those who have more in common with culture and consider themselves cultural people.

This lecturer is a finished theologian, philosopher and naturalist, and along with this, this man of letters will also present to us the best of this **strength**



POLISH

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Dziennik Zjełnoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 181, Aug. 4, 1926.

of Polish culture, of which it is so proud before the world. Due to this fact, everybody should attend this lecture next Thursday.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 9, 1917.

THRONGS HEAR MRS. TURCZYNOWICZ IN TOWN
OF LAKE

A mass meeting was held last evening at the large Slowacki Hall, 48th and Paulina Streets, in Town of Lake. Lecturer and guest of honor was the organizer and honorary president of the Polish Reconstruction Committee [Literally: Committee for Economic Aid to Poland], Mrs. Laura Turczynowicz.

The meeting was opened by Henry Lokanski, president of the Polish Reconstruction Committee, who explained, in a few words, the purpose of the meeting and introduced the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Turczynowicz. The hall was filled to capacity with a public that had come to hear a detailed account of the Prussian invasion of Poland, to hear what an eyewitness had to say of Prussian government in Polish territory [Translator's note: Reference is made to German invasion of Russian partition of Poland], and of the misery and starvation in our homeland.

After the singing of "Z Dymem Pozarow" [With the Smoke of the Conflagration],

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 9, 1917.

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Mrs. Turczynowicz delivered her lecture. She told of her experiences, describing scenes she had witnessed; she spoke of how the Prussians mistreated Polish girls, and of how they are plundering Poland and carrying away to Prussia everything of any value. Tears shone in many eyes while she spoke, and many a whispered vow was made "to kill the Prussians," while strong determination filled the hearts of Poles who have already been called or are soon to be called into the American army to fight on the battlefields of Europe.

At the conclusion of the lecture by Mrs. Turczynowicz, Casimir Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, spoke. He described the activities of Mrs. Turczynowicz, her self-sacrifice for the Polish cause, and the difficulties she has encountered in order to bring aid to exhausted and suffering Poland. He urged, at the same time, that contributions be made for the reconstruction of Poland when the war is ended--reconstruction from its very foundation; he called upon the gathering for unity, harmony, and co-operation with Mrs. Turczynowicz in her noble work. Zychlinski's address was rewarded with a storm of applause.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 9, 1917.

The next speaker was Judge E.K. Jarecki, treasurer of the Polish Reconstruction Committee. He spoke of the task and aims of the committee, its field of action, and the necessity of such a committee, which will prepare a tomorrow for our homeland, although ruin and desolation mark Poland today. He described the field of activity Mrs. Turczynowicz has already opened, the committees she has organized, her activities in California from whence she has but recently returned, and so on. He placed emphasis upon the fact that, today more than ever, we need to act as a unit if our work is to bear fruit, if we are to give Poland the necessary aid.

Committee For Town of Lake

Finally, Lokanski rose again to speak, calling the community of Town of Lake to action. He told the gathering that the central administration of the Polish Reconstruction Committee has divided the City of Chicago into twenty-four circuits which will work together, and that Town of Lake comprises one of these circuits. He then called for a nomination of members to the local committee for Town of Lake.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 9, 1917.

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While the people present at the meeting consulted among themselves, a

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collection was taken, which netted \$60.01. When the meeting came to

order again, Lokanski called upon Mrs. M. West, representative of the

Chicago Journal, to address the gathering in English. Mrs. West's address was short and to the point. She spoke of the task of the American press in respect to the Polish cause, declaring that the Chicago Journal is ready to give all possible assistance to the Poles and their cause, for it fully understands the significance of that cause. She added that, if she were a man, she would not hesitate to take up arms and fight until the Germans are destroyed. "Every bullet means a German less," she said, amidst tremendous applause, "and we should see to it that there are as many bullets as possible."

The meeting was concluded with the election of a local committee which consists of W. Wrzesinski, president; Stanislaus Kleehammer and Mrs. Joanna Andrzejewski, vice-presidents; Felix Wisniewski, secretary; and Stanislaus Szymanski, treasurer. Other members of the committee are: Mrs. Theodosia Perlowski, Adam Majer, Mrs. Pearl Stranc, Stanislaus Deplewski, and Sigmund Kleczynski.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 9, 1917.

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At about 10:30, after the singing of "Boze cos Polscie" [God Save Poland], and after Lokanski had thanked the public for so large an attendance, the meeting was closed.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 4, 1917.

ADDRESS BY JOHN F. SMULSKI

(Delivered at Reception Held For Russian Ambassador
Bachmetiew in Humboldt Park, August 3, 1917)

The Poles of America and the citizens of Chicago desire to express their gratitude and appreciation to you for this splendid deed. The honor you are paying at this moment to the immortal hero of the oldest republic, here on the soil of the most powerful republic in the world, is the best testimony of the brotherhood that these nations have established in order to spread the principles of democracy, universal peace, and independence.

/Reference is to Thaddeus Kosciusko, at whose monument reception was held.

We stand here today at the monument of a hero who is the personification of liberty. Born within the boundaries of the Republic of Poland, raised in an atmosphere of freedom, educated at a military school, he dedicated his sword and his strength to the cause of human liberty. He fought for the

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 4, 1917.

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I G freedom of America and for the independence of Poland. Both America
I C and Poland honor his memory. And now you, Mr. Ambassador, as a rep-
IV resentative of the new Russia, the latest member of the great family
of republics of the world, have chosen the modest monument to this
great man, this great hero and champion of liberty, as the place at which
to honor the memory of his deeds and at the same time, to give proof that
today's Russia applauds those deeds and recognizes him and honors his mem-
ory, expressing its readiness to fight for the same principles for which he
fought.

We know that the new Russia has expressed itself for a free Poland. We be-
lieve that free Russia desires neither to acquire new territory nor to rule
over its neighbors. We take your presence here as a guarantee that the new
Russia desires to correct the errors committed against Poland in the past,
and that Russia will continue the struggle against our mutual enemy, shoulder
to shoulder with the other free nations of the world, until the final victory
of democratic principles as expressed by our great President, until the time

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 4, 1917.

II C

I G when victory over autocracy and despotism is certain--until the moment

I C when victory and justice are achieved, when all nations, great or small,

IV powerful or weak, find their places upon **this** earth, governing themselves, with the same rights to development as are today possessed by this great, beloved land of ours, the United States of America.

The loyalty of Poles to those who sympathize with their aspirations has been known for centuries in the history of the world. The Poles in America, in gratitude for the way in which they have been received in this land, have always shown their readiness to lay down their lives for America's cause. At the present time, they are in the ranks of the American army and navy, and there are many young Poles from America in the expeditionary force now in France under the command of General Pershing. They have answered the call to arms with an enthusiasm that fills us with pride.

However, there are still thousands of Poles in America who are not yet citizens, but who would also like to do their parts in this great war for humanity,

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 4, 1917.

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I G having in their hearts the hope that they, too, will have the oppor-

I C tunity of serving in Polish legions on the battlefields of Europe.

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In your country, Mr. Ambassador, a long step has been taken toward recognition of these aspirations, and Polish legions are already forming there. Your government has given the sacred Polish flags, removed from Russian museums where they have been kept, to these Polish legions. In the great sister republic of France, a similar step has been taken, and the Polish Eagle already flies before the Polish legions that have been recognized there. Polish volunteers are being trained in England and Canada, and in America; those Poles who because of noncitizenship have been barred from service in the American army are looking to the near future, with hopes that the Polish Eagle will soon fly beside the American Stars and Stripes, and that, with the official sanction of the American government, they will be able to unite with their brethren from Poland, Russia, France, and England to form a great Polish Army that, in pursuance of the ideals of our forefathers, will fight for those ideals under the leadership of men such as he in the shadow of whose monument

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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Aug. 4, 1917.

II C

I G we are gathered this afternoon.

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IV This is an historic occasion. Not only have you placed a wreath at the foot of the monument to Kosciusko, you have in spirit placed wreaths upon the graves of thousands of Polish heroes who have died upon battlefields all over the world.

Once more I thank you, sir, for this splendid act. May your mission here meet with the recognition it deserves, and may all the hopes of the Russian people be fully realized. May the union of the world's republics, old and new alike, make possible the correction of old errors and bring peace to the world, awakening the impulses of civilization.

Long live free Russia!

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1917.

LECTURES ON POLAND

This afternoon--at the Chicago Engineers' Club, 314 South Federal Street.

Tomorrow evening--Illinois Council, Knights of Columbus, at Oriental Hall, Masonic Temple.

Thursday evening, April 12--British-American Association.

Monday evening, April 16--Knights of Columbus, Emmet Hall, Ogden Avenue.

April 16, in the afternoon--Chicago Lumberman's Association, at its club, Madison and LaSalle Streets. In the evening at Willmette, Illinois, Protestant Men's Club.

April 27 in the evening--at the Glen Ellen, Illinois, Protestant Men's Club.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Apr. 10, 1917.

The lecturer will be Mr. Anthony Czarnecki co-editor of The Chicago Daily News, who has traveled extensively in Poland during the present war, and has seen the destruction on our lands. He has set down his observations in a whole series of articles which have been read greedily by the American people in general.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

ACTIVITIES OF THE POLISH PRESS CLUB

The board of directors of the Polish Press Club has decided to arrange a series of lectures for members and their friends. This series will begin next Sunday, March 25, in the afternoon.

The lectures, as a rule, will be given in the Polish language, but the board intends, from time to time, to invite prominent Americans to lecture. In this way the Press Club will try to be an outpost not only of social life but of enlightenment as well.

Mr. Florian Znaniiecki will deliver the first lecture of the series next Sunday. Mr. Znaniiecki is a professor, in the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago. Recently he was given the Chair of the Polish Language at the same University.

The club expects a large crowd next Sunday because Professor Znaniiecki's

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 23, 1917.

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lecture will be both interesting and informative. Special announcements of the lectures will not be sent out, but one will always be able to find information about them in the press.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1914.

THE NORTHWEST SIDE PUBLIC SPEAKING CLUB INAUGURATES A NEW SERIES
OF LECTURES

The Northwest Side Public Speaking Club, very popular in the Chicago Polish community, and composed mostly of Polish young men of the Northwest Side, has a program of education for the youth, consisting of public lectures on different educational and scientific subjects, and also on such others as may be of interest to the public, such as civics, government affairs, philanthropy, and other topics.

To this end a resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Club to open a new series of lectures on public affairs and to invite prominent Polish politicians and Polish public officials as speakers.

The lectures will be given every first Sunday of the month at the Eckhardt Park's hall, corner of Chicago Avenue and Noble Street.

The subjects of the lectures and the names of the lecturers are as follows:
December 6: The City and Its Government, by Franciszek Danish, Clerk of the Municipal Court.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 14, 1914.

January 3: Municipal Courts, -by Hon. Ed. K. Jarecki, Judge of the Municipal Court.

February 7: The County and Its Government, -by Wladyslaw Schrojda, former County Commissioner.

March 7: The State and Its Government, -by Jan F. Smulski, former State Treasurer.

April 4: How We Are Taxed, -by Franciszek W. Koraleski, member of the Tax Commission.

May 2: the United States and its Government, -by Antoni Czarnecki, Election Commissioner.

Admission free.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Oct. 13, 1914.

JUDGE EDMUND JARECKI'S LECTURE

This was the second of a series of Sunday lectures arranged by the third commune of the Polish National Alliance at Holy Trinity Parish. The purpose of these lectures is to educate the citizens here in the most important civic matters and acquaint them with the laws here. This time Judge Edmund Jarecki lectured on the municipal courts, their sphere of action, and how to proceed before them. In his interesting lecture Judge Jarecki brought up the matter of the especially difficult position in which the Poles who do not speak English find themselves and the painful experiences they have. The large number of people gathered at this civic lecture found it very interesting. They rewarded the lecturer with great applause.

The next lecture which will be on the subject of the tax system here, will be delivered by F. Koraleski, Tax Assessor, on Sunday October 18.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 1, 1914.

PROFESSOR JANOWSKI'S LECTURE ON POLAND.

A lecture on Poland will be given next Friday at 8 p. m. by Professor A. Janowski, at the Polish Roman Catholic Union hall under the auspices of the Polish National Alliance. The purpose of the lecture is to acquaint our Polish community with the most outstanding and noteworthy memorials, and picturesque views of our motherland, which will be shown on the screen with the aid of 100 slides. Such lectures were favored with a large attendance on previous occasions and it is expected that on this one too, the hall will be crowded to capacity.

To defray expenses, an entrance fee of 10 cents for regular seats, and 25 cents for reserved seats will be charged.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 21, 1911.

POPULAR LECTURES

In spite of the fact that yesterday was a weekday, a great many people assembled at the Polish National Alliance building to hear Mr. John Kozakiewicz's lecture. Not even the bad weather stopped them from coming.

The lecturer talked on the appreciation of beauty, covering in order the many fields in which this feeling finds its expression. He mentioned in turn taste, the appreciation of beauty in painting, sculpture, music, etc., urging everyone to learn to appreciate beauty regardless of circumstances.

The lecture was well received, to judge by the applause.

The committee has arranged a program of lectures, which will be announced next week.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 18, 1911.

POPULAR LECTURES

Sunday, December 17, three lectures, arranged by the Committee on Lectures of the Department of Education of the Polish National Alliance, were given in three districts of the city.

On the Northwest Side, at the Alliance's building, Mr. Wladyslaw Koniuszewski delivered a lecture before a large audience on the subject "Chelm and Its Proposed Detachment". The lecture was very well prepared and vital as to subject matter. It greatly interested the audience, which rewarded the lecturer with thunderous applause.

Many people also attended Professor Romvald Piatkowski's lecture on Mickiewicz, which was given at the parish hall of St. Casimir's. This lecture, which was a continuation of last Sunday's lecture, interested the audience greatly, as was demonstrated by the enthusiastic applause it received. Reverend K. Furman was present.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 18, 1911.

Fewer people attended the lecture at Davis Square Park in the district of Town of Lake, where Mr. Stanley Jakiel lectured on the subject "Adam Mickiewicz and the Ode to Youth". The organizing committee is partly to blame for selecting a district so remote, but this will be corrected.

Wednesday, December 20, at 8 P. M., Mr. John Kozakiewicz will deliver a lecture at the Alliance building on the subject "The Appreciation of Beauty". Admission is free to all.

Lectures will be suspended for the Christmas season and until December 31, when they will be continued in several districts simultaneously. The Committee has a plan already worked out in detail and will announce it soon.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 11, 1911.

POPULAR LECTURES

Yesterday a series of popular lectures sponsored by the committee on lectures of the Department of Education of the Polish National Alliance was begun. Lectures were given in two districts.

At the Alliance building, in spite of the inclement weather, a considerable number of people gathered at about four in the afternoon. The lecture hall was completely filled. The audience represented an interested group.

Professor Thomas Siemiradzki made the opening address, vigorously illustrating the need for strengthening our minds with constant additions of new stores of knowledge. The audience received the professor's address with enthusiastic applause.

Then Mr. Stanley Jakiel gave a lecture on Miczkiewicz, presenting an outline of his creative work, with especial emphasis on his "Ode to Youth"--this



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 11, 1911.

splendid blossoming of the prophet's poetic genius--analyzing it line by line and explaining the beautiful and lofty thoughts contained in the "Appeal". The lecture was excellent and brought the speaker tremendous applause of gratitude.

At the parish hall at St. Casimirs, Twenty-second and Whipple Streets, Professor R. Piatkowski delivered a lecture yesterday at 7 P. M. He spoke about Miczkiewicz. Besides outlining the life and activities of this national prophet, the lecturer analyzed in detail one of A. Miczkiewicz's best works, Conrad Wollenrod. Many people attended and their conduct was truly gratifying. Reverend Rector K. Furman, who is an ardent supporter of these lectures, was also present.

Next Sunday the lectures will be continued. At 3 P. M. there will be a lecture at the Alliance building, and at 7 P. M. at St. Casimir's parish. The committee will see to it that the subjects are of the greatest interest. The lectures will be illustrated with slides. The subject of the lectures will be announced later. The committee expects the public to continue to support its efforts as it did yesterday.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 2, 1911.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Dr. A. Nyczolkowska will give a lecture before the Circle for Equal Rights, on Monday, December 4, at 7 P. M., at the Settlement Hall, corner of Noble and Augusta. Intelligent people who strive for progress and understand its great meaning will no doubt attend in great numbers.

Dr. Nyczolkowska's lectures are extremely purposeful and educational. Her manner of presenting a subject and arguments concerning it, disclose a wide knowledge of human characteristics and a deep penetration into the substance of the subject on which she is lecturing.



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II B 2 g (Lithuanian) Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 14, 1911.

POLISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30075

NEW READING ROOM

Thanks to the efforts of Reverend Pawlikowski and the committee of Holy Cross Parish in Bridgeport, a public reading room for the perusal of Polish and Lithuanian newspapers will be opened next week for the parishioners and general public. A large number of members of the Polish National Alliance is grouped about this parish, and, therefore, the new reading room will also serve as a gathering place for them.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

ORGANIZATION NEWS

The Polish Esperanto Society announces that it will hold its regular meeting on Sunday, November 5, at 2 P.M., at Park No. 1, corner of Chicago Avenue and Noble Street.

The Sunday lectures on the Esperanto language are also given at Park No. 1.

Lectures are given regularly at the Society's quarters, 960 Milwaukee Avenue
[in the following subjects]:

Esperanto language, Tuesday and Friday, from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., Mr. Longin Tabenski.

Polish language, Friday, from 7 P.M. to 8 P.M., Mr. Wacławinek.

English language, Monday and Wednesday, from 9 P.M. to 10 P. M., Mr. W. Jesien.

Plane geometry, Friday, from 8 P.M. to 9 P.M., Mr. Wacławinek.

Arithmetic, Monday, from 8 P.M. to 9 P.M., Mr. W. Fordonski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, Nov. 4, 1911.

A co-operative kitchen was organized by the Polish Esperanto Society, which opened on October 21. Anyone interested in joining, should apply for information at 960 Milwaukee Avenue, from 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. daily.

(Signed) W. Fordonski, secretary.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1911.

DR. ANNA WYCZOTKOWSKI WILL GIVE A LECTURE

Dr. Anna Wyczotkowski will lecture on The Rights of Women in the United States, on Friday, Aug. 4th., at 7 P.M. The lecture will be held at the large settlement hall, corner of Augusta and Noble Streets. All women interested in the subject of this lecture, regardless of the fact whether they wish to belong to the women's movement or not, are invited, and will be welcome. Such a lecture is not only interesting and educational, but also necessary, on account of the comments in the press which are quite often misleading. Dr. Wyczotkowski promised to give also a lecture on women's solidarity. There will be a discussion after the lecture.

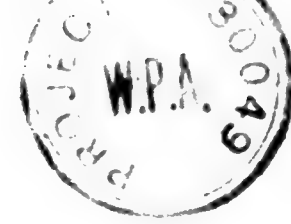


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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 29, 1911.



POLISH

[WOMEN'S RIGHTS]

A lecture on "Women's rights in the United States" will be delivered by Dr. Anna Wyczolkowski, Friday at 7:30 P.M. at the Northwestern settlement, Augusta and Noble streets.

All women who are interested in women's suffrage are invited. The subject of the lecture to be given by Dr. Marie Kaczorowski, will be "Women's Solidarity."

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, March 11, 1911.

POPULAR LECTURES



Mr. W. Tabenski, who is a graduate teacher of the Esperanto language, will deliver a lecture on the subject "International Languages and Esperanto!"

The lecture will be held at the Polish National Alliance Hall, at the usual time.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Feb. 25, 1911.

POPULAR LECTURES



The Educational Committee of the Polish National Alliance, has arranged another very interesting and edifying lecture, which will be held at the Polish National Alliance Hall, tomorrow, Feb. 26, at 4: P.M.

Prof. T. Siemieradzki, will be the lecturer, and his subject will be "Human Speech and Languages."

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, March 3, 1909.

POLISH PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY



Regular lectures to be given this week at the Alliance Hall 102-104 W. Division St.
at 8:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Polish Literature, by R. Mazurkiewicz.

Thursday, Geology, by Dr. Czaki.

Friday, Polish Literature, by R. Mazurkiewicz.

Sunday, March 7, at Park No.1 Hall, at 3 p.m.

Lecture on the Women's Movements, by Miss K. Walukiewicz. Bridgeport at Michiewicz's
Hall, Evolution of Life by Dr. Kalionowski.

Town of Lake, Tuberculosis, by Dr. K. Zurawski.

Dr. J. Szymanski, Secretary.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy Zgoda, April 2, 1908.

[POLISH LECTURER IN AMERICA]

Professor Lutoslawski writes us, from the West Coast, that he has given several lectures at Stanford University, and the University of California. He also received invitations to lecture, from the University of Nevada, at Reno, The University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, and the University of Wisconsin, at Madison.

Besides lecturing on Poland, in general, and the renowned Plato, he announced - that in the near future, in both California Universities, he was to lecture on the following subjects: "Socialism in Poland", the "Constitution of Poland", "Hindoo Reincarnation", "Polish and Greek Poets", "Willpower", "The Yogi System in India", "Ungodly comedy of Krasinaki", "Darwins predecessor of Poland", "The Polish Theory of Evolution and their Method of learning foreign languages".

This renowned scholar, who has ability to lecture on so many subjects, is certainly making himself very useful in America. Due to his grand education and practical use of the American language, Professor Lutoslawski is one Pole from Europe to whom the doors of American Universities are readily opened. So - let him reap a long and extensive career. Because of his great learning, he will be able to shed light on our Poland; bringing to the attention of the American intelligentia, not only the facts, but also the spiritual history of the Polish Nation, for the good of those in this country.



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POLISH



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Narod Polski, Vol. X, No. 14, April 4, 1906.

POLISH LITERATURE LECTURES

The Northwestern University will give lectures on Polish literature at the University Settlement, located at Noble and Augusta Streets.

Mr. K. H. Wachtel, editor of Narod Polski, is in charge. Lectures are on Wednesdays, at 8 P. M. Admission is free.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1897.

POLISH SUNDAY SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

Nothing has been mentioned about the meeting attended by Polish secular and clerical representatives relative to laying plans for Sunday schools in Polish parishes throughout Chicago and to giving instructions to the teachers. So many persons attended that it is possible for eight Polish parishes to open classes on December 12. Lecturers were chosen for each parish and instructions given as to the nature of the topics to be presented. The only obstruction met at the meeting held Wednesday, December 1, was the time element. Some pastors desire to have the school sessions held in the morning while others want them held in the afternoon, and still others in the evening. In order to come to a definite understanding as to the time, another meeting is scheduled for next Tuesday evening.

It seems that this matter did not go so smoothly at the last meeting as it was

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1897.

anticipated. This assumption is based upon the following facts.

There is no definite knowledge as to planning a program for the public. The arrangement of such a plan is no easy task. This matter was turned over to a committee at the first meeting held over ~~six~~ weeks ago. For some unknown reasons this group was unable to meet at a time when all could be present to iron this matter out. Consequently a meeting was called for last Wednesday, and a skeleton was made up, unfortunately without foundation.

If in all the eight parishes regular classes are to be held and the lectures based on religion, Polish history and literature given once a week, it is hoped that some unity as to subject matter will be retained, so that after about twenty lectures each field will be completely covered. In this respect the second talk must be a continuation of the first, and so on. Without this the lessons presented by various priests and secular teachers will have no conformity, which will undoubtedly be very confusing to the young listeners.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 3, 1897.

In order to make this program a success, each speaker must be prepared to give a series of talks in perfect sequence on a given subject. As long as this is not going to be fulfilled and readily comprehended by the committee as well as the pastors, such a program will not be of great value.

It is deemed that the proposed speakers will acknowledge this fact and will work in the direction of unity in order to make their presentations a success.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1897.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

Last year we had an opportunity to see how successful the Sunday school classes were in St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish. It was discovered at that time that four volunteer lecturers had attracted about three hundred persons every Sunday during the duration of the classes. Close attention was paid the lectures on religion, astronomy, Polish history and literature, and American history. The speakers were never applauded too enthusiastically; however, the steady patronage was applause enough.

The fall months herald the advent of winter. In their wake we would like not only to lay plans for the reopening of Sunday school but also to make arrangements for a broader program, a program that would reach all Polish parishes. We hope that the conscientious Polish priests and secular intellectuals will see the feasibility of such a plan.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1897.

The first objective to the realization of such a program would be the organization of a local society or circle to help promote Sunday school attendance. The name of such group is not important at present, since as soon as it is formed, a suitable name will be easily found. The group, however, should be composed of twenty persons qualified to give lectures on the above-mentioned subjects every Sunday. These lectures, of course, would have to be systematically arranged, so that unity in each topic may be reached. Under this plan, each lecturer would have to be prepared to give three or four lectures on a particular subject. Such speakers, once having completed their series of discussions in one place, would go on to other parishes. Thus a continual rotation of lecturers would be possible in each parish.

Under this plan, no volunteer lecturer would have to be prepared to give more than four lectures on his particular subject. Thus complete mastery of the matter would be easily attainable and presented to groups in various Polish parishes. School halls will be turned over free of charge for such purposes. Admission will be free as an added incentive for attendance. It is also certain that

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 9, 1897.

there will be no shortage of speakers.

This thought is presented for all to consider. Who will be first to pick it up and support it is a lesser thing, as long as it starts on the road to realization. No interference will be found, and much co-operation will be offered. What has proved successful in one parish can easily be repeated in others. Many parishes throughout the United States will follow suit once this example is supported locally.

Therefore, let us get busy for the benefit of our Polish youth, which will make up part of the future citizens of this country. The more knowledge we may be able to impart to it, the better we will be able to make our youth understand and respect the obligations of good citizenship.

Let us put heart and soul into making this plan for Sunday schools possible in all Polish parishes.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1897.

LECTURE GIVEN AT POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE HALL

A third in a series of literary lectures was given last Sunday, April 11, at the Polish National Alliance Hall, by the Polish Youth Alliance, Group II. John Smulski presided as chairman and A. Jasinski as recording secretary.

Addresses were given by Mr. Smulski and F. P. Danisch. Declamations were rendered by M. Brod and Mr. A. J. Kowalski. J. Gmys gave a reading. Mr. Kozlowski, who said he would speak on patriotism, began to speak about socialism, and his speech was interrupted. The protest was timely.

A large crowd attended the lecture; among them were many members of the Polish National Alliance. Groups I and III of the Polish Youth Alliance were also present.

The foregoing information was imparted by the Sztandar (Banner), which has, of late, decided to perform useful service.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1897.

LECTURES GIVEN AT ST. CASIMIR PARISH

The last of a series of lectures on Polish history and literature took place last Sunday, April 11, in the St. Casimir Parish Hall. Professor Kozlowski delivered the final lecture.

Young men and women, as well as adults, attended these lectures. There never was a shortage of listeners. There were ten lectures in all and each was attended by at least forty persons.

Today, all those who attended these lectures admit that their time was well spent. They are satisfied because they were given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with all the great kings and heroes of Poland. Besides this, they were also made familiar with the works of Polish literature and its authors.

Professor Kozlowski presented the lectures in such a pleasant and interesting fashion that they will long remain in the minds of the listeners. Thanks should

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 13, 1897.

be extended to the Reverend Furman, pastor of St. Casimir Parish, for making these lectures possible. The pastor not only permitted the free use of the parish hall, but also remunerated the professor for his efforts.

The undersigned wishes to extend heartfelt thanks to the pastor and to the professor for their efforts.

V. J. Pijanowski

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 6, 1896.

PEOPLES UNIVERSITY IN SAINT CASIMIR PARISH

Lectures in the so-called Peoples University will also be held in the Saint Casimir parish, beginning tonight at eight o'clock in the evening. The lectures will be held in the school hall, and Professor Kurcyusz will give the first one.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES SPONSORED BY THE PEOPLES
UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO

We have received a copy of the schedule of lectures sponsored by the Polish Peoples University of the Polish National Alliance in Chicago, with a request to publish it.

The lectures will be given in Chicago, from April 25 to June 7, 1896. They will be given simultaneously in four places, namely: Holy Trinity Hall in our own parish, Pulaski Hall in Saint Adalbert Parish, and in the districts of Bridgeport and Town of Lake.

The schedule of lectures at Holy Trinity hall is as follows: Monday, Mr. Kurcysz, lecturer, "Structure of the Human Body"; Tuesday, Mr. I. Machnikowski, "Electricity"; Wednesday, Prof. T. Siemiradzki, "History of Poland after the Partition"; Thursday, Mrs. (Dr.) J. Kodis, "Principles of Philosophy"; Friday, Mrs. Kodis, "History of the Labor Unions"; Saturday, Professor

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 27, 1896.

Siemiradzki, "France in the XVIII Century."

The following lectures will be held at Pulaski Hall: Monday, Professor Siemiradzki, "History of Poland after the Partition"; Tuesday, Mr. Kurcysz, "The history of Man"; Wednesday, Mr. Machnikowski, "Electricity"; Thursday, Professor Siemiradzki, "History of France"; Friday, Mr. Kurcysz, "Structure of the Human Body"; Saturday, Mrs. (Dr.) J. Kodis, "Mickiewicz".

In Bridgeport the following lectures will be given: Tuesday, Professor Siemiradzki, "History of Lithuania"; Wednesday, Mr. Kurcyusz, "Structure of the Human Body"; Friday, Professor Siemiradzki, "History of Poland after the Partition"; Saturday, Mr. Kurcyusz, "The Study of Mankind."

In Town of Lake, every Thursday, Mr. Kurcynsz, "Structure of the Human Body."

The cost of the entire course is thirty cents, or five cents a lecture. Lectures will commence at seven thirty o'clock in the evening.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1896.

LECTURES IN THE HOLY TRINITY HALL

We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.

Yesterday's lectures in the Holy Trinity Parish Hall gave convincing proof that the lecturers know how to interest the listeners, and the audiences appreciate their efforts and care in preparing these discourses on various subjects.

On this occasion the lecturer, Mr. Casimir B. Czarnecki, in understandable words spoke at length about the Constitution and form of government of the United States, about the troubles and tribulations it has passed through, how the various states were formed and how they joined the Union, why the American flag has thirteen stripes (because thirteen states originally formed

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 25, 1896.

the Union), how a President is elected, how the senators and the cabinet are selected, and what their terms of office are, what their duties are, what salaries they receive, etc.

Mr. Czarnecki also spoke about the privileges and duties of good citizenship, but because the time was getting late he had to curtail his lecture, and he will finish it on a subsequent occasion.

After the lecture a general discussion and question period followed; the lecturer cheerfully answered all questions.

Next, Dr. Sieminowicz concluded his lecture on "Hygiene". The speaker urged all to take care of their health, saying that it is important to us; he designated the various foods that the hard-working laborers should eat, and what foods the white-collar worker should partake of; how to dress and how the wife and

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 23, 1896.

"home manager" should keep a home neat and clean.

Another discussion then followed, and Dr. Sieminowicz answered the many questions asked him to the satisfaction of the questioners.

Dr. Czarnecki was asked some additional questions, as for example: "What was Johnson before he became President of the United States?" He answered that Mr. Johnson was a tailor by trade and that originally he could neither read nor write, but that later on he began to study and made such rapid strides that, besides enriching himself in knowledge and education, he earned the respect of many who became his steadfast friends, and in proof of their devotion to him elected him senator, then Vice-President. After the death of the martyred Abraham Lincoln he took possession of the Presidential Chair.

The hall was crowded with an intelligent audience, and most important is the fact that when one once attends one of these lectures he invariably comes again and brings his friends with him.

T. S.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

A LITERARY EVENING OF THE ST. STANISLAUS YOUTH

The Young Men's Society, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, held a "literary evening" yesterday in the hall of the school building on Bradley Street.

The affair began quite late and, because the Dramatic Circle was scheduled to hold its meeting in the same hall on the same evening, the program was shortened considerably.

The president of the Society, Mr. Szczesny Zahajkiewicz, called the meeting to order, and explained the aims and purposes of the Society, and the work it has accomplished to date. He then invited Mr. Henry Nagiel to speak.

Mr. Nagiel spoke of the aims of poets and their poems and then drew an interesting word picture of our three greatest poets, and in particular of Adam Mickiewicz and his "Grazyna". After giving a synopsis of the poem and pointing out

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

its beauty, the speaker appealed to the young people, especially to the ladies, to emulate "Grazyna" and become, as she was, the defender of the honor and patriotism of her husband and brothers, and thereby become heroines for the sake of peace, unity, and the glory of our country.

The speech was interrupted often by applause, which was proof that the words of the speaker found an answering echo in the hearts of the listeners.

A young member of the Society, Wroblewski, recited "Noc Natchnienia" (A Night of Enchantment), to the pleasure of everybody. Although it was a difficult poem to recite, this young man performed his task in an excellent manner.

The chaplain of the Society, Reverend Eugene Sedlacek, then gave a sincere talk in his usual eloquent manner and touched the hearts and minds of the audience with his fitting remarks.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 16, 1896.

A pleasant duet, sung by Miss Theresa Bock and Miss A. Drzonek, concluded the evening's pleasure, with the promise that a second such evening will be held soon, with an even more extensive program.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1895.

PASSION PLAY SLIDES PRESENTED AT POLISH HALL

Scenes of the Passion Play were presented by stereoscopic slides last night for the first time at the Polish Hall, Bradley and Noble Streets. The pictures were based on the dramatization at Oberammergau, Bavaria.

The large auditorium was filled to capacity, including the gallery and standing room. The beautiful and amazing pictures were received with great enthusiasm. B. Klarkowski acted as commentator while the pictures were shown on the screen.

To say the least, the public was enchanted by the presentation.

The performance is to be repeated this evening and tomorrow. It is anticipated that all those who have not seen the Passion Play will take advantage of the next two showings. Truly, the magnificent colored slides are worth seeing.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 10, 1895.

Incidentally, the proceeds from these performances are to be turned over to the Polish Hospital and St. Stanislaus Kostka College.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 22, 1895.

PATRIOTIC MEETING AT TOWN OF LAKE

Another in a series of patriotic lectures was given Sunday, May 20, at University Hall, Town of Lake. As is well known, these meetings are held every two weeks, but last week's had to be postponed a week because of a parade of the Polish societies on the West Side.

Dr. T. Kodis presented a talk on the present developments in this country: the centralization of capital and the meaning of this to labor. He pressed everyone to join the unions, for this is the only means of protecting the workers' interests.

Members of the university entertained the gathering with instrumental music-- it is much to our regret that we do not have any talented Poles in our vicinity. Mr. Chase and Miss Bauer played a duet on the violin and piano. Miss Hoffer sang a few English numbers and Miss Hess played the lovable "Minuet" by Padarewski.

Miss Klimowicz declaimed the "Immigrants' Song" by Kondrotowicz [Polish poet]

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 22, 1895.

and recitations were given by the Misses Zolkowska and Kotowska.

Another declamation was beautifully rendered by Mr. Chrzanowski, who, in conclusion, also sang a number by Maniuszko, a Polish composer. He received a great hand from the audience. The other numbers on the program were also well received.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 19, 1895.

FOURTH LECTURE PRESENTED IN TOWN OF LAKE

The fourth in a series of lectures was presented in Town of Lake last Sunday, March 17. [Translator's note: This series of programs was held at the University of Chicago Settlement House.] Countess Lubienska spoke on the life of Vincent Pol, an outstanding Polish poet, and specimens of his work were recited. The large audience applauded the speaker enthusiastically for her splendid lecture.

Miss Dziekonska, a local pianist, presented Chopin's "Impromptu" as the second number on the program. The third number was a declamation by little Miss Sniegocka. Mr. Nuskowski, popular businessman of Town of Lake, then appealed to the audience to continue its support by attending all future lectures. This appeal was followed by a piano solo by Miss Brown, and a violin solo by Mr. Cheese.

The hall was filled to capacity. All those that attended left with a lighter heart and a firmer spirit.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

SECOND PATRIOTIC PROGRAM STAGED BY THE
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLISH LEAGUE
WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE ST. CASIMIR
YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the second patriotic program of the Educational Department of the Polish League was staged at the St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish School hall, with the co-operation of the St. Casimir Young Men's Society.

The gathering was opened by B. Klarkowski, who delivered a short address. He compared Poland to a huge edifice whose foundation, like the people of Poland, is sound; but whose walls are cracking, while the tower--the nobility--is ruined. From this point on the speaker traced the fall of Poland.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Klarkowski called upon Stanislaus Sz wajkart, secretary of the Polish League, to act as chairman; L. Szopinski was called to act as recording secretary. A song, "Dzwonek Maryi" (Mary's Bell),

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III H was sung by the members of St. Stanislaus Kostka College. This was

III E followed by a declamation by one of the students of St. Stanislaus

IV Kostka School. Young Krepiec (sic) stirred the audience with his presentation of "Modlitwa" (Prayer).

Two students, Miss A. Kozłowska and Miss M. Kosinska, sang a duet under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The piano playing by students from the same school left nothing more to be desired in the form of musical entertainment.

At this point in the program, I. Kowalski delivered a lecture on the partition of Poland. Mr. Kowalski cited the various causes of the partitions, including the early history of Poland, and the rise of the Polish spirit which led to the drafting of the Constitution of the Third of May. The lecture on the whole was thorough and interesting, as was evidenced by the generous applause.

Miss Martha Kosinska followed with a recitation of "Tesknote Za Krajem" (A Yearning for the Homeland) which was enthusiastically received by the audience.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

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POLISH

II B 1 a

III B 2

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

III C

III H Enthusiastic applause greeted Misses Helen Jankowska, P. Klatecka,

III E B. Kwasigroch, M. Szulc, Clara Panten, and Frances Ostrowska for their

IV piano renditions of national airs.

The students of the St. Stanislaus Kostka College gave their version of the Polish song "W Gore Sztandar" (Raise the Banner). After that, Peter Ligman expressed his thanks to the large audience for its support and attendance at these programs. He urged the Polish youth and the parents to attend the various planned lectures which are to be given in the future. Mr. Ligman asserted that these affairs arouse the patriotic spirit in our hearts and also bring great benefits to us.

A short prayer concluded the program.

The next patriotic exercise will be held in the New Polish Hall; for the school hall in which the previous meetings were held cannot accommodate all the people. The Sisters of Notre Dame should be given credit for their co-operation in making the program a success.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1895.

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The large attendance of Polish youth at these occasions indicates

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that it is beginning to grasp the Polish cause. Let us gather and

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learn at these affairs, and in this way conditions will turn for the

better for us. A correction should be made as to the fourth number on the program. It was arranged by the Sisters of Notre Dame and not by those of the Nazareth order, as previously announced. Reference is made to the program published in the March 6 issue.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1917.

CYCLE OF LECTURES ON POLAND

Mr. Anthony Czarnecki, one of the editors of the Chicago Daily News, will speak at a series of meetings on the suffering and needs of present-day Poland, on the crime committed against Poland by the invaders, and on the necessity of restoring a free and independent Poland. In this way he will popularize our cause among strangers.

His schedule is as follows:

Tuesday, May 8, at 7 P. M., at the Morrison Hotel, at a meeting especially arranged for this purpose by the Chicago Society of Merchant Tailors.

Thursday, May 10, at noon, at the Kiwanis Club luncheon. This club is composed of professors and professional men. The luncheon will take place at the Great Northern Hotel.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 7, 1917.

Friday, May 11, at noon, at the meeting of the Civic and Industrial Conference of the Chicago Association of Commerce in the banquet room of the Great Northern Hotel.

Sunday, May 13, in the afternoon, at the Third of May celebration at St. Peter and Paul's parish, 38th and Paulina Streets.

Wednesday, May 16, at 8 P. M., at the Masonic Temple, corner State and Randolph Streets, at the meeting of the British American Club.

Thursday, May 17, in the evening, to the members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Lake Shore Drive and Delaware Place.

Monday evening, May 21, at the convention of the Chicago Credit Men's Association.

Wednesday, May 23, at 3 P. M., at the New Morrison Hotel, to the

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 7, 1917.

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Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.

Thursday, May 24, in the afternoon, at the Sherman Hotel, at the meeting of the Electric Club Jovian League.

In addition to these lectures already officially announced by the societies, Mr. Czarnecki will speak at all sorts of other gatherings on the days not already scheduled.

Friday evening Mr. Anthony Czarnecki spoke at the annual banquet of the Lake View Men's Club at 4526 Sheridan Road. Mr. John D. Schoop, superintendent of schools, also spoke at this meeting.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1895.

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THIRD EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM GIVEN BY POLES
AT UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT HOUSE

The following article was received by the Dziennik Chicagoski for publication:

"The third in a series of educational programs was given Sunday, March 3, by the Poles of Town of Lake at the University Settlement House. A Polish historical lecture was delivered by C. Zurawski; it was elaborate in scope and well executed by the speaker.

"A guest from the University of Chicago, Mr. Settler, who is English, rendered a violin solo. His interpretation of Wieniawski's "Mazurka" was received with enthusiasm by the audience.

"The third number on the program consisted of solos by Mr. Wojnicki, who sang a number of Polish songs. The crowd was pleased with his singing.

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1895.

II B 1 a

III C "This concluded the short but interesting and entertaining program. Although there were no other numbers listed on the entertainment program, a surprise awaited the audience.

"As is well known, these educational and variety affairs are held in the University Settlement House, which is operated by the University of Chicago. The aim of this settlement is to foster education in this section of the town. These programs are made possible through the co-operation of the public. Lectures, concerts, etc., make up the many programs that are held from time to time.

"The president of the institution, Miss Mc Dowell, offered the use of the hall free of charge in view of the year of national mourning. [1895 was set aside by the Poles of Chicago to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland.] At the previous meeting, she expressed a desire to say something to the Polish group. This was granted. At the close of last Sunday's program, Miss Mc Dowell expressed a warm

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1895.

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III C sympathy for the Polish nation. Later, she ordered the Polish flag raised in the hall. She ended her short address by urging the Poles to take advantage of the various concerts, lectures, readings and plays. Then she invited the entire audience to remain and take part in open discussions.

"Mr. Zurawski, in the name of the Polish group, thanked the speaker for her condolences and her kind invitation. Everyone remained and spent a few interesting hours in conversation and in listening to fine music.

"The public is urged to attend these interesting gatherings in larger numbers. They will find real satisfaction in the programs of variety.

"According to the ninth issue of the Kropidlo (Sprinkler), a notice was published to the effect that Reverend Pyplatz has declined to make announcements of these lectures at the Settlement from the pulpit. This is erroneous, for Reverend Michael C. Pyplatz, pastor of St. Joseph Parish, never

MPA (ILL.) PROJ.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 5, 1895.

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III C refused a request of the committee in charge of the programs. In reality, an announcement was made about this affair.

"It might be a good idea for the Kropidlo not to take part in something it does not know anything about.

"One of the audience"

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1895.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING HELD AT UNIVERSITY HALL BY POLES OF TOWN OF LAKE

A second educational and literary meeting was held by the Poles of Town of Lake on Sunday, February 17, at 6 P.M., at University Hall. The meeting was opened by Dr. T. Kodis.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Chrzanowski, who spoke on the Polish insurrection of 1863. He pointed out its significance as an example of the awakening of the Polish spirit in the nation. His speech was enthusiastically received.

This address was followed by a musical duet. Mr. Grysinski, playing the violin, and Mr. Wilkoszewski, at the piano, gave a lively rendition of Polish airs. Miss Zurawska contributed a beautiful recitation of "Placz Nad Rzekami Babylonu" (Tears on the Rivers of Babylon), by Ujejski. Her delivery was forceful and stirring.

The fourth and final number on the program was a talk by Dr. Kodis dealing

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1895.

with the influence of alcohol on the human organism. He presented a clear and convincing word picture of the reasons for the agitation against the use of alcohol. Dr. Kodis was rewarded with warm applause for his lecture.

Reverend Pyplatz and the committee deserve credit for arranging these instructive programs, in which variety is injected so that they will prove not only interesting but beneficial to the public.

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POLISH
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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 19, 1895.

LECTURE GIVEN AT HOLY TRINITY PARISH SUNDAY

The fourth in a series of lectures was given Sunday, February 17, at the Holy Trinity Parish school hall by I. Machnikowski, who spoke on astronomy. His discussion, replete with illustrations and examples, was very enlightening.

The small school was filled to capacity, and all present listened attentively to the interesting information imparted by the speaker.

The next lecture will be given on March 3.

B. C. Goniakowski, secretary.

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II A 3 c

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

POLISH ART

(Lecture prepared by M. Zmigrodzki and delivered by
M. Drzemala at the Memorial Arts Palace in Chicago
on August 4, 1893.)

Only in comparatively recent times has Polish painting achieved its honorable place beside the art of other nations of the world. However, it has developed so richly, it has acquired such distinctive characteristics, that today it occupies its own individual place in the field of European art.

Painting in Poland, as in the rest of Europe, began in the Middle Ages; painters' guilds appeared in Cracow and in other cities, and a great many paintings were found in old castles and churches.

In the Middle Ages, painting went hand in hand with sculpture. The



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

III H

IV works of Wit Stworz (called Veit Stoss by the Germans) are a good example of fifteenth-century Polish sculpture. His most important works, as, the three-story statue, "Ascension of the Holy Virgin," are to be found in the churches of Cracow.

With the collapse of the guilds, art also collapsed; it had to follow different paths, it had to be taken in other hands. Art remained dormant in Poland until Stanislaus Augustus [late eighteenth century] began to encourage artists, at whose head was Baciarelli of Italy, to gather at his court. At this time, we find a number of Polish artists, who were either independent or followed Baciarelli's lead. Such were Letycki, the religious painter, Czechowicz, Orłowski, the painter of battle scenes, and Francis Smuglewicz, who was later to become professor of painting at the University of Wilno. Rustem, successor to Smuglewicz at the University, was one of his more famous pupils, and he, in his turn, left such pupils



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

III H

IV behind him as Wańkiewicz, Rusiecki, and others. The development of this school of art came to an abrupt end when the Russian government closed the University of Wilno in 1830. The constant military activity in Warsaw prevented any organized artistic effort there, but individual Artists were at work. Such was Lesser, whose figures speak more eloquently by their grouping and gestures than by their facial expressions. Among these were also the portrait artist, Kaniowski, who spent some time at the court of Gregory XVI, and Hadziewicz, a painter of religious subjects. Suchodolski painted oriental scenes after spending some time at the [Turkish] Sultan's Court. At this time, there were two women painters, Mesdames Baumann and Szymanowska.

Only in Cracow, which enjoyed comparative peace, can we follow the development of art systematically. Already in 1780, a school of painting was established at the Jagellonian University. In 1818, there were three art schools at this institution: drawing, painting, and sculpture. At



II B 2 g
II B 1 c (3)
II A 3 c
III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

IV the head of this movement was Brodowski, an intimate friend of Thorwaldsen [Danish sculptor, 1770-1844], and well known in the artistic world. In 1830, a school of anatomy arose at this university, at the head of which was Stattler, famous for having been awarded a medal in Paris for his biblical painting entitled "Machabeusz". With him, it must be noted, the Cracow school of art really came into existence. He not only introduced nature study, but he was a pedant who worked his pupils for unusually long hours at still-life subjects. When it came to working from models, he lost all track of time. It is said that a certain young boy posed for nine months, and that eventually the pupils had to give up the study they were making of him because he had grown too much. Though Stattler conducted the school on very severe lines, he encouraged students not only in painting but in scientific work.

In 1850, Luszczkiewicz, of Cracow, and Gerson, of Warsaw, whose work is characterized by archaeological accuracy, appear. Several of Gerson's



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

III H

IV paintings are now on exhibit at the Exposition. Gerson, Lesser, and Luszczkiewicz awakened a lively interest in archaeological studies. In 1853, the work entitled "Reproductions from Medieval Art" appears, in which are reproduced the most beautiful of our medieval art treasures. An association was formed for the purpose of encouraging the fine arts by conducting a perpetual exhibit. In the same year, the first exhibit of old masters was held in Cracow. All of the wealthy families donated the paintings in their possession and in this way a gallery was created which represents great works of art from the Italian masters to the present day. Of what importance this was to our art, gentlemen, you will understand only after you have learned that in Poland we can have no public galleries, or rather, strictly speaking, that we wish to have no public galleries, for the past has given us painful lessons concerning collections of art treasures. Every collection we have made in the past has been confiscated and removed to Russian cities. The Zaluski Library, one of the largest of its kind at the end of the eighteenth century, was



II B 2 g

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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

III H

IV removed to St. Petersburg. The Pulawa Collection of Prince Adam Czartoryski was partly taken to St. Petersburg and partly buried in the ground. Only after many years were these treasures unearthed and smuggled to Cracow, where they are now lodged in the private museum of Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski. The library and art collection at the University of Wilno were taken to Moscow and St. Petersburg; the Krzemieniski Library, the Lyceum, purchased after the fall of Stanislaus Augustus, Poland's last king, with its whole collection of treasures, was removed partly to Kiev and partly to St. Petersburg. In recent times, at least fifty thousand volumes have been removed to St. Petersburg from the Warsaw Library. After such experiences, no one in Poland has the courage to open a public museum. It is fifteen years since the National Museum in Cracow was opened, but except for a few of the more beautiful items, few people will entrust their art treasures to the Museum's care, for the country's future is too uncertain. Whoever has anything beautiful keeps it privately. Taking these conditions into consideration, gentlemen, you



II B 2 g
II B 1 c (3)
II A 3 c
III H

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

IV can readily understand the tremendous importance of the 1853
exhibit, which was repeated in Cracow ten years ago.

A love for the relics of the past already existed; aesthetic desires were awakened, and an artistic technique existed--there was still a need for a genius who would join them together. At the Cracow School of Painting, a young boy who found his greatest pleasure in copying historical illustrations, was studying diligently. When Jan Matejko entered the school, many of his parents' friends advised that he give up this work, in which he could never gain anything. But the youngster was allowed to study art. It seemed as if the predictions made to his parents would come true, when, after eight years of painting, his work was not recognized--his first painting, "Zolkiewski Leading the Szujskis," was bought by a fisherman. His second painting he gave to Muczkowski, director of the library, for which he was given full library privileges. In 1859 he went to Monaco, where he spent eight months. He spent two months in Vienna, in constant



II B 2 g

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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

III H

IV disagreement with his professors. During this time, he completed his archaeological work, "Ancient Costumes in Poland", which hangs at present in the Polish section of Chicago's library. In 1864, he painted "Skarga's Sermon," for which he was awarded a medal after its exhibit in Paris, thus achieving fame throughout Europe. Skarga was a preacher at the Court of Sigmund III in the seventeenth century, who, seeing our national faults, predicted the downfall of Poland. The painting portrays him in the act of making this prophecy before the king and the Sejm [Council]. Another important work, "Rejtan," was purchased by the Vienna Art Gallery. Rejtan was a delegate to the Sejm in 1772. Threatened by the Russian army, this Sejm was to ratify the first partition of Poland. Rejtan protested against this, and throwing himself in the doorway, refused to allow the delegates to leave the council chambers. The partition was ratified in spite of his protest. Rejtan went mad and eventually committed suicide.

In 1871, Matejko painted "Batory's Victory at Moscow" and "Szujiskis Taken



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

III H

IV into Captivity". For the latter he was given membership in the Paris Academy, and the Bohemians asked him to accept a directorship at their school in Prague. In spite of the attractiveness of the Bohemian offer, Matejko did not accept it. As a result, a new School of Fine Arts was established at Cracow and Matejko became one of its directors. The city gave him a tremendous ovation. In 1875, he painted "Wernyhora," which is on exhibit in the Palace of Fine Arts. Wernyhora [Vernyhora] was a peasant from the vicinity of Kiev, who prophesied that an independent Poland would arise as a result of a general European war. When, in the same year, Matejko passed through Warsaw on his way to Danzig and Grunwald for material for his next painting, his trip was actually a triumphal march. In the same year, he was appointed to the Rafael Academy in Urbino [Italy], and a few years later, he was given the Cracow scepter, the highest honor which that city could bestow upon him.

In 1883, Matejko painted "Sobieski's Defense of Vienna," which hangs at



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

III H

IV present in the Vatican. In 1887, he completed "Kosciusko at Racławice". Kosciusko's fame in our history does not arise from the fact that he was a general, for, in the end, he was defeated. He is great because he awakened patriotism among the peasants, because he recognized the peasantry as the foundation of Poland's future. The painting shows the peasant-soldiers of Cracow returning to their leader with the Russian cannon they have captured. The peasant hero Glowacki is the main figure in the picture.

In 1891, Matejko completed the painting "Constitution of the Third of May, 1791". This constitution gave the peasants of Poland more freedom than was enjoyed by the peasants of **any** other European country at that time. Russia opposed this constitution, invaded Poland, and effected the second partition.

From these most important examples of Matejko's work--he painted about two



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 8, 1893.

III H

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hundred pictures in all--you can see, gentlemen, that he was, if I may call him that, a painter of Polish history. He recorded all of the most glorious and most tragic events to befall Poland. The vigor and life of his portrayals can readily be seen in the numerous reproductions I have presented to you, and from the original on exhibit at the Fair. Quite appropriately, Ranzoni, the Viennese critic, called him the Polish Homer, and expressed envy that the Germans possess none like him. I am willing to admit that other nations can boast of artists who wield perhaps even a more forceful brush than Matejko's, but no nation has an artist who can master the national spirit as does Matejko. Every exhibit of his is a historical event among our people; whole processions come to view his pictures.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

Before I leave Matejko, there is one more of his great paintings that should be mentioned. This is "Union," which he completed in 1869. The picture



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

III H

IV is tremendously important because of its thought. The Commonwealth of Poland consisted of Poles, Lithuanians, and Ruthenians--related peoples, though each had its own individual characteristics. In the sixteenth century, they were joined together for the purpose of electing a common king. Through the efforts of Sigmund Augustus, a constitutional union was effected. In the picture, the king has just raised the cross, the bishop is reading the oath of allegiance, and the cardinal is conferring his blessing upon the delegates of the three peoples forming a United States of Poland. The French king, Henry IV, and his minister, Sully, pointing to this event in Polish history, conceived the idea of uniting all of Europe in one federation, but his untimely death brought an end to these plans. Matejko was awarded a gold medal of honor, and a Legion of Honor Cross in Paris.

Although Matejko stands at the head of our art, it would be unjust to say that he alone was master of the spirit of his people. There was another



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1895.

III H

IV artist who might well be called the "painter of 1863". As you know, gentlemen, it was in this year that Poland revolted against Russia. The awful scenes which took place then cannot be described in words; only art could portray these scenes, and it did so, with the pencil of Arthur Grottger.

I was very fortunate in finding reproductions of most of Grottger's works in Chicago. First, here is a series of pictures entitled "War," drawn under the influence of the awful events of 1863, but of a general nature. Gentlemen, as Americans who look with disgust upon the civilized fratricide in old Europe that is called "war," you can appreciate the emotions of our artist, especially in two pictures from this series. One of them is entitled "People or Hyenas," the other is a scene in a church, in which a Russian mercenary has hung his knapsack about the neck of the Saviour. The series "Polonia" and "Warsaw" show scenes from 1862 and 1863, in which defenseless praying crowds were fired upon. The third series,



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

III H

IV "Lithuania," is the tale of a forester who fought and died in the revolt. For this, his wife is sentenced to hard labor in the mines of Siberia. Grottger stands next to Matejko as one who did much to uphold the spirit of the Polish people, who recreated our sufferings in all their immensity.

The events of these terrible years were also presented by other artists besides Grottger. Here I have a reproduction of "Muraviev at Wilno," by Matejko, and a picture by Kossack (Wojciech) showing the Cossacks (well known to you gentlemen, at least from Buffalo Bill shows) riding down a street at full gallop, firing upon the defenseless people.

Besides these top ranking artist, there are others who, though they are not as great, have also had a great influence upon our people. One of these was Zimler, of Warsaw, who preceded Matejko as a painter of historical scenes. It seemed, for a time, that he was destined to be the father



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

III H

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of Polish art, but an untimely death took him from us. Julius Kossak, the painter of battle scenes and horses, must also be mentioned. Josef Brandt, a professor at the Monaco Academy, also did the same type of work. One of his paintings may be seen at the Exposition, in the German exhibit.

In the prospectus of the Artists' Congress, the question was asked: How much can art influence the lives of a people? The question is answered fully by this sketch of the activities of our greatest artists.

In passing from the older to the present generation of Polish painters, we have Henryk Siemiradzki, two of whose pictures, "Phryne" and "Christ Visits Martha," can be seen at the Exposition in the Russian section. There is no basis to the claims that he is a Russian, and the best proof of this is the story of his life, which I know well. Siemiradzki comes from an ancient Polish noble family; his father and mother were both



II B 2 g
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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

IV Polish. He received his first artistic instruction at the Academy in St. Petersburg, where he won a gold medal and a scholarship for study abroad. I met him personally in Monaco. It was here that he started work on his masterpiece "Jawndgrzesznica," (The Sinner), which won him fame in Vienna in 1873. Later he went to Rome, where he exhibited "Torches of Nero," a reproduction of which can be seen at the Exposition. Since he was still traveling on the St. Petersburg Academy's scholarship, he was in duty bound to send this painting there. The court had already decided to buy the picture for a hundred thousand rubles (\$50,000) when Siemiradzki, upon being presented to the Czar who called him a "Russian," answered emphatically, "No, Your Majesty. I am a Pole!" Negotiations for the purchase of the picture were broken off, and Siemiradzki was never called to court again. A few years later, Siemiradzki presented this picture to the Polish National Museum in Cracow during a great national celebration. You see then, gentlemen, how much right the Russians had to include Siemiradzki's works in their exhibit. Similarly, the Germans claim Brandt, Falat, Rozen, Wodzinowski,



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

III H

IV and Wywiorski.

We come now to the youngest generation of Polish artists. Many of them are represented in the Polish section at the Fair; a still greater number are not represented. In conclusion, I will name only those who are definitely settled in their tendencies. Among the foremost nature artists are the brothers Gierymski, masters of light and shadow; Chelmiński is well represented at the Exposition, and a great number of Kowalski's paintings have been reproduced in the London Graphic. Malczewski painted scenes from the lives of exiles in Siberia almost exclusively; only one of his pictures and one reproduction are to be found at the Fair. Pochwalski and Adjukiewicz are portrait artists at the emperor's court in Vienna. We have two outstanding religious painters: Styka [Jan], whose "Queen of Poland" is exhibited at the Fair, and Krudowski, of whose work, unfortunately, I can show you only one reproduction. Of our landscape artists, I can mention two: Brochocki, whose work can be viewed



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

III H

IV at the Fair, and who himself is a visitor among us, and
 Swierzewski. Julius Kossak and his son, Wojciech, some of
whose reproductions I have here, were painters of battle scenes. Two of
our women artists are Mme. Bilinska, recently taken by death, whose por-
traits have won medals in Paris, and Mme. Stankiewicz, whose works can
be seen at the Fair.

From the catalogue you will see, gentlemen, that Polish artists--those
that I have named and others--of the old, middle, and youngest generations,
have won awards at numerous exhibits. You can readily see that Poland has
a great number of outstanding artists, and if they have contributed but
sparsely to the exhibit at the World's Fair, it is not for lack of good
intentions. America is close to the hearts of the people of Poland, for,
gentlemen, there are more than a million and a half Poles living here--I
repeat--more than a million and a half, a hundred and fifty thousand of
whom live in Chicago alone, Poles who have found refuge here and a second



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POLISH

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 c

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 9, 1893.

III H

IV homeland. It is not from lack of good will then, but because of our political conditions, which, rather than guarantee support, provide obstacles. Our exhibit here is the result of private effort, which must have met with difficulties not experienced by others.

You know, of course, that a protest has been instituted against Polish participation in the competition. I would be insulting you as Americans, I would insult your sense of justice, if I said anything more of this matter; it is in your hands, and we are confident of the results.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1893.

LECTURE ON POLISH ART GIVEN.

Polish Art Section Inaugurated

Yesterday should be long remembered by Chicago Poles. The day was marked by two noteworthy occurrences, two important manifestations that give proof of our national vigor.

The lecture on Polish art was given yesterday at the Memorial Art Palace on the lake front; the Polish Art Section was also inaugurated yesterday at the Fine Arts Palace in Jackson Park.

The lecture was delivered in hall number three at the Memorial Art Palace. The rather small hall was filled to capacity, and among the audience a great many Poles were to be found. The lecture was prepared by Mr. L. Zmigrodzki and delivered by Mr. Drzemala. The text of the lecture will appear in



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1935.

Monday's issue. It was carefully prepared and presented a clear outline of the history of our art, past and present. The lecturer concluded by emphasizing that we have risen to our present cultural level in spite of political oppression. In general, the lecture held the attention of the audience and was applauded vigorously at its conclusion.

The lecture itself was admirably illustrated by numerous reproductions of the more important works of our masters, which were used by the speaker as examples. After he had finished, these specimens were circulated among the audience. "Torches of Nero," "Rejtan," "Union," and especially the three Grottger Cycles attracted general attention and called forth numerous questions, which were willingly answered by the Poles who were present. The most important paintings were explained by Mr. Amirodzki. Grottger's martyrological cycle of our nation was particularly appreciated.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1955.

In a word, the lecture was successful. It served once again to bring our cause to general attention, it demonstrated our cultural level, and it retraced the injustices which we have suffered.

Most of those who attended the lecture were present at the inauguration of a Polish Art Section at the Palace of Fine Arts in Jackson Park. The program began at 4:15, in Hall number sixty-two. The little hall was filled mostly with Poles, but a number of Americans, newspaper reporters, etc. were present. The program was opened with a speech in English by Peter Kielbassa. He explained the purpose of the gathering and pointed out the reasons for the comparatively small number of Polish paintings exhibited. He spoke of political conditions in Poland, conditions which barely permitted our artists to exhibit their work as Poles at the World's Fair. Finally, he called the attention of those present to three paintings by Malczewski--"Death Of An Exiled Woman," symbolizing Polish martyrdom; "Jadwiga," symbolizing our



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1893.

spiritual strength; and "Wernyhora," prophesying the resurrection of Poland. These paintings appeal directly to our hearts, and to the hearts of all peoples; in any case, these and other works prove definitely that we work and progress despite political oppression.

After this beautiful address, which was applauded enthusiastically, the gathering moved to the gallery on the second floor, at Mr. Kiolbassa's request. The next speaker, M. Drzenala, spoke on the significance of this first exhibit of Polish art in America. He called attention to the good points in the works of our artists, and to the fact that these paintings are our only representation at the fair and that they remind people from all corners of the world of the name of Poland. In conclusion, he acknowledged the noble American hospitality, which permits us to take our place beside other nations despite political conditions in Europe.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1893.

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Professor Dunikowski spoke next in the name of the visitors from Poland, expressing his joy at being able to view the work of Polish genius at the Exposition. "In view of our presence here and our efforts", he said, "Poland is not lost--nor will it be lost!" ("Polska Nie Zginela--i Nie Zginie!")

Mr. Basset, one of the directors of the Exposition's congresses, expressed himself sympathetically on the activity of the Poles and on our art in particular.

The last Polish address was made by H. Nagiel, who said that it was a joy to see Polish paintings exhibited under the same roof with the artistic accomplishments of all other nations, that our Polish tongue, resounding through these halls, protests against the political oblivion to which we have been doomed. After calling attention to a few of the paintings exhibited, the speaker concluded by paying homage to the Stars and Stripes, under the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 5, 1893.

protection of which we may participate in this Exposition--as Poles. All of the addresses were generously applauded. Mr. Nagiel's speech closed the inauguration program. After viewing the exhibit, the invited guests proceeded to the Polish restaurant, where the Committee of 101 had prepared a modest reception. A few hours were spent thus in pleasant companionship over a glass of wine.

The inauguration was eminently successful; everyone was satisfied and happy. All sections of Chicago's Polonia were numerously represented by their more important citizens. The Polish clergy was represented by the Reverends J. Barzynski, A. Nowicki, P. Lange, and E. Siedlaczek. Most of the visitors from Poland who are in Chicago were also present. Representatives of both Zwiazek (Polish National Alliance) and Zjednoczenie (Polish Roman Catholic Union) attended; in fact, all parties and factions were represented.

A majority of today's American newspapers have made favorable comments on the inauguration.



Dziennik Chicagoski, July 9, 1891.

A POLISH KINDERGARTEN

In order to help those parents who cannot personally take care of their children during vacation period, I will open a Polish kindergarten for children from four to eight years of age. The school will be under the supervision of my wife and two daughters, who were educated in Europe, and have suitable qualifications for this work.

The school will open on Monday July 13, in the large garden adjoining my residence, located at 315 West Division Street.

The children's time will be occupied in the following manner: Reading, story telling, garden work, all kinds of games and handwork, according to age. Good behavior will be strictly observed. Tuition will be \$1.50 a month. My daughters give private lessons in music, and teach the Polish, German, and French languages for a reasonable fee.

K. Sawicki.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

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IV

POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Mar. 8, 1930.

MR. JOHN T. CZECH NEW SPORTS' EDITOR



Although it is a few weeks since Mr. John T. Czech tackled his new position of sports' editor, the members of the Saint James Club of Brighton Park extend to him their heartiest congratulations, as to one who has secured a responsible position with one of the fast growing and best Polish newspapers in Chicago. The writer of this article came in contact with the new sports' editor about four years ago, when the Polish Roman Catholic Union Baseball League was inaugaurated; and he holds that the editor-in-chief, of the Polish Union Daily, Mr. Stefanowicz, did not make a mistake by placing our worthy Polish Roman Catholic Union sport promoter at the helm of the sports' department. In our esteem, Mr. Czech is a true intellectual, who endeavors to maintain the best of sports among people of Polish extraction. Prior to the appearance of our sports commission, Mr. Czech worked strenuously endeavoring to make the Polish Roman Catholic Union sports what they are at the present day. His conceptions are wonderful and he contemplates to serve the readers of our sports' page to the best of his ability. The creation of

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 8, 1930.

new columns appearing in the sports' page since Mr. Czech took charge is a proof of the fact that we are receiving some first class service under the new sports' editor.



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Nation

The organization of sports club is not a minor matter; the club must have a great deal of material within the organization to carry out its purpose. There is also plenty of managerial talent. The club must be able to carry out its purpose and look after the interests of the club and its sports unit. The club is a



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Apr. 27, 1929.

small word. But as John Troch remarked in his summary, "the budget of the commission is as intricate a problem as the German debt question," to which it can be added that it is worse than the European tangle, for there at least is some money, while in the case of the Polish Roman Catholic Union the fund is limited and exceedingly shrunken.

And yet, clubs all over the country must be supplied with uniforms; calls for financial aid are heard from all directions; persons, who know neither the meaning of sportsmanship nor the pleasure of indulging in it, spring up here and there and make the work of the commission still more difficult, yelling, "We want prizes, or we quit." Girls' clubs all over the country are beseeching the women members of the commission for money, aid, and prizes. Uniforms must come from this limited fund; one penny from each member was recommended by the last convention and so it was provided at subsequent deliberations.

The Sport Commission and its troubles are analogous to the task of relieving the poor American farmer. We say the question of relief is but analogous, for there is no such thing as a poor American farmer in the strict sense of the word; if he is poor, it is because he is careless and brought this condition upon himself.

And likewise with the question of sports in the Polish Roman Catholic Union;



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Apr. 27, 1929.

if it is, or let us say, was impoverished as far as sports is concerned, it is so because the organization in the past brought about this condition upon itself. But again we say here comes the analogy of relief; relief can be given, but those seeking to bring about this relief cannot find adequate means to combat the forces that make relief necessary.

The farmer is his country's provider; if the country is to subsist, it must keep the farmer, and even adopt, if necessary, relief measures to satisfy him in order to keep him on the farm and in order to make him realize the folly of his ego and of following unscrupulous methods. The youth of our organization is likewise our organization's provider, inasmuch as it is the future body of our organization; if the organization wants to subsist, it must keep the youth and adopt, if necessary, relief measures to satisfy it in order to keep it in the organization.

But despite the gigantic task placed on the shoulders of the commission, sports in the organization bids fair. For you cannot get around a question which is in the blood of American youth, and which soon also penetrates the veins of those who come from abroad.

Love of sport is ideal. It builds the sturdy body necessary to the sturdy soul.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Apr. 27, 1939

A country busy with sports has no time to devote to international cupidity or its offspring, intrigue.

And, as the youth of the land is the one called upon to save their country, and not the corrupt and misshapen lobbyists and political perverts, so it is the youth in any organization that can preserve it, not the perennial and lukewarm patriots, no matter how big mouthed racketeers they might be.

With the organization and its sports committee so weighed down with problems of cash, youth can come to the rescue immediately instead of saving its energy for posterity.

There is the question of the journal. The journal is not a paying proposition; no American paper printed in a foreign language is. It is like an ideal, admirable but taxing. And youth can do its bit by patronizing, not slandering its organization's journal. It even behooves them to do so.

No metropolitan paper will take pains to present the case of the youth of an organization. The metropolitan press is money-mad, which on their part is not exactly a custom but an obligation to their stockholders.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Apr. 27, 1929.

Foreign groups must realize that they are only the stepchild, and must not be so unreasonable as to expect recognition from the metropolitan press, for no matter how many of their grandsires may have been born here, no matter if they are lineal descendants of Kosciuszko or Pulaski, whereby, they could avail themselves of the perpetual citizenship granted them and theirs by Congressional grant, in the eyes of the predominating chauvinistic trend in our country, they will stay foreigners for all eternity. As we stated above, our journal, as any other American journal printed in a foreign language, like the Commission, must put on a juggling act with its funds.

To properly function, the management would have to employ twice the number of workers. Even though cooperation is an old-fashioned word, it still lives in a journal like ours; of course, a discordant note is manifest now and then, but taking all into consideration the work is admirable and the results far-reaching. One of the past conventions of the Polish Roman Catholic Union deemed it wise to publish a page in English in its journal; arguments galore pro and con even now re-echo regarding this step, but the page in English shall be an additional feature, as it were, to attract the youth, who by reading the sport news in the language they hear on all sides and in which, therefore, it is easier for them to express themselves, inadvertently turn to the other pages and recall the language heard from their mother, or grandmother or the nun teachers in the



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grammar grades. As far as the language of the sport and social page of **this** journal is concerned, the properly termed squawkers and would-be patriots should be tempted some day to institute a referendum on the question.

And now to the cooperation from the Commission, the readers, and the various sports' organizations. It was stated above that funds and resources are limited. Let us speak of this page alone for the present. What is said herein is not an apology in any sense. It is not meant to exaggerate or minimize. Only facts are meant as facts. Here they are.

One man alone is in charge of the page in English; his time is not devoted exclusively to this page, for of necessity he must cooperate with the other departments; if furnished with that material, he will publish all the news of the various clubs, circles, and teams. All a team has to do is to send in the scores, for we have a very limited force and cannot send reporters to any of the games; undoubtedly, every club has one or more amateur journalists who would enjoy seeing the child of their brains in print. Therefore, send in your contributions, and we will publish them in corrected form, or rewrite them if necessary. The important thing is to cooperate with the paper as the paper cooperates with you.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Apr. 27, 1929.

This is a plea to our readers, who will surely realize that the situation of their page is analogous to the situation of this paper. The officers of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, from President Clejniczak down to the lowest clerk in the general offices of the organization, are back of the youth program, and the Sports Commission is wholeheartedly behind the youth of the organization, from Chairman Postenkowski down to the last contributor. But again, you must realize the staggering load the officials and the commission are tackling and come to their aid in order to help yourselves and find relief.

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POLISH

WPA (ULL) PROC. 30241

Dziennik Zj. Lubonia, Feb. 13, 1933.

POLISH POLISH DISTRICTS WHICH SPORTS COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST
MEETING

One of the momentous decisions of the last Polish Roman Catholic Union (P. R. C. U.) convention at Buffalo, N. Y., was the establishment of a commission of sports and youth; a move that gave heart to the youth in the ranks of this greatest of Polish and Catholic organizations in the world. The move immediately conveyed to the Polish Youth that the present administration of the Union holds the welfare of its youth uppermost in its thought.

Yesterday that commission met in the executive offices of the Polish Roman Catholic Union for its first regular meeting. And the momentous question of youth has at last gained the spotlight and the forefront.

As the first session of the meeting of the committee, held in the forenoon, Mr. John J. Olejniczak, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, presided; and after a few hearty words, submitted a plan, on which he asked the commission recently appointed by him to deliberate.

Wiennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. 1, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The first move of the new committee was the elections of offices. Mr. J. Rostenkowski, son of Peter Rostenkowski, former treasurer and ex-president of the P. R. C. U., was named president of the commission; while Mrs. M. Wlodarski of the Town of Lake was named secretary. Other members of the commission, who met yesterday at the summons of President Clejniczak, are Miss Stephanie Zaremba, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Lee, of Chicago; Miss Stempien, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Stanley U. Hays, Washington D. C.; Mr. Chelminak, South Bend Indiana and Mr. Kaliszewski, Chicago. The afternoon session was confined to discussing the plan of eleven paragraphs submitted by Mr. Clejniczak. The commission will submit its full findings and deliberations to the board of directors of the Polish Roman Catholic Union at a meeting today in the executive offices.

What lent impetus to the work of the commission of youth and sports, was the fact that a fund of over \$15,000 will be available for the needs of that commission to carry out the plans of the president, formulated at the convention and approved by the different bodies.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, January 16, 1929.

ARCHBISHOP CIEPLAK SOCIETY ORGANIZES SPORTS BRANCH

Another Polish social and athletic club has stepped into the limelight. A new body, organized by members of the Archbishop Cieplak Society No. 800 of the Polish Roman-Catholic Union has thrown its gloves into the arena. They will be known as the Cieplak Social and Athletic Club, with headquarters at the Holy Trinity High School Gymnasium, Division and Cleaver Streets.

Next Tuesday, January 22, the new Club will hold its first regular meeting at seven-thirty o'clock, on the second floor of the Trinity High School Building. The meeting will be held under the guidance of the officers of the Cieplak Society, including Louis A. Zulowinski, Z. Stefanowicz, Sr. Secretary; Joseph Wiewiora, Vice Pres. The Club, however, will elect its own officers who will take the reins after next Tuesday.

The new Club has arranged an extensive calendar of activities; which, with the calibre of its members should be extended to the highest rung in the Polish Roman Catholic Union. The activities on its program are bowling, baseball, basket ball and social entertainments.

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Mr. Z. Stefanowicz Sr., who is a mat and ring enthusiast, is looking into the future, hopeful that this manly art will find a place on the new club calendar.

The foremost feature of the new Club is that both young men and young women are privileged to join. Heretofore, only those who were members of the Archbishop Cieplak Society were eligible; the secretary will gladly inform all those interested as to their eligibility.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 21, 1928.

POLISH FALCONS OF AMERICA

(Editorial)



The national order of Polish Falcons (Sokols) was established, in Poland, almost one-hundred years ago and is now rounding out fifty years of meritorious service in this country. The aims of its founders were the fostering of brotherhood, discipline, subservience of private interests for the good of all, and equality of rights and obligations within the nation; to bring up coming generations, healthy in body, sound in mind, beautiful in character, lofty in ideals and conscious of their duties as citizens of a free common-wealth. As an embodiment of these virtues the Falcon order selected for its patrons two characters: General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the great humanitarian, brilliant soldier, and national hero of Poland, and Abraham Lincoln, the great American statesman, martyr, and no less great humanitarian.

The Falcon order develops strength, health, and hardiness among its members by instilling gymnastics, physical exercises and supervised sports. It stresses national discipline, equality and cooperation by inculcating calisthenics, mass drills and competitive events; it fosters the appreciation of nature through the study of trees, birds and flowers; it impresses the lasting qualities of character and accomplishment with the study of the great minds of the world, it instils patriotism, by the study of language and tradition of the land of its forefathers, the land of the great Boleslaw, Copernicus, Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Chopin, Paderewski, Madame Curie.

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Skłodowsk, Joseph Conrad (Korzeniowski), and Pilsudski, the soldier and statesman of modern Poland. It molds a most desirable type of Americanism, of upright character, loyalty to country, and a pride of Polish ancestry. Cognizant of the inevitability of the last World War the Falcon Order in America broadened the scope of its program to include military training for officers, non-commissioned officer and first-class soldiers, during the period of 1911 to 1917, by establishing three military schools. When our beloved president, and benefactor of Poland, Woodrow Wilson, issued a call for volunteers to fight for the freedom of Poland, and was followed, with a similar cry to arms, by that illustrious son and citizen of Poland, Ignace Paderwski, over five-thousand Falcons who were not subject to American draft, joined a Polish military force, which, during the rest of the war covered itself with a valor and glory. The Polish Army fighting beside the American army, and side by side with the rest of the allies who were alligned against the Central Powers, gave Poland an undeniable right to participate in the Versailles Peace Conference from which emerged the modern Poland of today.

After the thunder of guns had ceased, and peace settled over the troubled world, the Polish Falcons of America took up anew its great work of moulding the younger generation into manhood and American citizenship of the highest type - the aim of its founders - by conducting, day in and day out, physical culture, general education, gymnastics and national and classic dances, and spreading Falcon Clubs in states mostly east of the Mississippi River.



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The Falcons Order of America, was originally organized in Chicago, about fifty years ago. It is divided into fourteen districts, each district holding annually, or bienially, field meets and bymnastic festivals in which all rest? classes, of that particular district, participate. National field meets and festivals are held every three or four years at different parts of the country. Besides this, individuals or classes most accomplished in this field of work are quite frequently sent abroad, especially to Poland, to take active part in the International Sokol meets and lectures which are organized and conducted by highly trained instructors abroad.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Nov. 26, 1927. NPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

POLISH CITIZENS HONOR NOTRE DAME U. STUDENT'S AT PALMER HOUSE

Polish students of the University of Notre Dame, and members of the Notre Dame football squad, with Coach Knute Rockne and a group of professors will be guests at a banquet to be given at the Palmer House, under the auspices of a group of distinguished Polish citizens of Chicago. The banquet will specifically honor John Niemic and John Poliski who are Polish boys, and members of the Notre Dame football squad. They will receive tokens that will mark the occasion and remind them that their work is appreciated and admired by their fellow countrymen.

The committee in charge of the dinner apprises us that this fete was decided upon at a meeting of the prominent Poles who are represented in the committee of arrangements. Their chief aim is to make known to American citizenry, that a great number of the students attending the universities are Polish-American; to spur Polish youth to higher ideals in the pursuit of their studies, and finally, to interest our youth, by this public manifestation, to such an extent that the number of Polish students in the universities be greatly increased. Appearing on the roster of the University of Notre Dame are the names of sons of many prominent Poles in Chicago, who will be guests at tomorrow's banquet.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Oct. 22, 1927.

POLISH



AN EVENTFUL EVENING OF THE POLISH FALCONS NEST, NO.44.

An evening full of interesting events, given under the auspices of the Kociuszko Falcons Nest, No. 44, will be held tomorrow evening at the St. Helen's parish hall, at 3 P.M.

A program, prepared by the committee, will include the participation of all school children, both boys and girls, in gymnastic feats, speeches, recitations, singing, classical dancing, and lectures.

These children are working hard; and in order that they may be encouraged to greater accomplishments, we solicit the co-operation of the general public and all the Falcon organizations.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Sept. 14, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

POLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BASEBALL LEAGUE

The Polish Roman Catholic Union baseball league held its meeting yesterday at the Union Hall, Augusta Street and Milwaukee Ave. Because of the excessive heat, the meeting was but a brief gathering of several minutes' duration. Next Tuesday night will see the windup of the league for the current season, and prizes will be given the winners. It is imperative that every member of the league be present to decide on a date for the banquet and dance to be held as a topper for the season's work.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union baseball league dance will be an event in the younger set of the Polish Roman Catholic Union. It will be held in the Union Hall, the latter part of October. Mr. Andrew Kazmierczak, president of the Union, promised full co-operation. The event has already stirred up plenty of enthusiasm and promises a bevy of leaders of our younger set. The president of the Baseball League will send out notices as soon as the date has been decided upon. This season was the initial one for the Baseball League. It makes the coming of a busy athletic life in the ranks of the younger members of the Union.

This year has been the leader in sports, and next year, it is anticipated, there will be at least ten teams. A special meeting, with this view in mind, will be called toward the end of September and heads of every Circuit in Chicago and surrounding territory will give impetus to the schedule for the coming year.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, August 5, 1927.

THE MEANING OF SPORT IN TRAINING THE POLISH YOUTH

(Editorial)

As the end of each man's life draws near and until the open arms of a grave await him, he oftentimes thinks of the grave as a comforter who will soothe his pains and aches and who will finally assure him peace, tranquility and rest. But lives there a man who does not shudder at the serious thought of parting with this world? Who would not gladly form a schedule to meet with his own life, who would not lengthen that life. If this, our temporal life seems to us a volley of tears, and if at times we seem to have too much of life, then it is so, simply because our life is not arranged in the manner in which we would like to have it, and because it does not permit us to realize our demands.

Should life, on the other hand fulfill our wishes and run along the line we ourselves indicated we would be a hundredfold happier, and death would be as much more dreadful. The battle for existence waged by every man is nothing else than an attempt to bring conditions of life, as close as possible to our ideal of it but a scant few, however can boast that they have achieved, in this respect complete success.

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Besides the battle for existence humanity wages a war with time which is closely interwoven with it. Death is implacable, man cannot avoid it and will to his fate up to the last minute he believes in the successful outcome of his battle for existence and hopes to have sufficient time to realize his triumph. He wages therefore another battle, a war with time, which is working for death draining nearer with every breathe. If then, we wish to prolong life we must overtake time, living intensively, making use of every fraction of a second of which we have fewer to dispose of every minute.

Man's race with time continues in every field of his activity. When we read of the travels of our sires, we smile indulgently at the length of time required to travel to the city their ridiculous conveyances-how childish they look alongside our speedy locomotives speeding at the rate of sixty to seventy miles an hour. Both train and locomotive have already become obsolete means of locomotion for man; he speeds sixty, eighty, and even one hundred miles an hour in an automobile when this is insufficient, he turns to his use in an aerial chariot in which he will dart to and fro at the rate of a hundred and one hundred fifty miles an hour. Racing and sport planes will develop a speed exceeding two hundred and fifty miles an hour.

Contemporary man corresponds by air mail, and radiograms take the place of letters. He does not waste time, instead of attending a concert, he tunes in on the radio and

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the concert is brought to him. Factories, today, produce twenty and thirty times as much as did the men of his grandfather's day. Machinery is supplanting manual labor.

The continuous struggle with time has considerable influence on the struggle for existence. It demands of man a decided character. Only a certain type of people living in this age of speedy tempo, and who manage to hold firm in this struggle with time attain success.

The 20th century places high demands upon man. Success awaits only men who are hardened and manly. The world of today crowns with success only the man with a strong character and determination, the man who drives his resolutions home; one who believes in himself and his ultimate success; one who will persevere such traits in the face of all obstacles, mental and physical; one gifted with intuition initiative introspect and optimism, one who is ready at a moments notice, to take upon his shoulders a responsibility. Briefly, the world belongs to decided characters; that is why sports often have so much influence on character. What are the educational values of sport, why should it be encouraged in our Polish youth? From time unmemorial, every Slav was looked upon as a delicate man gentle and good natured, but weak willed, and of small perseverance. We have exceptions

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which rather tend to round out, and do not disprove this opinion, namely, the attempt to have the origin of the name Slov changed to the Latin "Sclavus" meaning a slave.

Our national character is not adopted to the age in which we hold the opportunity of nationalistic rebirth; a hundred years of slavery checked our development, and foreign rulers of our country, strove to keep alive in us all our faults, and this they did rather intelligently.

Thus today, we are behind the times. The whole world for many years has deemed sports one of the most important factors of education in preparing youth and at the same time contribution to the commonwealth the treasurer of healthy and vigorous youth with decided characters, real citizens. Therefore Poles in America and in Poland should concentrate on great sport events until eventually, the notion be referred to as "Poland the Land of Good Citizens."

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 9, 1927.

A HEALTHY GIRL IS A PRETTY GIRL



Good health not only supplies the body with energy, necessary for work, but it also helps to make the body beautiful and attractive. Real beauty cannot be improved with external applications, it comes from within. Good health is the source of real beauty. Its foundation is a healthy mind and body; and it is expressed with bright eyes, clean complexion, attractive body, and an active mind.

Every girl likes to be popular. The only popular girl of today is one who is full of life, one who can swim, dance, and take active part in all kinds of open air sports, one who has sufficient energy after her day's work, for recreation. Good health-because it assures a pleasant disposition, vitality, and an alert mind, is the best ally with which to gain popularity. Proper physical exercises, fresh air, plenty of sleep, frequent baths, three full meals a day, proper posture at all times, sitting, standing or walking, and comfortable clothing-these are the factors which assure us health and good appearance.

There are many forms of exercises which are helpful in the preservation of health, and for developing physical strength. Regular and systematic exercises for one year, will be necessary for good results.- Of the various kinds of exercise, walking to and from work, taking long walks, on the outskirts of the city, rowing or swimming, are some of the most beneficial.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 9, 1927.



Of the open air exercises, basket ball, volley ball, hockey and tennis stimulate the body and mind; besides being beneficial as a health promoter they afford very pleasant entertainment. Blood circulates better, in those parts of the body which are stimulated by proper exercises; weakened muscles are also strengthened. Girls working in factories and offices or attending school do not get enough exercise; they exercise only certain parts of their bodies. Therefore, it is essential that they have special exercises for stimulating those parts of the body which are not active during the day.

Fresh Air And Sleep-- It is not only essential, but it should be a strict requirement, that all work be performed in well ventilated rooms. We should spent some time, every day, in the open air. Sleep in a well ventilated room assures us much fresh air, without any special effort. Sleep provides for the mind and the nervous system, complete relaxation. A growing girl, from 8 to 9 years old, needs $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours sleep every day. An older girl may need just a trifle less.

Bath-- The body exudes large amounts of impurity through the pores of the skin. To keep these pores open, it is necessary to bathe frequently in warm water and soap. A hot bath should be followed by a cold shower. If a cold shower not available it may be substituted by taking a cold sponge bath and followed with a brisk rub. A cold shower is wonderful, rubbing with a coarse towel immediately after, restores warmth, freshness and contentment.

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Correct Diet-- A healthy body requires nourishing food, taken regularly. Three meals a day are sufficient. Meals should consist of fruit, vegetables, cereals, bread,- especially whole wheat or corn bread, butter, eggs, milk and puddings. Meat once a day is quite sufficient. At least 8 glasses of water a day, proper physical exercises and proper function of the stomach will eliminate constipation.

Proper Posture-- A bent posture not only mars the appearance, but also may cause headaches, stomache disorders or faulty breathing. For correct posture, the chest should be raised; the back should present a straight line from top to bottom; and feet should be parallel to each other, so that the toes point forward. A girl with the proper posture makes a good appearance, commands respect and arouses confidence.

Clothing should not be too tight but comfortably warm and bright; it should be worn loosely from the shoulders. Shoes with high heels should be avoided. Low heels afford better posture.

The End.

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AMERICAN POLISH BOWLING LEAGUE

Mr. A. Kazmierczak, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union Bowling League, Circuit 32, encourages the younger element to indulge in all sports and has pledged his help. The bowlers of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, circuit 32 of the Polish Roman Catholic Union gave a banquet last Wednesday in the Union Hall. The program consisted of entertainment and speeches by the following persons: Mr. A. Kazmierczak, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, who spoke on encouraging the younger element to indulge in all sports, stated that he would give his undivided attention and support.

He also promised that sports would put the young, as well as the old, in the public eye. Alderman Petlak, who spoke said, that he was very much enthused on account of the great interest taken in sports by our young generation of Polish descent.

Mr. Al. Menkicky, the president of the bowling league, spoke a few words expressing his happiness on seeing so large a gathering of sport enthusiasts. He said: "Though I am not a youngster, I feel like one on account of my associations with them in my every day life."

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After a pleasant talk by Mr. Kazmierczak, the secretary of the bowling league, explained how the league was organized last year; and that, at the present time, they have \$495.00 in the treasury. The secretary also stated that the outlook for the coming season is very bright and that the league will embrace about twenty teams, when the fall season opens.

A trophy cup was presented to John Sobieski team, which won 65 games and lost 25. The team which finished second in the division received a check for \$50.00. The cup which was presented to Mr. John Sobieski, will be on display at the president's office.

This great gathering was attended by many Polish notables, especially officials of Polish organizations. Among them were the officers of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and Mr. Julius E. Kukawski, representative of the Polist Union Daily.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, March 13, 1927.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL POLISH ATHLETIC CLUBS

Being cognisant of the great interest the Poles take in sporting activities we appeal to all of them, to help in upholding the Polish name by giving their whole hearted support to the thirtieth annual Illinois Bowling Tournament, which will be held at the Romeo Recreation Rooms, 1133-41 Milwaukee Ave., beginning April 18, 1927. Because the Illinois Bowling Tournament Classic, was held in the Romeo Recreation Rooms the defeated competitors throughout the city questioned the facilities of the Polish establishment, for staging the tournament, which will decide the bowling championships of the State of Illinois. They even went so far as to slur the Polish name, with the remark "the Pollacks don't know enough about bowling; and the tournament will be a failure."

We are familiar, through the sport pages of the Polish press, with all athletic activities of the Polish parishes. The bowling scores especially impress us. Why not send some of our Polish boys to take part in this tournament, and bring prestige to your community, as well as recreation to them. The expense is small; and the returns are great. Milwaukee Avenue businessmen are offering various merchandise prizes, besides the attractive prizes of the tournament.

Mediocre bowlers have a splendid chance to win the coveted prizes by entering the boosters squads. They are placed in a squad with other teams of an equal rating; their chances are even.



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We are sure that some businessman in your community will be glad to pay the entry fee to help our Polish boys, and at the same time gain publicity for himself.

Therefore, we ask your cooperation in helping us uphold the Polish-American name. It is the first time in thirty years that an establishment owned and operated by Poles has been awarded the Illinois Bowling Tournament.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Jan. 29, 1927.

FOR THE POLISH HEAVYWEIGHT WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The wrestlers of other nationalities are conducting an elimination tournament, which will take in all the heavyweights. Why not have an elimination tournament for the Polish heavyweight championship? and decide once and for all, who is the best among the heavyweights at the present time. The winner to meet Strangler Lewis, the present heavyweight champion of the world.

In the heavyweight ranks among the Poles we have the following: Joe Malcewicz, Stanley Stasiak, Stanislaw and Walter Zbyszko, last, but not least, Frank Jedlinski. We have enough talent among them, and the sooner we do this the better the game will prosper and stop all this "ballyhooing" that is going on.

We have enough promoters here in town who would only be too glad to put on such a tournament. We hope that this will mature, and for the Polish-American sportsmen it can't come to soon.

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The different sport writers here in the city have been flooded with mail demanding this tournament. If we, the sport writers, have any influence we will with the aid of the American press, to bring about the wrestling diminution bouts.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE WATER CARNIVAL AT PULASKI PARK

Last Friday night hundreds of people came to Pulaski Park to witness the water carnival arranged by "Uncle" Geo. Rozczynalski, Director of the park, with the assistance of Mr. Wm. Paulick, the instructor of the men's gymnasium.

The lovers of this sport showed unusual interest in the aquatic feats, which were original in every respect. The enthusiasm of the crowd was shown by loud cheers and applause.

The entire program was arranged in such a way that it held the interest to the extent that time flew by without anyone noticing it.

"Uncle" Rozczynalski and Mr. Paulick proved more than capable of arranging such a program. Many of the guests present expressed their opinions that under Mr. Rozczynalski's management a new era dawned for Pulaski Park.

The new park director promised to have, in the future, many more similar attractions composed of all kinds of sports, which will give an opportunity to all local talent to show their ability by competing with the champions in other

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parts of the city.

The last water carnical proved to us that Pulaski Park in the near future, thanks to the management of the able Pole, will attract all the younger generation of the neighboring Polish parishes to take more interest in this sport.

Among the prominent people who attended the meet were Dr. John Dill Robertson, President of the West Park Commission; J. Furlong of the Safety Division of West Parks; Dr. H. W. Gentles; Phil Garbarek, Vice-President of the Polish National Alliance; Edward J. Prebis, Vice-President of the North-Western Bank and President of the Chicago Society; Mrs. Wellinaer, Secretary of the American Red Cross; J. J. Budzban, Assistant Secretary of the North-Western Bank; and a host of "Uncle's" friends.

Dick Howell, one of the best swimmers, was the attraction of the evening; and also Mr. Wm. Paulick who showed his ability as an expert swimmer; Miss Evelyn Bolke finished first in three of the girls' events.

Following the races and the exhibitions, Mr. Louis Shabbot made his spectacular

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fire dive.

We wish you success, Mr. Rozozynalski and also Mr. Paulick! So keep up the good work.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 157, July 7, 1926.

SPORTS

TO CLUB MANAGERS, ATHLETIC CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

The Polish Union Daily Publishing Company announces the opening of a sport page in its paper.

It requests that all athletic clubs and associations interested in any kind of sport kindly mail the results of their games to this paper. The baseball season is now on. Mail in the scores, line-ups, name of your team, and the place where the game was played. You can also announce coming contests and games in our sport page.

In accordance with an unofficial report made by this paper to Polish young men to the effect that the Polish Roman-Catholic Union of America is going to organize a baseball league we would like to hear from the various societies and organizations on their standing in this matter. We would be glad to give you any further information in this regard. Just address your mail to the sport editor of the Polish Union Daily.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 157, July 7, 1926.

The Polish Union Daily Publishing Company will announce on the sport page the athletic events of the day. Now you can help by sending in your reports, telling us, as briefly as possible, all about your ballgame or other athletic contests.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 89, April 15, 1922.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

POLISH BASEBALL LEAGUE - LAST CALL TO MANAGERS

A meeting of the Polish Baseball League will be held next Tuesday, April 18th, at 8 P. M. in the office of the Polish Alma Mater, on the second floor of the Dziennik Chicagoski Building, 1455 W. Division St.

All managers and their assistants should come to this meeting because this is the last meeting at which they can sign up for the league.

We are informed that there are certain difficulties in regard to the true understanding of things. Therefore, those who wish to have anything explained to them are requested to come to the next meeting. We also invite those managers who have not yet been to a meeting. This is a matter of which many have no comprehension, how a league is organized. The Rev. Thomas Smyk from the St. Hedwig's Orphanage at Niles, Ill., himself did not know until he attended a meeting and found out how a league is organized. Because of that, therefore, not reflecting long upon the subject, as an active sportsman, he spoke a few words and these words

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. XXVI, No. 89, April 15, 1922. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

meant very much. He said that it is true that Polish sportsmen went to work and that the league is organized according to regulation requirements and in regards to games everything is correct according to the by-laws.

All managers or their assistants should attend this meeting, so they can find out how the matter stands. This will be the last meeting, in which the players will be chosen for the opening game of the Polish league, in which one or two players from each club will take part. Each player will represent his club in the baseball league. This will be the first time in which the leaders will be sportsmen, experienced in this field. So, help us make this league one of the best and strongest leagues in the state of Illinois, the only Polish league in existence in the United States. We repeat once more: Come to the meeting and sign up in the strictly Polish Baseball League!

Next Tuesday is your last opportunity!

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The season of the league's activities is to open on the last Sunday in April or the first Sunday in May.

All letters, checks or money orders should be sent to the cashier of the Polish League, Mr. Frank L. Arendtt, 1455 W. Division St.

Administration of the Polish Baseball League.

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POLISH



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 15, 1915.

NOTICE TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE POLISH FALCONS OF AMERICA ON MILITARY LAWS

Accordin to section 241 of the Military Laws, if the body of men calling themselves the Polish Falcons of America constitutes an independent military organization which was in existence on the 23rd, day of April, 1885, it is now lawful for them to associate themselves together as a military company or organization; they may also parade in public with firearms. On the other hand, if they are merely incorporated under membership corporate laws for purely athletic purpose, they are not considered under the military laws as a military company, nor have they the right to parade in public with firearms.

Section 1484 of the Penal Laws of this state provides as follows: Any person wearing any uniform or designation of rank similar to those in use by the National Guard, issued or authorized under the provisions of the said law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The above statute should be posted on the bulletin board in all the Polish Falcon meeting halls. The statute will bear out the legality of conducting



Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Sept. 15, 1915.

uniformed parades and marches which were attacked by some as illegal military meetings and at times looked upon as a clandestine preparation to overthrow the government. However, they forget that the Polish Falcons were organized as an athletic organization, and not a military one. In years that went by it was upon the suggestion of the United States Army that they adopted some of the National Guard tactics and military exercises and training. It is well to remember that the Polish Falcons, as a military unit, in any emergency are subject to be called to military service for the protection of this country.

Therefore it would be advisable to invite foreign groups, and particularly the Anglo-Saxons to attend sessions and meetings and convince themselves that the wrecking of the organizations of Polish Falcons, which the chauvinists are contemplating, would be a greater loss than any gain the latter may conceive.

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III C

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 149, June 27, 1915.

ST. VINCENT VS ST. LEON XIII

Last Sunday, June 25, the Polish baseball teams of St. Vincent, and St. Leon XIII, met on the field located at Elston and Kedzie Avenue. It was a one sided battle, because the unbalanced and inexperienced team of St. Leon being no match for the powerful team of St. Vincent. Only teams representing Polish parishes can become members of this Polish Catholic baseball league.

All parishes are asked to organize teams and join, there is no entry or admission fee.

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II B 3 (Bohemian)

II B 3 (Slovak)

II B 3 (Lithuanian)

II B 3 (Ukrainian)

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, May 23, 1913.

PROGRAM OF THE ALL-SLAVIC ANNUAL ATHLETIC CONTEST

The annual All-Slavic athletic contest will be held on May 25, from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. at Davis Square Park, 45th Street and S. Marshfield Avenue. Polish Falcons No. 2, Jednosc Society and the well-known Polish choirs, Wisla and Druzyna will take part in this contest, as will Slovaks, Bohemians, Lithuanians, and Ukrainians. The most interesting part of the program will be the Polish dance Mazur performed by sixteen dancers.

Afternoon program:

3:10 English Maypole dance, Miss H. Lowe, instructor - University of Chicago Settlement girls.

3:20 Dumb-bell drill - Bohemian Sokol Pokrok.

3:30 Singing games: (2) Mulberry Bush, (b) Westfalian children's game - Davis Square women's gymnasium.

3:40 Gymnastic dance, C. Koleno, instructor - Bohemian Sokol Praha.

3:50 Scarf drill - girls' class of Slovak Sokol Sbor.

4:00 Dances - (a) Vineyard dance, (b) Hickory Dock - Davis Square women's gymnasium.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 23, 1913.

- 4:10 Indian club drill, Mr. Bednarik, instructor - Bohemian Sokol Pokrok.
4:20 Calisthenics, boys, Mr. Koleno, instructor - Bohemian Sokol Praha.
4:30 Irish dances - (a) Irish Lilt, (b) Dublin Jig, - Armour Square women's gymnasium.
4:45 Calisthenics, boys, Mr. Zaludek, instructor - Slovak Sokol Sbor 7.
4:55 Dances, (a) Highland Scottish, (b) Comin' Thro' the Rye - Davis Square women's gymnasium.
5:05 Calisthenics, Mr. Bednarik, instructor - girls of Bohemian Sokol Pokrok.
5:15 Folk dances: (a) Polish Mountaineer's dance - (b) Czardasz - Armour's Square, women's gymn.
5:25 Bohemian national dance - Bohemian Sokol Pokrok.
5:40 Calisthenics, Mr. Koleno, instructor - girls of Bohemian Sokol Praha.

Evening program:

- 7:00 Flag drill, young women's class - Slovak Sokol Sbor.
7:10 Calisthenics, men's class - Bohemian Sokol Pokrok.
7:20 Wand drill - Davis Square women's gymnasium.



Dziennik Związkowy, May 23, 1913.

- 7:30 Gymnastic dance - Bohemian Sokol Praha.
- 7:40 Flag drill, Miss K. Plucinski, instructor - Polish Sokol 2nd district.
- 7:50 Calisthenics - Polish Sokol, Mr. Satala, instructor.
- 8:00 Military drill - Polish Sokol, P. Bartmanski, instructor.
- 8:10 Sokol's March, by choir Wisla P. A. Mallek, director.-
- 8:20 Reed drill, women's class, P. R. Glinka, instructor - Polish Sokol Jednosc.
- 8:30 "Anvil," Kujawski, director - Polish Choir "Druzyna."
- 8:40 Polish National Song - Choir "Druzyna."
- 8:45 Historic living picture - Ratolis society.
- 8:55 Lithuanian National Song - St. Cecilia choir.
- 9:00 Exercises by Bohemian Sokol Pokrok.
- 9:15 Tennis racquet drill - Bohemian Sokol Praha.
- 9:35 Bohemian National Quadrille - Bohemian Sokol Pokrok.
- 9:45 Exercises with rings - Bohemian Sokol Praha.
- 10:00 Indian club exercises - Bohemian Sokol Pokrok.
- 10:10 Polish dance Mazur - Davis Square dancing class, of sixteen.



Dziennik Zwiaskowy, May 23, 1913.

- 10:30 Ukrainian songs: (a) Szcze Ne Wmerla Ukraina; (b) Nad Prutom U
Luzi - Ukrainian choir.
10:40 Ukrainian dances; (a) Kolomyjka, (b) Cossack - Ruthenian Free
Cossack society.
10:55 Wrestling - Davis square men's gymnasium.





POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 27, 1912.

A BANQUET IN HONOR OF TWO FALCON MEMBERS

The Polish Falcon Society No. 2, worthily honored its two members who were elected to important positions in the Polish National Alliance hierarchy. The society arranged a modest but wholesome banquet at J. Romanowicz Hall, at the corner of Division and Cleaver Streets.

Shortly after 8 P. M., all the members of number 2 nest of the Falcon Society had taken their seats, together with the honored members, for whom this banquet was arranged. The latter were K. Zychlinski, president of the Polish National Alliance, and R. Piatkowski, editor of the same organization.



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 27, 1912.

Mr. S. Orpiszewski, in a brief talk, informed the gathering of the purpose of this banquet and introduced the toastmaster, Mr. Chechowicz, who very successfully performed his task.

The toastmaster requested a few members to speak, and their speeches touched the hearts of all present.

Following these speeches a quartet, composed of the members, Mr. Gluchowski, Mr. Bednarczyk, Mr. Niewolkiewicz and Mr. Mickowski, sang accompanied by Mr. Razybylski's orchestra.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, July 27, 1912.

Later the toastmaster called upon the honored guests to deliver their speeches. Upon the suggestion of the toastmaster a collection was taken for the benefit of the Polish National Alliance High School at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, which amounted to twelve dollars.

The banquet then ended with the members singing Polish folk-songs and the Polish **anthem**.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy-Zgoda, April 8, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

SPORTS AND BENEFITS DERIVED THERE-FROM

Occasionally one will meet with opinions, such as, "Our people cannot become very active in sports because they are too poor." It is true, that a person with money is in better position to give more of his time to sports than one who is handicapped by the lack of it. On the other hand isn't our poverty a direct result of the lack of interest in sports and the fun, the fresh air, sunshine and good health attained through participation in them?

Good health and a well developed body, enable us to face more squarely the battle of everyday life. Sports, athletics and all physical training and exercise in the open, not overdone, will develop both mind and body. Fatigue and hardship, energy, strength and will power, and even some of the dangers involved, develop in one, confidence and alertness. Sports also develop our ability to cooperate, to be obedient, to work conscientiously and to practice self-control. A young man, who is faced with the problem of a career, is not very easily discouraged, if he has had any athletic training. He knows his strength, and his ability, to think clearly. He proceeds cautiously, but with determination. Obstacles and hard work do not frighten him. He knows his goal and is determined to reach it. He knows that in order to win, he must fight. And in victory he will find satisfaction.

Dziennik Zwiazkowy-Zgoda, April 8, 1908.

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At this time our system is not interested in this form of education. We implore the children to study hard. We are struggling and trying to earn enough to give our children an education. We seem to forget, however, that we possess a soul, and that our bodies are made of flesh; therefore we completely forget the necessity of physical training and education. The result is a weaker generation, weak minds and little energy, weak bodies, which are incapable of hard work; unfit, both mentally and physically.

People so incapacitated live a life of misery. In all industry, men are forging ahead with all their strength. Because of our weakness, industry and business lies idly before us. The workaday world demands only the physically and mentally fit.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. 17, No. 241, Oct. 19, 1906.

DO NOT OVER-INDULGE IN SPORTS



In recent time the love of sports has become quite extensive. If only this inclination to indulge in this form of exercise does not prove injurious by over-indulgence. Already in England, the mother of sports and, after her, in France, voices of caution are being heard. In those lyceums and schools, which might be called athletic schools and arenas, the accomplishments or results do not offset the harm done to the human organism. The report of mutilated bodies are increasing greatly in number every year as the result of sport matches. For the growing youth, excessive activity in sports is harmful; it can create chronic disorders, lameness, digression, etc. After foot races we saw a youth about 12 to 15 years old collapse breathlessly, causing signs of asthma, expansion of the heart, also afflicting the lungs.

A Parisian doctor, Dr. Potain, has taken the pulse beat of participants in a so-called "football" game, showing that they had a fever reaching 39 Reamur points. A London physician, Elliot, claims that one out of five players contracts a chronic ailment. Dr. Redfield goes so far as to say that "football"



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. 17, No. 241, Oct. 19, 1906.

is more murderous than war. It has claimed more dead and injured in England than the total of ill-fated mariners in Mikada during the war in 1905. The list of "murderous" sports are listed as follows: "football" the worst of them all, boxing, gymnastics, baseball, swimming, and lawn-tennis. So for the sake of your health it is not enough to love sports, but you must learn to indulge in them physiologically. In many cases, instead of aiding your health through sports, you usually cause yourself physical injury.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 31, 1906.

WPA 100

THE FIRST BASEBALL GAME
White Eagles vs. Chicago Union Giants

Tomorrow the 1st of April will begin the first city's baseball game. Organized this year, the club called the "White Eagles," consists of the best Polish players in Chicago, who shall exhibit their skill every Sunday during the next seven months in the Grosse Park, on the corner of Elston and Western Avenue. The organizer and captain of this club in its future contests is Mr. Francis Jedrzejek, formerly a member of the famous "Athletic Club."

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POLISH

Narod Polski, Feb. 26, 1906.

LITERARY ANNALS

Gospodarz--The Farmer No. 1 for 1906, just out, contains discussions of "Modernistic Adelbert," "Learn Husbandry," "Practical Advisor," "Home Doctor," "Home Hearth," remarks and practical advice for farmers also a poetry and literature section.

The publisher of this useful periodical is S. J. Napieralski, 1513 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 280, Dec. 2, 1905. 100 (LL) PROJ. 30275

WHITE EAGLES VS FALCONS

After each 'sokol' football tournament you can see that there is a lack of strong and suitable opponents. Either some teams are too strong or some are too weak, making the contests one-sided. To avoid this, the Polish societies and groups are asked to help improve and build up stronger teams to produce keener competition.

Tomorrow the 'sokol' tournament comes to a close. It is the last time this year that the people will have an opportunity to see a football game. Tomorrow's contest is between the "White Eagles" and the "Falcons," at Crosse Park, at Elston and Western Avenues. The game will start at 3:30 P. M.

This park can be reached by taking either the Western or the Elston Avenue street car to the gate. All people are cordially invited to attend. Admission is free.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 17, 1905.

WPA 611-871 7075

FOURTH VICTORY

Yesterday afternoon at the baseball field located at Grand Ave. and Sacramento Ave., the Argo A.C., undefeated Polish baseball team, met the Mulveys, and the result was the most spectacular and hardest fought game this season. The score was Argo A.C. - 6 - the Mulveys - 4 -.

The game was marked by many beautiful plays; the most impressing plays and stops were made by Vincent Golubski, shortstop for the Argo A. C.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XVI, No. 119, May 22, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30478

THIRD GAME WON

The Polish baseball team, under the name of Argo Athletic Club, was victorious again yesterday against the Orioles A. C. at the field located at Grand Avenue and San Francisco Avenue.

The score was 21 to 4.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 237, Oct. 8, 1904

FOOTBALL



The Polish Sokol of the White Eagle at St. Stanislaus parish has organized for the coming season a football team consisting only of members of the Sokol. The captain is Francis Jedzejek; and manager August Kowalski.

The first contest will take place Sunday at 2:30 P. M. against the Cyclones, at the field in Kimball and Belmont avenue.

Although football is very popular in this country, and considered the first-ranking American sport, one Polish football team exists, organized by the Sokols.

Every one wishing to watch Sunday's contest between these two teams is cordially invited.

All young Polish people should make it their duty to be present at this inaugural Polish football game, and give the team their heartiest support.

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

CHICAGO POLES VICTORS IN ANNUAL BICYCLE MEET IN SOUTH BEND

During the annual convention of the Polish Falcons in South Bend, Indiana, bicycle races were also held.

Stanislaus Paczynski of South Chicago took first place in the ten-mile event by breaking the tape in 30 minutes and 20 seconds.

Of the various entrants the following received awards (ten-mile event):

The first to reach the tape was S. Adamkiewicz of Chicago, 30 minutes and 40 seconds (handicap, 2 minutes and 30 seconds); awarded gold medal.

Second place, J. Malewicki of Chicago, 31 minutes and 15 seconds (handicap, 2 minutes and 30 seconds); silver medal.

Third, J. Wojtecki of Chicago, 33 minutes and 13 seconds (handicap, 4 minutes);

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

two tires contributed by Morgan & Wright.

Fourth, J. Rozplochowski, of South Bend, 31 minutes and 35 seconds (handicap, 2 minutes and 15 seconds); wool shirt donated by the National Store.

Sixth, S. Paczynski, of South Chicago, 30 minutes and 20 seconds (handicap, 15 seconds); gold medal for fastest time.

Seventh, Francis Szterner, 30 minutes and 23 seconds (scratch); silver medal for second best time.

Awards were not given to:

Fifth, J. Wisniewski, 32 minutes and 10 seconds (handicap, 2 minutes and 15 seconds).

Eighth, A. Rutkowski, 30 minutes and 55 seconds (scratch).

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

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Dziennik Chicagoski, July 12, 1897.

Ninth, F. Lisztewnik, 33 minutes and 35 seconds (handicap, 2 minutes and 30 seconds).

Others that were listed did not enter.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

POLISH FALCONS MAKE AN APPEAL TO LOVERS OF CYCLING

The Polish Falcons are planning to have bicycle racing besides drill contests at the coming annual meeting at South Bend, Indiana. In this respect a committee was formed, representing various Polish cycling organizations of Chicago, which is to make all the arrangements.

The races are to take place on Monday, July 5, at South Bend, rain or shine. Only those can enter the contest who are members of the Polish Falcons of America. The admission fee is **fifty** cents. There will be four awards: two gold medals and two silver medals.

The first gold medal is to go to the one who makes the fastest time for a designated distance, while the second is to go to the first man to reach the goal in another race. The two silver medals are to go to winners of two other races.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 12, 1897.

Besides this there are going to be other [contests with] prizes, including a ten-mile event.

All those who are interested in this feature of the meet are requested to get in touch with E. W. Reichel, 141-143 West Division Street, Chicago, Illinois. An application and other instructions will be sent upon request. Applications should be properly executed and accompanied by the required admission fee.

Applications will be received until June 25.

All Polish newspapers are requested to copy this article.

The Committee

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 10, 1896.

POLISH SOCIETIES PLAY A BASEBALL GAME

Two Polish Societies from the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish, the St. Casimir's Young Men's Society and the St. Cecilia Society played a baseball game yesterday in Avondale.

The St. Cecilia Society team was captained by its president, Mr. John Czekala, and the St. Casimir Society by its president, Mr. John Nering. On Mr. Czekala's team were the following: M. Schultz, P. Marks, J. Marks, J. Kondziorski, J. Petlak, J. Marks, S. Politowski, Mroz, and F. Arendt. On Mr. Nering's team were F. Budzban, S. Czajka, P. Myks, J. Budzban, M. Budzban, J. Kanabas, Kimlitz, and J. Bogucki.

The game began at three o'clock in the afternoon on a field near the St. Hyacinth Church in Avondale, and was very lively, because both teams were in excellent condition. The heat finally forced the players to quit, after three hours of playing. The St. Cecilia team won by a score of thirteen to seven.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1896.

THE TURNERS' CONVENTION

The Turners' Convention was held last Saturday, Sunday and Monday, in the Pulaski hall. Twenty-four delegates were registered. Mr. Adam Blaszczyński was chosen Chairman and Mr. Stanislaus Csada and Mr. I. G. Szczodrowski were chosen as secretaries.

The report shows that the Polish Turners' Alliance has over two hundred members, while a year ago there were only one hundred and fifty. During the year one hundred and nineteen members resigned.

At yesterday's meeting new officers were elected: Mr. Casimir Zychlinski, president; Mr. Leon Czeslawski and Dr. W. Stankiewicz, vice-presidents; Alfons Dziadul, secretary; Anthony Groenwaldt, treasurer.

The Tribune published a long article in which it announced that the Polish Turners' Alliance has decided to support McKinley at the next election.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 4, 1896.

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The article was filled with false information and exaggeration. Writing about this Turners' Convention, the Tribune states that there were 250 delegates and as many alternates, and that these delegates were supposedly representing 10,000 active members and that the Polish Turners' Alliance also possessed over 30,000 associate members.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1896.

ST. STANISLAUS CADETS WIN A MEDAL

A drill contest between four companies of Polish cadets from Chicago and South Chicago took place yesterday in Templin's hall, in South Chicago. The cadets from the St. Stanislaus Kostka parish were awarded a gold medal for the best exhibition of drilling.

Bravo, cadets of St. Stanislaus!

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 3, 1896.

[NEW POLISH CLUB]

The Polish Cyclists' and Social Club **Era** was incorporated in Springfield, Illinois, yesterday by L. J. Sobanski, F. Bieszki, J. H. Kacpra, and others.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1895.

NEW SOKOL GROUP ORGANIZED IN TOWN OF LAKE

(The following article was received by our staff for publication.)

The far distance of Town of Lake from the nucleus of Polish life on the Northwest Side has rather obscured the activity of the Polish group in this community. Activity in this section was small and gradual in its development. It was not until recent years that it began to be noticed. During a score of years several patriotic exercises were staged, lectures were arranged for every second Sunday at University Hall, and the younger generation, not wishing to be surpassed by its elders, held a meeting last Sunday, June 2, and organized a sokol group. The founders are W. Chęcinski, S. Jankowski, J. Zalewski, S. Szmidt, and C. Stubiak. Plans were laid sometime in advance and when arrangements were completed a meeting for June 2 was announced. The Polish youth responded, the idea was accepted and forty joined.

Casimir Zychlinski, commander of the Polish Sokols Alliance, was present at

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1895.

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the gathering. He made a convincing talk that a group of this kind is not mere play, but a place in which serious work is conducted under stipulated conditions.

Mr. Szmidt, who took the stand, urged the new members to have respect for their superiors. This was followed by a proposal from C. Zurawski to add the slogan "One for All and All for One" to the one that has already been accepted, "With Body for the Fatherland and with Sword for the Enemy".

An election of officers brought the following results: J. Zaleski, president; S. Szmidt, vice-president; M. Chęcinski, recording secretary; C. Zurawski, financial secretary; and J. Pawelkiewicz, treasurer.

The results of the meeting indicate a promising future for this organization.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, June 7, at the University Settlement

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 6, 1895.

hall. All Poles are invited to attend, for many important matters will be discussed.

M. Checinski

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 19, 1895.

POLISH SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN SOUTH CHICAGO

The Polish Sharpshooters of the Queen of the Crown of Poland Society, Group 1, was organized January 13 in St. Michael Archangel Parish.

The following officers were elected to office:

John Nowacki, president, treasurer and captain; W. Czerajewski, vice-president; Andrew Relewicz, recording secretary; Albert Kozlowski, financial secretary and officer I; I. Strzelewicz, ensign I; Joseph Suchala, ensign II; T. Soboczynski and Joseph Rozak, managing committee; Albert Relewicz and I. Bocian, committee (sic); and L. Burda, marshal.

Twenty-seven persons joined this society at its initial meeting. Members are accepted from the ages 18 to 35. The entrance fee is only one dollar.

The next meeting will be held on January 27.

Andrew Relewicz, secretary

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 12, 1894.

POLISH CYCLISTS HOLD MEETING

The Polish Cyclists' Club held a meeting on March 8 at 160 West Division Street. New members will receive free instruction in bicycle riding. There will be a charge of only one dollar a day for the use of the Club's bicycles. For further information apply to K. Szlachta, 160 West Division Street.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 27, 1893.

NEW TURNER SOCIETY

The Polish Turners' Society No. 8 was incorporated in Springfield, Illinois, yesterday, December 26. The incorporators are Mr. Leon Czeslawski, and Mr. Frank Bemka, and others.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 7, 1893.

NEWS ITEM

The Society of Polish Sharpshooters under the protection of St. Fabian, in Holy Trinity Parish, was incorporated in Springfield yesterday by John Olejniczak, Frank Mensenfelder, and Joseph Buzgerski.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1893.

NEW POLISH SOKOL IN CHICAGO

The first organization meeting of a New Polish gymnastic society in Chicago was held on Sunday, November 26, in Leon Czeslawski's hall, corner of Laurel and 32nd Streets, in Bridgeport.

It will be known as "Sokol Polski Number 8".

Members of Sokol Polski Number 1 were invited to this meeting. Mr. Casimir Zychlinski and Mr. Mieczynski encouraged the young **men** to join the new group.

"How numerous are the ranks of the "Sokols" in the old country!" said the speaker. "Let them become just as numerous here in America. Exercise not only hardens the body, but the evenings are occupied profitably and the young are instilled with feelings of brotherhood."

The speakers were enthusiastically applauded, and then the new Polish gymnastic

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 29, 1893.

society, Sokol Polski Number 8, in Bridgeport, was organized.

The following administration was elected at this meeting: Mr. L. Czeslawski, president; Mr. Bemke, vice president; Mr. J. Bauer, recording secretary; Mr. C. Gieraltowski, financial secretary; Mr. C. Marczewski, treasurer.

So get to work, Polish youth! Join in the greatest possible numbers. You may call on me personally or address all communications for further information to J. Bauer, recording secretary, 3230 Laurel Street.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1893.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE POLISH FALCONS AND TO THE POLISH PUBLIC OF CHICAGO

On the 17th of this month, the delegates of the Polish Falcons gathered in Chicago and decided to take energetic steps to encourage the establishment of Polish Falcon organizations in every Polish community throughout the continent. In order that this important matter be thoroughly considered, the delegates decided to call a mass meeting of Polish Falcons for August 27, to which all well-wishing Poles are invited to attend. As a result of this decision, the following article, explaining the reasons for the mass meeting, was submitted for publication:

"'A sound mind is a sound body'--this is the principle upon which all gymnastic and Falcon societies have been founded. The mind can be strong and active only if the body is strong and healthy. A deed conceived in the mind can only be executed by a strong, enduring hand. Thus, the body should be trained so that, through its physical strength and health, it may constitute the foundation for action. The aim of the Falcon organizations is to provide this training, but ordinarily they serve still another purpose--that of giving



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1893.

us a chance to work and struggle together. By bringing us together, they foster a greater sense of brotherhood among young men, binding them in friendship and teaching them discipline. 'Unity is life, disunity death' (Jeonosc zycie, smierc rozbicie), is the motto adopted by some of the Falcon nests.

"It is needless to explain further the usefulness of Falconry. Its usefulness was well understood in Poland. In Galicia and Poznan [Austrian and German occupation respectively], wherever political conditions permitted, hundreds of Falcon nests have been organized--hundreds of Falcon banners unfurled. Solemn days such as those of the Falcon Jubilee in Lwow last year awaken and elevate the spirit; they strengthen the ties of brotherhood and tend to give the Falcons the character of a national organization. If this example is insufficient, let us look at the Bohemians and Germans. Hundreds of Falcon and other gymnastic organizations, both in Europe and in America, keep them physically fit and united in spirit.

"Are we American Poles to remain forever in the background? Do the examples set by our brethren in Poland and by our Bohemian cousins mean nothing to us here in America? Does our own personal gain mean nothing to us?



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1893.

"No! We Poles, occupied with a desperate struggle for existence, perhaps do not lead in certain respects, but in this case, we can keep up with others. Here on American soil,....our physical development is probably more necessary than elsewhere--this is the principle upon which the Polish Falcons exist.

"Let us therefore spread our wings in flight! Polish Falcon activities have already begun in Chicago, and though the number of Falcons is still small, there will be enough for a nest from which young Falcons will fly to settle in other cities and towns wherever Polish hearts beat, wherever the Polish language is spoken. It needs but ambition, work, and perserverance.

"To form Falcon nests wherever any number of Poles live is not an impossibility.....A few dollars for gymnastic equipment; good will on the part of the youth, who instead of spending their time in saloons at immoral pastimes will find decent recreation and spiritual and physical gain in the Falcons' hall; a teacher or organizer, whom any existing Falcon nest can supply--this is all that is necessary for the creation of a new Falcon nest.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 23, 1893.

"Then, onward! In unity and with perserverance, we shall achieve our aims.

"We are calling a meeting for the 27th of this month to talk over this matter. Let every Falcon, every well-wishing Pole attend and tell us what needs to be done to spread Polish Falconry from the Hudson to the Missouri.....to make our youth strong, united, and ready for a struggle with the enemy, should occasion arise.

"We trust that great numbers of our countrymen will attend this meeting, which will be held at Anthony Groenwald's hall, 668 Holt Street, corner Blackhawk, at 7:30 in the evening. The matter to be discussed is **very important** and should be the concern of everyone. Our future depends upon our Falcon organizations.

Casimir Zychlinski,
Leon Mieczynski,
John Adamowski,
Alphonse Dziadul,
Max Baranski,

Leon Nowak,
Secretary."



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 3, 1893.

WPA (ALL) PROC. 3027:

/POLES NOT INTERESTED IN PRIZE FIGHTS/

In answer to Mr. Z.: You wonder, sir, why Dziennik Chicagoski does not publish news of the "famous" prize fights in New Orleans. We omit news of this kind purposely, since fist fighting for money ought to be regarded as one of the most deplorable and immoral pastimes in America. At any rate, prize fighting, fortunately, does not interest our people.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 4, 1892.

POLISH HUNTERS SOCIETY

At a meeting held yesterday by the Polish Hunters Society, it was decided to go to Harvey on Sunday in order to look over some lots the Society is planning to purchase. The members will meet Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., at the Polk Street depot.

For further details, call at the office of A. J. Nowalski, on Noble Street, at 11:30 A. M. The trip will be free to all members.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 4, 1892.

POLISH CYCLISTS' CLUB ORGANIZED

Last Sunday, October 2, at 2 P. M., thirty-eight Polish cyclists met in the home of E. M. Dyniewicz, 532 Noble Street, to discuss plans for organizing a cyclists' club. After a short discussion, it was agreed to call this group "The Polish Cyclists' Club". At this meeting Mr. E. M. Dyniewicz was elected president and cashier; Roman Heyman and J. A. Gintowt were elected secretary and captain respectively.

The next meeting will be held at the president's home on Sunday, October 9, at 8:30 P. M. All interested persons are urged to attend.

Roman Heyman, Secretary.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Sept. 18, 1892.

POLISH CYCLE CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED

The founders of the Polish Cycle Club invite all cyclists to get in touch with J. A. Gintowt, 703 West 18th Street, or Edwin M. Dyniewicz, 532 Noble Street, relative to devising plans for a permanent organization.



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Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 37, August 14, 1892.

NEW GYMNASTIC SOCIETY FOR YOUNG POLISH WOMEN

There was organized in the northwest part of Chicago a Polish gymnastic society for young Polish women. Its practical uses are extensive. The organizers of this new society are concerned above all about the beneficial results derived from it for the health of Polish women, who sometimes work hard and waste their strength. Secondly, it is our intention to furnish our young ladies pleasant exercise, in their own circle, and above that, awaken in their hearts and souls the desire for higher accomplishments through elevating the spirit by mutual work for the good of all.

I appeal to you, sisters, and beseech you to join our circle for mutual benefit; let us convince all that we do not remain in slumber. We will direct our work toward national aims. Let the wings of the "Falcon" be our protection. The next meeting will take place September 18, 1892, at 5 P.M. in Greenwald's Hall, at Holt avenue. In this hall we have our gymnastic exercises every Wednesday, beginning at 8 o'clock.



Zgoda, Vol. II, No. 37, August 14, 1892.

In the name of the committee I have the honor to request the Polish young women for their kindly attendance at the above named meeting and also for their presence at the gymnastic exercises for the purpose of witnessing both.

You may register as a member of our circle during the exercises at the regular meeting, held every Wednesday during the first three months. At present, during the organization of this society, the new members may register free of charge.

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Dziennik Chicgoski, Feb. 4, 1892.

NEW SOKOL ORGANIZED

A new gymnastic society was organized on the northwest side of Chicago Sunday, January 31, called "Sokol Society." The aim of this new organization is to give its members a thorough physical training. Contests will also be held.

It is a well-known fact that a definite routine of exercise is beneficial to the body and the mind. It keeps the body physically fit, and the mind clear and agile.

The aim of this society is also to train Polish youth for competition in tournaments, in gymnastics, and awaken within them the love for their native people and their native tongue.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 4, 1892.

This organization is divided into two classes: Active members and supporting members. The difference between the two is that the former must attend classes twice a week for instruction, besides attending a regular meeting. The latter attends only the meetings.

Children of members and non-members will be taken in and given special training. At the present time, however, boys only will be enrolled.

All Polish people interested and familiar with this particular kind of training, and have children whom they would like have given physical instruction are invited to attend a special meeting Sunday February 7, The meeting will take place at Anthony Greenwald's hall, 668 Holt Avenue, at 7 P.M. Plans of this organization will be discussed. Those desiring to become members, or wish to enroll their children will gladly be accepted. New members will be registered free of charge at the present time.



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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1890.

POLISH ACTIVITY IN CHICAGO

We are glad to hear that the Poles are developing a practical side to their nature. They need it in this country. This new spirit is shown by the newly organized Polish Hunters' Club in Chicago. The purpose of the club is to provide necessary conveniences for its members; such as, arranging for hunting excursions, buying railroad fare tickets at reduced rates, purchasing of ammunition at low cost, finding suitable locations for hunting, and other functions. The members expect a 66% reduction on the railroad fare alone.

Every member of the club is obliged to buy at least two shares from any building and loan association. These shares will remain the private property of the members, however, they may be used as security for buying real estate or other tangible property for the club, when the special

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1890.

consent of the members of the club is given. The initiation fee is only \$1.00 and the membership dues are ten cents per month.

Other necessary information can be obtained from Mr. Durski, the secretary of the club, 662 Noble St., who accepts new members. Later on, we will inform our readers about new developments of the club.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 3, 1928.

UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT TO DECEASED HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR.



One hundred and fifty years ago, the original colonies in America numbered thirteen; these colonies announced to the world their independence of the British rule, which resulted in the war for the freedom of this country, in which our national heroes Casimir Pulaski and Thaddeus Kosciuszko became known in the history of America.

From the time of Kosciuszko and Pulaski, the people of Polish descent participated in the various wars of America, the Civil War of 1861 to 1865, the Spanish-American War, and the World War in which thousands of Polish youths had taken part.

In honor and memory of these heroes who lost their lives on the battlefields in France, a monument was erected by the Polish-American mothers and fathers of the Gold Star Society, who have for the past several years collected funds for this monument.

Dziennik Ejednoczenia, July 3, 1928.



This monument will be consecrated and unveiled on July 4, 1928, at Saint Adalbert cemetery in Niles, Illinois, near Saint Hedwig orphanage. It will be consecrated by His Eminence, Cardinal George Mundelein, who also donated the foundation for the monument, which cost about one thousand dollars.

Four Gold Star Mothers who lost their sons in the World War will unveil the monument. Following the unveiling, the children from Saint Hedwig's orphanage will sing Polish selections, accompanied by church and national choirs.

Speeches will be made in both the Polish and English language. The English speakers will be His Eminence Cardinal Mundelein, Mr. Charles S. Deneen, United States Senator of Illinois, Brigadier General Paul. B. Malone, of Fort Sheridan Illinois, and Admiral Howard P. Savage, of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; the Polish speakers will be Mr. J. Lipowicz, State Senator of Buffalo New York, the only Polish Senator in New York State, who organized and is the secretary of the Mothers and Fathers Gold Star Society; George Menkicky, and many others.



Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 3, 1928.

The program will begin at 1:30 p. m. with a parade starting at Raven Avenue and North-West Highway, near the Norwood Park "L" station, and the Chicago Northwestern Railroad station. The parade will be lead by the United States Army unit from Fort Sheridan; The United States Navy unit from Great Lakes Naval Training Station; The National Guard of the 33rd division; veterans of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War; reserve officers of the Haller Polish army, and various American Legion Posts, the members of which belong to many nationalities.

Escorts for prominent guests will be furnished by the Chicago and State police departments. The escorts for His Eminence, Cardinal Mundelein, will be the Catholic Circle, John Nering, president as leader. Escorts for General James E. Stuart, 87 years old, Brigadier General of the Civil War, Martin Powroznik, representing the citizens' committee in the lead.

Many of the following prominent Polish people will participate in the parade, John J. Jaranowski, Mayor of Calumet City; Edmund K. Jarecki, Judge of Cook County; Stanislaus Klarkowski, Judge of the Circuit Court; Peter H. Schwabe,

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, July 3, 1928.



Judge of the Municipal Court; Professor Miecislaus S. Szymczak, Superintendent of the Forest Preserves', Frank Peska, City Prosecutor; August Kowalski, Vice President of North-Western State Bank; Lawrence H. Przybylski, President of Metropolitan State Bank; John Brenza, President of Polonia Coal Company; Paul Drymalski and many other public officials of the State County and City, including William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago and Alderman, Max Adamowski, Frank Ringa, Joseph Petlak, and Stanley Adamkiewicz.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 232, Oct. 4, 1926.

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CHOPIN PARK
OPENING CELEBRATION HELD YESTERDAY

In a Polish neighborhood along Long Avenue between Roscoe and Addison Streets, there lies a parcel of land bought at one time by the Park Commissioners on the North Side of the city. At first the commissioners were undecided what use to make of its new acquisition. But when a Pole, Prof. Szymozak, became a member of the commission a good idea was found, which was put into realization in a short while. The committee resolved to turn the parcel of land into a park.

Next came the question of naming the park. And Prof. Szymozak suggested holding a contest for naming the park. The contest was held. The park was given the name of Chopin, the Polish musical genius. This name was submitted by a Polish woman, Mrs. Blaszowska, for which she received a medal from the Park Commissioner, Mr. Hill.

The formal opening ceremonies were held at the park yesterday afternoon. The members of the park commission and other specially invited speakers addressed the numerous public assembled. Prof. M. S. Szymozak acted as chairman.



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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 201, Aug. 27, 1926.

MONUMENT OF WILSON IN CHICAGO.

The name of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Liberator of Poland, honored deeply by the Poles in both hemispheres, will in the near future appear as an everlasting memory on a monument, which will stand in a short time at the intersection of Chicago, Ogden and Milwaukee Avenues.

A few months ago in the city council the alderman of the 31st ward, S. Adamkiewicz, brought up a motion that the city allot a parcel of land for this purpose. The resolution was passed, as well as another that Mayor Dever appoint a committee, which would take up the erection of that new monument.

Mayor Dever, in compliance with that resolution, appointed a committee, at whose head he placed Mr. J.C. Hansen, President of the Security Bank, and besides that, he called upon the presidents and representatives of the most prominent Polish organizations, on our Polish congressman and Polish aldermen, as well as a number of prominent neighborhood business men, to enter into the composition of this committee.



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The president of the committee, acting on the recommendation of the mayor, called together yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the committee, which the following persons attended: J. Hansen, President of the Security Bank; M. Schulz of the factory, Schultz Piano Company; Robert Falconer; Chas. Severinghaus; A.F. Lakowka of the Dziennik Chicagoski; B. Hecnt, president of the West Side Commerical League; K. Piatkiewicz of the Dziennik Zwiaskowy; Harriet Vittum of the Northwestern Settlement; J. Jankowski of the Dziennik Zjednoczenia; J. Przybylo, candidate for County Commissioner; Graham Taylor of the Daily News; W.L. Petrykowski of the Alliance of Polish Singers; Alderman S. Adamkiewicz; Miss E. Napieralska, president of the Polish Women's Alliance; and A. Romano, representative of the Italian organizations.

Mr. Hansen was elected chairman, after which, a resolution was unanimously adopted to honor the great president and to perpetuate his memory to future generations of how noble the figure of the leader of our Republic was during the period of the great World War, by erecting a monument for him, which



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should stand at the intersections of the streets, according to the resolution of Alderman, S. Adamkiewicz in the City Council.

The project of the monument met with the enthusiastic support of all those present. The question of financing the building of the monument was raised by Alderman S. Adamkiewicz in a lengthy talk; that there exists here in Chicago, a two million dollar Ferguson Fund, especially designated for the building of monuments to deserving persons. Therefore, the committee must make an appeal to the Ferguson Fund for the money. Besides that, the committee will make an appeal for donations from citizens, who have preserved their worship of a great president and are also in favor of perpetuating his figure in bronze. The committee will make another appeal to the finance committee of the City Council to assign funds for building the base and socle. The local Art Institute will make an effort to see that the monument is an artistic masterpiece. It is willingly supporting the project. C. Wacker, the creator of the famous drive, and president of the committee on beautifying the city, has declared himself in favor of building the monument.



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Mr. G. Taylor spoke on the meaning of Woodrow Wilson's activity during the period of the war; reminding that Wilson died as a martyr to his ideals, as a hero like every soldier in war and fully deserves to have his memory honored with a monument. The most suitable place for such a monument is surely in a Polish neighborhood, because Wilson has done much for Poland and is deeply respected by the Poles. Nothing could more beautiful than the building of the monument by way of public subscription, this would indeed give tone and meaning to the monument, which would stand as a result to the offerings of the people, in whose hearts has been preserved honor to a lover of liberty.

The committee on the building of the monument consists of: Mayor Dever honorary president; J. Hansen, president; Alderman S. Adamkiewicz, first vice-president; H. Vittum, second vice-president; G. Taylor, third vice-president; T. Napieralska, secretary; A. Schultz, cashier; also A. Kazmierczak, president of the Polish R.C. Union; K. Zychlinska, president of the Polish National Alliance; J.F. Smulski, T. Soska, president of the Polish Alma Mater; W. Petrykowski, president of the Polish Singers Alliance; J. Jankowski, A. Lakowka, K. Piatkiewicz, Reverend Kowalczyk and A. Romano.

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Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Vol. VI, No. 139, June 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

SPEECH OF A NEGRO BEFORE THE MONUMENT OF KOSCIUSZKO
(Delivered at Kosciuszko's Manifestation)

A speech of thanksgiving was delivered by Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, which we give word for word:

"It is a thing entirely natural for a member of my race to take part in celebrations which offer homage to a great Polish patriot, General Kosciuszko.

"We will never forget his beautiful and patriotic act, which took place during the Revolutionary War when he received from the government a vast tract of land where lies at present the state of Pennsylvania.

"Wherever there is civilization and wherever Negroes live, that act and the glory of that great patriot, who gained a name for himself in a struggle for the freedom of nations, will always shine for us on the path to freedom and progress.

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"I am immensely glad that here in Chicago, where we have such a mass of different nationalities from the entire globe, the Poles constitute a very large percentage of the inhabitants and that the Poles did not forget about the services of their countryman, but are endeavoring to set them off and tell the whole world about Thaddeus Kosciuszko, what he was, and what he accomplished.

"The people of the race whom I represent constitute fifteen per cent of the inhabitants of this beautiful and magnificent city. We have worked, and will not cease to work, to raise the city yet on a higher rung of development, culture and civilization.

"In the history of the United States more minute details are lacking about the One (sic) to whom today we offer homage and that is why instances occur where someone may ask, What could unite in today's

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celebration a people who came from a distant country in Africa with the people of a likewise distant country who came clear from Central Europe?

"Notwithstanding, however (sic), such a difference, these two races have become united in their idealism.

"Thaddeus Kosciuszko, patriot, soldier, general, engineer, politician, altruist and liberator was that link uniting these two races who equally respect him and honor him for the deeds that he fulfilled for humanity.

"Today America is the richest country in the world, but before that country was found, on the spot where we see each other at the present time several very powerful factors contributed to the building of the present day great United States. Such men as Washington, Hamilton, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Kosciuszko, Pulaski and several inhabitants of Africa had to devote all their capabilities and offer their spirit to that country in which we have the fortune at present to live.

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"There was only one Kosciuszko, to whom there was only one beloved country, that was Poland.

"The Guardian of the People, however, when he saw that America needed his help, which he alone could offer (sic), sacrificed everything and came to aid those oppressed at that time, the colonies, which found themselves in the iron grasp of England. Benjamin Franklin, as a representative of America in France, gave Kosciuszko letters of recommendation to Washington, and in the summer of 1776 this young Polish hero found himself in an American camp.

"'What, sir, do you wish to do ?' questioned Washington.

"'I came to fight as a volunteer for the independence of America,' answered Kosciuszko.

"'For what, sir, are you qualified?' again asks Washington.

"'Please try me,' answered the confident Kosciuszko.

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"History points out that during the next eight years the name of Kosciuszko played an important role in the shaping of the United States. Kosciuszko, that great idealist, leaving the field of action in Europe, came over to America so that here with a sabre in his hand he could contribute to the liberation of America. France sent to us Lafayette and Rochambeau; Germany, De Kalb and Steuben; Poland, Kosciuszko and Pulaski. Kosciuszko, and no one else, taught the American Army the art of the fortification of defensive strongholds. In the rank of a colonel he reached the highest degree of technical knowledge in the American army. For his brilliant work Congress honored him with the Order of Cincinnati and elevated him to the rank of Brigadier-General. But history points out that besides West Point, to which institution Kosciuszko himself had given a foundation, nothing had been done in America to honor the deeds of the hero of two worlds, until the Poles took it upon themselves and the result of that was the only monument of its kind in America.

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"Let the following letter addressed to Thomas Jefferson serve as a testimonial of how much Kosciuszko loved freedom.

'I, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, leaving America, make known that in case there be no other testamentary arrangement made in regard to my possessions in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend, Jefferson, that he use all my property to ransom the negroes, giving them liberty in my name; to educate them in crafts or in other occupations; to interpret to them new relations in regard to moral obligations, making them through this, good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives; in their duties as citizens; point out to them how to become good defenders of liberty and country and in general that which will bring them well-being and fortune; and as an executor of the actual disposal I appoint Thomas Jefferson.

(Signed) T. Kosciuszko
May 5th, 1798.'

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"After the death of Kosciuszko, Thomas Jefferson on account of his advanced age was unable to engage himself in the fulfillment of the will of Kosciuszko, but he placed the same in court at Albermarle County, Virginia, demanding that the will of Kosciuszko be fulfilled.

"Seven years later a school for Negroes was established in Newark, N. J., under the name of Kosciuszko School. Kosciuszko left \$13,000 for the foundation of the same. History informs us that in 1817 Kosciuszko freed those subservient to him in the days of lords.

"There are over three million of you Poles in America and you, through the merits of Kosciuszko and others, have a right to everything that is American. If you, under the Star Spangled Banner, enjoy the liberty fought out by such patriots as Kosciuszko, therefore, I, in the name of the Negro race appeal to you, plead with you to give to us that economic liberty, political and racial - that liberty for which negro

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blood has flowed from the Revolutionary War to the times of the late World War, where thousands of Negroes fell for world democracy.

"The general opinion that the inhabitants of the countries in Southern Europe are the only ones who have shown friendship toward the Negro race is wrong because, did not the Poles show enough of their love of freedom of country and of personal liberty? Such a nation hates slavery and oppression in others!

"I entertain the hope that the Poles in Chicago, as righteous brothers of Kosciuszko, will continue to spread liberty and the emancipation of states and races that was initiated by the greatest hero and patriot, Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

"In the name of my race I offer to you Poles my best wishes on this 150th anniversary, and at the same time I promise to defend the ideals of that great patriot, whose anniversary we celebrate today.

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"In conclusion, allow me to say that as long as rivers will flow into the sea, as long as shadows will fly above mountain peaks, as long as the skies will nourish the stars, as long as the heart will love, as long as the mind will be able to think in the memory of our race, the deeds of your beloved Poland and your great patriot and hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, will last forever."

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 26, 1922.

KOSCIUSZKO MANIFESTATION; COMMITTEE INVITES H. HOOVER AS SPEAKER

Who of the Polish men and women did not hear of Herbert Hoover?

It seems to us there are none amongst us who did not hear of him. There, beyond the sea, the name of Herbert Hoover evokes a smile of happiness from mothers and children -- in men of great diplomacy, expressions of recognition for Herbert Hoover.

Hoover, during the way, did whatever he could in order to bring food relief to countries devastated by war. When the terrible sight of war, destruction and conflagration abated, Hoover did not stop working.

He visited countries devastated by war, organized relief committees, sent food and made an effort toward its equal distribution.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 26, 1922.

The name of Herbert Hoover became the name of charity for the oppressed and the hungry; the unclothed and the homeless.

Today he is blessed in the countries of the Allies, and in Poland his name is surrounded by the halo of a great man at a great moment.

Herbert Hoover is at present head of the Department of Commerce. It is he whom the Kosciuszko manifestation invited as speaker in Humboldt Park, where we will gather in a great throng to honor the memory of the hero of two worlds, **Thaddeus Kosciuszko**, whose monument stands so proudly there.

As every year, so next Sunday we will go to the monument in order to demonstrate by our presence that we value the memory of the immortal Thaddeus, because he did not pay homage to gold and power but recognized freedom as the great treasure.

Dziennik Zjednoczenia, May 26, 1922.

We will not march to the park, but we will all be there, so as to listen to the speeches of the great friends of Poland, Minister Herbert Hoover and Brigadier-General Magnus McCloskey, who will speak with our own prominent Polish speakers on the theme of the past and present, and about the future of the emigration and of Poland.

We will come to the monument in throngs so as to honor the memory of the immortal Kosciuszko, and to make a review of our strength, the strength of workers, who always and everywhere take part in patriotic demonstrations.

On to the monument of Kosciuszko with the aim of honoring a hero, to gather fresh strength for further work in the direction of advancing influence of emigration!

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

APPEAL TO OUR COUNTRYMEN

"Dear sisters and brothers:

"As you no doubt have already learned from the papers the Poles in Avendale, under the auspices of the Avendale Civic Club and the Falcons, have succeeded in obtaining a Polish name for the park now being constructed between North Avers, Schubert, Harding, and Diversey Streets. This park has received the name of Thaddeus Kosciusko. In spite of the fact that this park will be supported primarily by taxes paid by citizens of Polish ancestry, a minority group of people of other nationalities wanted to give it some other name--any name, as long as it was not Polish. Thanks to the solidarity of the Poles and to the support of a majority of the park commissioners, they were unsuccessful and the park received a Polish name.

"The need arose for the construction of a building on this ten-acre park plot. After they lost one fight, the enemies of the Poles concentrated all



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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

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III A their efforts in order to prevent the construction of this building. They said, "The Poles do not need it." They wanted to leave us a vacant field and protested against the erection of a building to the governor of the state, though the funds were to be raised by numerous Polish clubs.

"Nevertheless we have succeeded--the building is under construction and on Sunday December 13, through the efforts of the Polish Civic Club, the laying of the corner stone will take place. This building will include free halls for meetings and national celebrations, and most important, it will have a large gymnasium for the children, as well as a library, baths, etc. At present our children, unfortunately, must gather in halls next to saloons, because they have no other place.

"Therefore we appeal to the groups of the Polish National Alliance, the groups of the Roman Catholic Union, the Society of Poles in America, the Polish Women's Alliance, the Falcons, the Singers, the Young People's Alliance,



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

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III A the Alliance of Polish Military Societies, the Young People's Confederation, and the Scouts--all societies in general--to take part in the parade on December 13. We want to show strangers by our numbers that we know how to honor the memory of our heroes.

"The societies which wish to take part in the parade are asked kindly to inform the parade marshall, A. J. Plocinski, 2907 North Ridgeway Avenue, in advance. The details of the program and the meeting place will be announced in the papers next week.

"We must emphasize here that we were unable to issue this invitation to the Poles earlier, for the reason that the prospects of building the pavilion were uncertain, because of the subversive activities of other nationalities and their attorneys.

"Believing that you compatriots will not deny us your participation, we remain



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

"Respectfully yours,

"M. Koterski, A. Plocinski, F. T. Wolowski,
T. Skorupa, A. Meyer, F. Grabowski,
M. Brod, S. Milewski, J. P. Koskiewicz.

"Members of the Committee"

.

The last issue of the local American weekly The Northwestern News stated that fourteen clubs are going to try to obtain a court injunction to stop the construction of the pavilion at Kosciusko Park. They have already, through their attorneys, appealed to Governor Dunne, and this matter is to come up at the next session in Springfield. The entire paper reeks of hakatism [Translator's note; A Prussian society inimical to the Poles called H. K..T. from the initials of its founders: Hanseman, Kenneman, and Tiedeman. Its purpose was systematically to destroy the Polish element in the Duchy of Poznan by purchasing land from the Poles, confiscating estates, etc.] However, before



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POLISH

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Dec. 4, 1914.

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III A this matter reaches the courts the pavilion will already be up and roofed. The work is going ahead at full speed--regardless of the weather. Just as in the case of the name of the park, our enemies will not succeed.

According to the agreement, the contractors are to have all the work completed by May 3, 1915, the anniversary of the announcement of the constitution in Poland. We should add here that the masonry work is being done by the contractor J. Reczynski, and the iron work by Graczykowski of Holy Trinity Parish.



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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 26, 1908.

POLES TO HONOR A PATRIOT.

The dedication and unveiling of the monument to the great patriot, Fr. H. Jablonski, will take place on next Sunday afternoon, June 28.

A special train will leave the Clybourn Junction station at 1:30 p. m. and will return from Norwood Park at 5:00 p. m. The ceremony will be performed by the Reverend K. Stuczko, priest of Holy Trinity parish, who will also address the gathering.

The other speaker will be the president of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. B. Stegzynski.

Songs will be sung by the Young Men's Society of Holy Trinity Church, and by Mrs. Wanda.



POLISH

Dziennik Zwiaskowy, June 26, 1908.

The societies which will participate in this festival are the Eagle and Chevron Society, the Sons of Poland, the Youths of St. Florian, and the St. Joseph Society.

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Dziennik Zwiazkowy, June 3, 1908.

POLISH



PLANNING KOSCIUSZKO'S MONUMENT
FOR WASHINGTON, D.C.

A Committee arranging the erection of Kosciuszko's monument in Washington, D. C., held its meeting yesterday evening. The chairman, Mr. M. B. Steczynski, advised the committee to withhold the decision that the American Art Bronze Foundry Company is best qualified to mould and cast the group-figures for the monument, until that firm give the committee a guarantee that **will completely cover** the artistic production, safe delivery and accurate mounting of the group-statues on the pedestal, as demanded by the Committee.

A representative of the Kyle Co. a stone-cutting firm was present at the meeting to take measurements of the statue, and to figure with the Committee on the contract to build a pedestal for the statue. Owing to the grave importance of these matters, the Committee resolved to call a special meeting, of a larger attendance, to give the subjects a more thorough attention.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 24, 1908.

PROFESSOR POPIEL, THE POLISH SCULPTOR, WILL DESIGN
THE KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT

Masterpieces of this famous sculptor will soon be exhibited in the Art Institute. The secluded studio of Professor Popiel, located at Milwaukee Avenue and Leavitt Street has been transformed, as if by magic, into a temple of art. His work-shop is adorned with beautiful statues and statuettes made of clay by the creative hand of the sculptor. The productions are considered excellent by connoisseurs and critics. Many visitors, not only from Chicago, but also from other parts of the country, come every day to see the artist and admire his work.

A plan for exhibiting his collection at the Art Institute of Chicago has been proposed by Professor Popiel; if approved, it will receive the assistance of all members of the Chicago art world who feel that they have in their midst an artist unequaled on this continent. This exhibition will very likely be held when the statues of Kosciuszko and others have been

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 24, 1908.

completed. The plaster of paris model of Kosciuszko is almost finished; it is most imposing and will be the center of attraction. At this exposition our artist will also display a few small figures, cast in bronze; they are considered master-pieces. Besides the aforementioned subjects, a number of miniatures will be included which are now nearing completion.

Professor Popiel is an artist endowed with sterling qualities; his achievements are an ever-living testimonial to his greatness, but aside from his talent, we must admire his proverbial ant-like diligence.

Anyone not familiar with the intricacies of art cannot know how much time is devoted to such creative work.

Those who visited our artist the other day, had an opportunity to learn many secrets.

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POLISH

Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Mar. 24, 1908.

Every minute detail of the body is carefully reproduced by the artist; it must be perfect. Special heat resisting molds are prepared for the molten metal.

The model of the Kosciuszko monument will be exhibited before it is cast in bronze.

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Dziennik Zwiaskowy, March 23, 1908.



POLISH

THE MODEL OF KOSCIUSZKO'S MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON D.C.
ACCEPTED

Mr. T. M. Helinski, honorary president of Kosciuszko Statue Commission in Washington D. C., received a letter from the secretary of war, a member of the commission for that monument, which reads:

1038 Fine Arts Bldg.
Chicago
March 12, 1908.

Kosciuszko Statue Commission
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in announcing that we, the committee, visited the studio of Mr. Antoni Popiel, yesterday afternoon, and inspected his full-size model for the Kosciuszko statue. We found it an admirable work, realizing well the promise of the sketch which is thoroughly worthy of your acceptance.
Respectfully submitted.

Charles J. Mulligan,
Lorado Taft,
Ralph Clakson.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. XI, No. 15, April 10, 1907.

LOCAL CHRONICLE

The committee of erecting the monument of Kosciuszko in Washington signed a contract with the artist, Mr. W. Floryanski, a singer, to give a concert in order to raise funds for the monument.

The concert will be performed in Orchestra Hall, April 21. We inform the public and lovers of song to come and hear the beautiful voice of the singer, and help the patriotic cause.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. IX, No. 31, Aug. 2, 1905

KOSCIUSZKO DAY

TO THE HONORABLE PUBLIC AND POLISH ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

We are kindly informing you that at today's meeting, after regulating all our affairs, and after receiving the secretary's report, we announced shortly after the unveiling of the monument, in our newspapers, that we have concluded the final activities of the committee on the building of the Kosciuszko monument, in Chicago, and have dissolved that committee.

Throughout a number of years we have worked, mutually, to accomplish a deed, incontestably difficult, but admirable and great, which has turned the attention of the American world to all of us in general, and at the same time, fastened the ties with our brothers in the far off but always beloved fatherland, by forming a golden bridge joining all of us with that traditional worship of our great men - that worship given with the whole heart, the same in Poland as in America. The monument is proof that, although we have left our native land, we still have in our hearts, our fatherland and all that is connected with it that brings it to our thoughts, and we ardently desire, that our love of that

Narod Polski, Aug. 2, 1905



which is Polish will be conveyed likewise to the hearts of our progeny. It was this kind thought, besides other motives that was primary in our minds when we conceived the idea of building the Kosciuszko monument. The building of this monument cost us a lot of hardships, lots of work, and anxiety. More than once we thought our work would collapse, so that we practically had to start anew; in the end, however, we brought it to a successful finish and, today, this beautiful work of the Polish people in America, adorns their capital on the shores of Lake Michigan. It adorns, with merit, all of us who, with our own hard earned coins achieved it with glory to our art. We consecrated it to the memory of all of us as well as those of our countrymen, who will follow us, as a testimonial that we are Poles and ought to remain as such. These are our ideals, enlivened with which, we built a monument to Kosciuszko, the greatest son of Poland, who to us is the personification of bright patriotic virtues. In concluding, today, the deliberations and activities of our group, who were active directly concerning the monument, we wish to direct the attention of our Polish-American Society to just one more particular. We beseech you, ardently and heartily, that this beautiful and valuable work of ours encircle our people with piety, worship, and remembrance, truthfully worthy of that man to whom we consecrated it, that leader of ours, in



Narod Polski, Aug. 2, 1905

peasant garb, who became so dearly beloved by a valorous people. Let our Polish language be always heard at the foot of his monument. Let us remember about that Kosciuszko of ours, often visit him in great numbers, and in his honor let us institute among our Polish population a memorable holiday and observe it, annually and magnificently, on the 14th day of June, that is, on Flag Day. Let us on that day alongside the older people and the school children gather at the foot of the monument, and looking into the bright countenance of our great hero, take on its firmness and the ardent desire to work for the liberating of our fatherland from bondage. To achieve this project we heartily request help of our Polish organizations in Chicago, entertaining a strong hope, that in the near future they will take up this matter in earnest, we remain with deep respect,

The Building Committee of the Kosciuszko Monument:

M. A. La Buy, president

John F. Smulski, vice-president

Leon Szopinski, secretary

Michael Majewski, cashier

Directors: M. Steczynski, St. Rokosz, Joseph Polczynski, T. M. Helinski, Adam Majewski.

Chicago, July 12, 1905

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 37, Sept. 14, 1904.

THE UNVEILING OF THE THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT IN CHICAGO

Sunday morning September 11, 1904. The sky is cloudy.

About noon the northwest part of the city, bounded north and south by North and Chicago Avenues, and on the east and west by the river and Paulina Street, becomes a center of activity. The Poles come out dressed in their Sunday best, and many in uniforms of the various military organizations. Beautiful floats pass by and mounted parade marshals are seen giving orders here and there.

The homes on the principal streets are covered with a field of green, flowers, festoons and Polish and American flags. In the windows are seen portraits of Kosciuszko, the hero of two worlds. About three hundred societies from various parts of the city start to take their assigned places, amid the sound of band music, the beating of drums and the joyful cries of the people assembled on the sidewalks.



Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 37, Sept. 14, 1904.

At about one o'clock just as it begins to rain, the individual divisions headed by the chief marshal begin to take on formation. They are followed by a platoon of police, the Kosciuszko guard of honor and various local military organizations. The second division is composed of societies from the suburban towns and other cities, such as La Salle, Toledo, Michigan City, Milwaukee, etc. All told, there are about twelve divisions.

The parade gets under way and the intermittent showers do not hinder the marchers or dampen the enthusiasm of the masses of onlookers assembled on the sidewalk, lining both sides of the streets clear into Humboldt Park, where the unveiling ceremonies will take place. It is an impressive and colorful sight to behold. About seven hundred floats, elaborately decorated, preceded the marchers and as they turn into the boulevard, there comes into view the monument, draped with Polish and American flags.



Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 37, Sept. 14, 1904.

In the park thousands fill the sidewalks and lawns. The lawn to the right of the monument is occupied by the group of male and female singers, a chorus consisting of seven hundred persons. The orchestra occupies the platform next to the singers and on the rostrum are seated the honorable American dignitaries, the clergy, the members of the monument building committee and representatives of the press.

The orchestra begins to play the opening hymn, and after that Judge La Buy speaks in English relating to the listeners the life story of Kosciuszko, and what were his deserving deeds that prompted the Poles in America to erect this monument.

The next speaker is the City Attorney, John F. Smulski, who as vice-president of the monument building committee presents the monument into the hands of the park commissioners of the State of Illinois. He also in turn reads the telegram from President Theodore Roosevelt, congratulating the Poles on their great accomplishment. The telegram is received by a thunder of applause and joyful cheer.



Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 37, Sept. 14, 1904.

Then comes the reading of other telegrams and messages followed by an acceptance speech by Dr. Adam Szwankart, as member of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Now comes the solemn unveiling of the monument. The standard bearers of the various groups post their colors around the monument and all the different societies and military organizations begin rendering their salutes to Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the great patriot who besides fighting for the Polish cause in Europe also fought for the case of independence in America. The entire park turned into one huge throng, awakening for the first time among others the fact that Chicago has the largest number of Polish inhabitants next to Warsaw.

The lone fact of the unveiling of the monument is an incident of great importance to us, which is proven by the message of the President of this republic and the telegrams sent to us from Lwow, Cracow, Warsaw and Poznan. No less important is the solidarity and interest shown by



Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 37, Sept. 14, 1904.

the various groups who had taken part in the celebrating of Kosciuszko Day. The information of the great celebration was appraised properly by the local press, not only the Polish but all others, not excluding the German newspapers. The newspapers set the figure of the number of participants in the parade at 50,000 and the number of people present within the park at 100,000. We did not take count of either but we do know that the number of floats taking part amounted to more than seven hundred, each one more elaborately decorated than the other.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 214, September 12, 1904.

UNVEILING OF KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT
An Archbishop Assures Us That "Poland Lives"



Procession:

To raise funds for his monument, picnics were given in honor of Kosciuszko, and the attendance was so great that it cannot be estimated.

At last the day of unveiling of the monument came to reality. Early yesterday morning the skies were cloudy but this did not discourage the people; trains from all over the country were filled with people coming to witness this great memorial. Many spoke the Polish language and wore the badges of different organizations and societies beside the Kosciuszko button.

About noon time, between North Avenue on the north, Chicago Avenue on the south, the River on the east, and Paulina Street on the west, Polish people began to meet at their respective places; the Sokol and different church organizations began congregating and were anxious to start. Beautiful carriages could be seen standing, awaiting the signal, and policemen on horseback were doing their utmost to maintain law and order. On the main streets where the paraders were to march could be seen houses decorated with flowers; flowers



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 214, September 12, 1904.

strewn over the streets, Polish and American flags, different Polish banners, and a picture of Kosciuszko - the hero of two nations - in almost every window.

About 300 societies from different cities began taking their respective places while the orchestra played Polish marches and the people shouted and whistled from joy. The people marched on Paulina Street to Division; west on Division to California Avenue; north on California to Wabansia Avenue; west to Humboldt Boulevard, and then south to the monument.

At 1 o'clock the different Sokols marched on exhibition, lead by a Polish marshal, following the Sokols came a platoon of police, the state militia, the Guards of Kosciuszko, from Milwaukee; the Golden Order of Sokols followed by the building committee responsible for the erection of this monument; organizers of different societies, bishops, priests, and many more people of distinction.

After the cheering quieted down a number of orchestras, the First Corps of the Polish Army consisting of Hussars, Cracovians, cadets, sharpshooters; the Columbia Marines; a band from Hawthorne and Kensington - all combined as one band, played Polish songs and marches.



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The second division consisting of societies from La Salle, Toledo, and Michigan City, marched in review, followed by societies and groups from Kensington, Blue Island, Harvey, and South Chicago. In all, there were twelve divisions in review.

We are nearing the park where thousands of people are massed near the monument and the police finally made the main boulevard clear for the officials. The lawn on the right-hand side of the monument was occupied by men's and women's choirs, which totaled 700 singers; a stand in the center was occupied by an orchestra accompanying the choir singers. Then an exhibition was given by 1,500 men and women; women marching from the left side and men from the right side, which was a splendid spectacle.

At the foot of the monument we had the American flag on one side, Polish on the other and in between the banners of the Wisconsin State Militia, known as the "Guards of Kosciuszko," consisting entirely of Poles.

Next came John F. Smulski, vice-president of the Polish committee responsible for this splendid monument, and he highly praised all the people for their kind contributions which had made it possible to erect this monument. All



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the church choirs under the direction of Emily Wiedensmana sang "Kosciuszko looks at us from Heaven."

Before unveiling the monument Mr. Smulski read the following telegram from President Theodore Roosevelt:

My dear Sir:

I wish it were possible for me to be present in person on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument of the great patriot Kosciuszko. It has been my good fortune to help in securing the erection of monuments in Washington, both of Kosciuszko and Pulaski. They are entitled to the love and veneration of all Americans no less than all Poles, and indeed I may go further and in justice say that they are entitled to the profound admiration and respect of all lovers of free government throughout the world.

It is eminently proper that the monument of Kosciuszko should be erected in the great City of Chicago. Here in the United States a new people has been formed, and is still in process of formation. This people derives its blood from many different Old World sources. Each nation has already contributed much of



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value to our citizenship and its share toward the leadership of the nation. In the Revolutionary War men like the Poles, Kosciuszko and Pulaski; like the Frenchmen, La Fayette and Rochambeau; like the German, Steuben; like the Irishman, Barry; like the Scotchman, Paul Jones, came over to help our struggling nationality - a nationality already of mixed ethnic origin as shown by the names of our generals who won distinction in the field as supporters of Washington - men like Wayne, Greene, Sullivan, Muhlenberg, Schuyler, Marion, Sumter, and Putnam. So it was in the time of the Civil War, when all our people without regard to diversity in national origin, rallied to the defense of the flag they, all alike, held so dear.

Here in the United States we are all alike endeavoring to do our duty as good citizens and the only rivalry we know is the generous rivalry in good citizenship.

I congratulate you and your associates on the admirable work you have done in connection with the erection of this statue to so great a man and I only wish it were in my power to greet you in person.

With renewed good wishes and felicitations, believe me

Sincerely yours
Theodore Roosevelt.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 214, September 12, 1904.

After Mr. Smulski read the President's message, Miss Mario Szopinski pulled the cord that unveiled the monument, which was greeted by whistling, tooting horns, and clapping of hands.

This monument was built by Kazimierz Chodzynski. The members of the committee are M. A. La Buy, John F. Smulski, Leon Szopinski, T. M. Helinski, M. Stecynski, Michael Majewski, P. O. Stenland, Joseph Palczynski, Stan Bokusz, and Adam Majewski.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 152, June 22, 1904

Invitation to Attend the Unveiling of the KOSCIUSZKO Monument



Chicago, June 20, 1904

Dear Friends:

We have the honor to invite all Polish societies to be present at the unveiling of a monument to a hero of two countries in Humboldt Park, TADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO. This ceremony will remain in the minds of all Polish people as a step toward helping the Poles through the efforts of a hero to get recognition from all the other nationalities.

Besides the societies the following were invited:

1. President of the United States, Governor of Illinois, Archbishop Inigley of Chicago, Senators, Congressmen from Polish districts in the city of Chicago.
2. The Grand Army of the Republic.
3. Society of KOSCIUSZKO of Cleveland.
4. Army from Fort Sheridan.
5. State Militia.
6. Uniformed Polish soldiers and sokols.
7. Polish choirs from Chicago and vicinities
8. Polish organizations and societies.
9. Committee in charge of arrangements is headed by Mr. Schlutz, captain of Polish cavalry.



10. Committee in charge of erecting this monument are asking all people to buy a badge for 25 cents, this money to be used as the first payment on this monument.

11. Tomorrow night a meeting will be held to plan the erecting of a monument of KOSCIUSZKO in Washington.

The committee is asking all loyal Poles to take part in this great ceremony.

The committee in charge of building this monument are:- Mr. A. La Buy; John F. Smulski; L. Szopinski; Michael Majewski; T. M. Helinski; Adam Jajewski; Paul O. Stensland; Stanley Rokosz and Joseph Polczynski.

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POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XV, No. 120, May 21, 1904.

POLISH MUSICAL CONCERT

Tomorrow, May 22, at Walsh's Hall, at Noble and Milwaukee Avenue, a Polish musical concert will be given to help raise funds for the Kosciuszko monument. After the concert, entertainment, dancing and a raffle will take place to help raise more money for this great Polish movement.

Almost all the tickets are sold, which indicates a great financial success. Those wishing to come that haven't purchased their tickets, can pay at the booth. This concert is under the direction of B. J. Zalewski. Program:

1. March, "Polish National Alliance," A. Katski, Polish orchestra.
2. Overture from the opera "Halka," S. Moniuszko, Polish orchestra.
3. Choir of St. Stanislaus, P. Kwasigroch.
4. "I am Titania," soprano solo, A. Thomas, by Miss Kwasigroch and orchestra.
5. "National Melody," B. J. Zalewski, Polish orchestra
6. Songs, "Barcarola," Campano.

Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 14, April 6, 1904.

WFA (H) PROJ. 30275

PEDESTAL FOR KOSCIUZKO MONUMENT

It is with pleasure that we inform our readers that the new project of building a pedestal under the monument of Tadeusz Kosciuszko in Chicago has been accepted by the local artists commission. This project which has been worked out by the architect Mr. Spencer is more elegant and beautiful than the former one and, above all, it is not as costly as the other, about \$1500 lower in cost. On the whole it creates a very good impression, is light and slender. At present there is a general accounting of all the offerings received toward the project, and just as soon as this is completed the task of completing the pedestal will get under way. It will be finished in about a month and a half so that the unveiling of the monument can take place at the end of May or early in June.

DETROIT CHRONICLE, Vol. IV. No. 56. 1900 25, 1900 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LOCAL CHRONICLE

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

A new Washington monument will soon be erected in this city at the intersection of Grand Boulevard and Washington Ave. This monument will be a reproduction of the one built in Paris in the year 1888, by Daniel C. French and Auguste C. Tottier. The monument is now in the hands of the sculptor and will be soon completed.

A few weeks ago work was begun on the foundation for this monument, which will be completed in a few days. The statue and the base will be 17 feet high, making the complete monument 17 feet high.

This monument is a commemoration of Washington in the year 1775, taking oath of allegiance, as commander-in-chief of the American army in Cambridge, Mass. This monument is a gift to the city, to which many prominent Polish people, devoted and did their utmost to make it a wonderful memorial. At the head of this committee is Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan. 6, 1904.

ATTENTION

Lately there has been brought about a beautiful thought worthy of a wholehearted support, the erecting of a monument of Kosciuszko in the city of Washington, as a gift of Poles to America.

This project has gained general recognition, and the fulfillment of it will bring honor to the Polish people and will help elevate their status in the United States.

We have lived in this country many years, we have here our liberty and are well off, we have protection and are acquiring more rights as citizens; this land is to us like a sister to our fatherland and not like a step-mother, therefore we owe her gratitude, we ought to show her our faithfulness and bestow upon her the honor that we sincerely feel for her.

The people of all other nationalities living here have shown the United States some proof of their devotion, only the Poles have failed to do



Narod Polski, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan. 6, 1904.

ATTENTION

that up to the present time. It is therefore time to keep in line with others and we will gain greater sympathy and recognition and display the interest in our life as citizens.

At the present time America is also showing her gratitude. The United States government at its own expense is erecting in Washington a monument of our hero Kazimierz Pulaski. Let us not overlook this act of a gift to our people but while receiving it with an appreciative heart, we will offer a similar token to America in the form of a monument of Kosciuszko. By common effort and desire this can be accomplished at a nominal cost. Therefore we earnestly direct the brothers of our Catholic Union to respond wholeheartedly to the appeal of the committee, as announced in a previous issue.



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 101, April 30, 1903.

ABOUT THE MONUMENT OF KOSCIUSZKO

About two weeks ago, as is well known, there came a report from Springfield that there had been entered in the Illinois Legislature a bill providing a \$5,000 fund for the erection of a monument of Kosciuszko here in Chicago.

A couple of days ago the news was spread that this bill was rejected. This last report was received at the same time as the news stating that the name of Judge M. A. La Buy, as justice of the peace, had not been approved during the selection of the peace judges.

Mr. M. A. La Buy's persistence in recognizing this Kosciuszko Monument Bill was a defeat for him and the bill. This seems to have been done as of spite.

So now, the latter report should be straightened out. The committee erecting this monument of Kosciuszko had already for the past couple of days decided to withdraw this bill from the Legislature (at the time of M. A. La Buy's affairs), although its aim was to bring about, from

POLISH



Dziennik Chicagoski, Vol. XIV, No. 101, April 30, 1903.

donations of the Poles, an unveiling of this monument some day, for the state of Illinois, as a gift from the Poles.

It then seems to be ridiculous to demand the passing of this bill and then presenting this gift to them, in the name of the Poles.

The American press greatly praises the procedure of this committee. A magazine or a periodical, the Chicago Chronicle, edited a special article highly praising the Poles in their effort.

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POLISH

Zgoda, Apr. 9, 1903.

WFA (ILL.) PPOL 30275

FOR A MONUMENT OF KOSCIUSZKO

On the 6th of April a bet took place between two Republicans, namely, Frank X. Kucharzewski and George Skszydlewski, in the matter of election of V. J. Jozwiakowski for alderman. Kucharzewski asserts that Jozwiakowski will be elected, while Skszydlewski affirms that he would not be elected, though both of them are Republicans and vote for Jozwiakowski.

The one that will lose in this 'bet will stay on a street with a box and an inscription in his hands, asking for a free donation for the monument of Kosciuszko on Sunday, April 12, between the hours of 1 and 4 P.M., in front of the Kucharzewski's cigar store on 100 W. Division St.



POLISH

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I D 2 a (3) Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 10, March 5, 1903.

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RESOLUTIONS IN THE MATTER OF KOSCIUSZKO'S STATUE

At the meeting held on Sunday, February 22, 1903, in the hall of Pulaski, the Society of Polish Industrial Tradesmen, of Group 3 of the Polish National Alliance, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the matter of Kosciuszko's statue has been moved speedily ahead and that shortly the building directors are to bring forth their report of the time for erection of the statue; and,

Whereas, it came to the knowledge of the public that the agreement had with the Park Commissioners, for the creation of said statue in Humboldt Park, has passed the time agreed on for the accomplishment; and,

Whereas, a great majority of the Poles have opposed the idea of placing a statue of our hero Kosciuszko in Humboldt Park, because such park is controlled largely by Germans and Scandinavians who frequent the park in observance of various popular feasts and like activities;



Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 10, March 5, 1903.

proving that this park is regarded as Teutonic,

Therefore, the Society of Polish Tradesmen in Chicago, one of the oldest societies, totalling more than 100 members, people with trade in various industries as well as men of profession, are taking charge of this at the present time to satisfy the wishes of the public, that the monument of Kosciuszko, built under the care of Polish artists, will not bear criticism. It should be placed for greater glory and honor in Grant Park, but if this is not possible, then place the statue in Lincoln Park, but never in the Teutonic Humboldt Park.

It was resolved, regarding this monument of Kosciuszko, that this resolution be sent to the directors building and to advertise this in the newspapers so as to awaken all other societies and make them take an active part in this great undertaking.

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Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 4, Jan. 15, 1903.



LOCAL CHRONICLE

The society "Union of Lubelsk," despite the fact that it was not the first time that it took part in raising funds for the Kosciuszko monument, decided once more not to spare its labors and endeavors, since when duty calls every Pole as well as Lithuanian should work and remind the world of our existence. Therefore, the society decided to take part in a meeting held on December 21. At that meeting it was resolved to play a theatrical piece, the well known Polish play that portrays our heroes in the Battle of Raelaw, on the 24th of May, 1903, in Pulaski Hall.

The proceeds from this play and ball are to go for the Kosciuszko monument. We request the dear public for its support in this aim. The aim of increasing the funds for the needy, and erection of the monument.

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POLISH



DZIENNIK CHICAGOSKI Jan. 8, 1903 Vol. 14 No. 6

Poles in Chicago "Monument of Pulaski"

In these days the senate library committee will take under consideration a bill of erecting a monument of Gen. Pulaski in Washington, at the expense of the government. The head of this committee, Senator Geo. Peabody Wetmore promised, that he will take the bill under consideration after the holidays.

Zgoda, Vol. XXII, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1903.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE MODEL OF THE KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT

Seven large boxes came from Warsaw which were opened in the presence of the artist, Mr. Hodzinski, and the president of "Zwiazku Rokosza."

Energetic work began with the idea of erecting this model, which consists of joining all parts into one whole. This is a difficult job which requires great skill and care, as each section must be raised on chains.

The director of the factory, after looking over this model, stated that the model is a true work of art which brings honor to the artist.

Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 53, Dec. 31, 1902

LOCAL NEWS

MONUMENT OF KOSCIUSZKO

It can be said about the monument of Kosciuszko that what is postponed is not lost.

The casting model of the monument of our hero brings great honor to our countryman, the sculptor Mr. Chudzinski. This magnificent work was admired by the Chicago artists who acknowledged it as one of the most beautiful creations in Chicago and perhaps in America. We are happy beyond words that all this praise is for our countryman and above all that the monument of a Pole was erected by a Pole.

We hope that Milwaukee also will select the monument made by our artist and in this way contribute to the greater glory of the Polish name.



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NAROD POLSKI

Vol. VI. No.28. July 9, 1902.

"REMARKS"

Shortly before closing of the session of Congress \$50,000 was voted for a monument of Kasimir Pulaski. Due to the efforts of Col. Smolinski and Polish residents this was accomplished.

We will have a monument of the lover of liberty, who spilled his blood and gave his life for a foreign country.

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POLISH



Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 18, April 18, 1902.

REGARDING PULASKI MONUMENT - APPEAL TO ALL

We beg to follow the instructions in the above matter, to speed up the action of Congress.

At present it is most important to have the bill passed by Congress for the building of a monument, which bill is now in hands of a committee called Committee on Library, which committee has to insist on the passing on the bill bearing the number 16 by the House of Representatives.

The Central Committee empowered Col. Smolinski, at Washington, D. C., to have a meeting of senators and congressmen representing a large number of Polish constituents, to assist the passing of Bill 16 in due time.

Local committees have to be organized which have to be in contact with the Central Committee.

Countrymen, we have the opportunity to erect a monument of one of our outstanding heroes in a foreign country at the expense of the United States. We have to show by our work that Poland still lives in us.

Central Committee.

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Narod Polski, Vol. VI, No. 17, March 23, 1902

"REMARKS"

The last issue of Zgoda is appealing to the Polish press to take up the matter of erecting a monument of Gen. Casimir Pulaski and to explain to all groups and associations that only throughout united action will it be able to influence the government to build this monument.

The Central Committee of the Polish Roman Catholic Union has sent form letters to different groups and they in turn, and according to the instructions, have sent them to their congressmen. The Central Committee is already receiving letters from the congressmen with their assurances that this project has their cooperation and full support.

If the groups in the parishes have not yet received the printed circulars pertaining to this matter they are urged to immediately ask Mr. Krol-ik, general secretary, for them, and they will be sent to them without delay.



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POLISH

Zgoda, March 20, 1902.

TO VARIOUS GROUPS OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Dear Fellowmen:

These days letters pertaining to the erection of a monument in honor of General Pulaski were mailed to you to be forwarded to your congressman. After filling out these letters they should be immediately mailed to Washington. You should attempt to get your congressman indorse it.

Mr. Smolinski writes our committee that when the congressmen receive a great deal of these letters from groups and societies, they shall give them some consideration and help us in our efforts in erecting a monument of our great hero.

The present session of Congress will soon come to an end, and so we haven't much time to lose. That is why we request and wish you to mail out these letters so promptly.

T. M. Helinski, Head of the ZNP
Monument Erecting Committee.

Zgoda, Vol. XX, No. 48, Nov. 23, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

LOCAL CHRONICLE

We examined the model of Kosciuszko's monument made by our Polish artist Mr. Broda.

We informed the Polish public about this model three months ago, at which time it was under construction. Now it is finished and stands one sixth of the natural size. Besides the cost of making the monument, the cost of erecting this monument has been figured and the bill has been forwarded to the committee for approval.

A beautiful miniature bronze plate was donated by the artist showing a Polish peasant woman giving Kosciuszko a Polish flag. This plate should be placed on the front of the monument; for the two sides of the monument two bronze plates are to be made, one of Kosciuszko taking the oath of fidelity in Crakow, the other showing Kosciuszko at the time of the battle at Reclawice.

We are wishing this Polish artist success in his future undertakings.

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 49, Dec. 6, 1900.

ABOUT THE MONUMENT



The Lord be praised!

The committee in charge of the Kosciuszko monument has at last answered the article of criticism in last week's edition of the Zgoda. Now we can relieve the worried thoughts of our Polish contributors who have been kept in suspense regarding the funds collected, how much progress has been made in bringing this great undertaking to reality and how soon will it be completed. The more we criticize the committee the better results we will get. Let's continue this idea.

Above all we must remind the committee of their duties and obligations and what they are doing in fulfilling them. The committee should stop and consider these vital words: Words about the committee's neglected duties were first brought up two years ago by the Zgoda, then by the Telegraph, then the Polish Courier, and now the Zgoda again. Beside these, other newspapers, the Polish Daily News, America, and many others have printed articles in regard to this question. Do all the papers have a right to comment on this question? Even if it is allowed, they should admit whether they are only trying to get some action from the central committee, or whether they are awaiting an answer in regard to what the money is being spent for. These

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 49, Dec. 6, 1900.



papers claim that their efforts are only in behalf of the people that have donated money for the building of this monument.

We admit at the present time that the central committee's feelings are hurt by the slandering and criticizing articles of these papers. They are greatly opposed to people writing articles to the newspapers saying that the central committee uses the money as they see fit, whether it is for their own personal use or for the monument. The committee claims this is a lie, because they are fulfilling their offices to the best of their abilities.

Did the committee finally stand up for their rights after a quiet spell of two years? Then the articles did stir up some action as the Polish Courier claims. Heavens and earth had to be moved before an answer could be received from the central committee. The committee could have given a report every four or six months to the public, and thus avoid all this embarrassment and comment for their neglected duties.

We know that the model will be made in Crakow and shipped to America where it will be poured and finished. Wouldn't it have been better to wait and consider this problem before sending the signed contract to Crakow? We judge that a savings of a few thousands dollars would have resulted.

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 49, Dec. 6, 1900.

The same can be said about the members of the central committee. Have new members chosen to replace those that have neglected their oath of office and those that have lost interest in this great undertaking. The committee said that they will think this matter over, but we said that it would have saved time and trouble if this had been done at the beginning.

The committee can see that we are earnest about our insinuations. This is not a joking matter. We say openly that as soon as we notice that the committee is awake and is working energetically, we will send volunteers to help bring to a close this Polish dream of the Kosciuszko monument.

These volunteers will collect money from people that have given parties and affairs to raise funds for this monument but have not as yet turned the money over to the committee. This will then be kept on record, so a report can be given whenever one is necessary.



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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 47, Nov. 22, 1900.

KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT



How long will the committee in charge of building the Kosciuszko monument keep us Polish people in suspense, will you give us an answer?

This is not the first time that this question is asked. Many groups and organizations are getting sick and tired of waiting to hear how the committee is progressing on this great undertaking. Leading this argument against the committee is the Polish Courier, which will not stop until some answer is given. Did the committee fall asleep?

But this cannot be true, because people see the members of this committee walking in our streets, eating in restaurants, drinking and talking about every other thing of importance but not a word is said about the monument.

A few years back Zgoda did the same thing the Courier is doing now. We have waited a year and a half for their answer, but the Courier does not intend to be as lenient.

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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 47, Nov. 22, 1900.



The Central Committee promised to look into this matter because of the protests of the Polish National Alliance and of the Courier, but not a word has been heard since this promise was made four weeks ago.

At the beginning of this great movement the Central Committee was given full authority to use the money as they best saw fit, which means that no one can see their records or files except the state auditor.

Above all, if the committee worked in earnest, as they promised, the funds needed for this monument would have been in the bank long ago, but this shows that they have lost interest in this movement and are lazy.

Lack of cooperation is what is hindering our progress. Mr. Baraczowi is one example. He collected money for this monument and instead of turning it over to the Committee, he kept it for his own use. This amounted to about \$1,200. Another fault of the Committee is having the plans drawn for a monument half the original size, paying to this firm \$4.500. Who has

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POLISH

Zgoda, Vol. XIX, No. 47, Nov. 22, 1900.



supervised this wonderful piece of work?

The people are greatly in favor of having the Polish National Alliance take over this work and capital, and see that it is put on a working basis and not as a profit-sharing bank as the present committee is doing.

ON KOSCIUSZKOS MONUMENT.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

As we receive so many inquiries regarding the size of Kosciuszko's monument we wish to inform you that the monument designed by Mr. Chodzinski will be 25 feet high. The base to measure 29 x 29 feet. The pedestal according to the size of the statue Kosciuszko on the horse 1 1/2 natural size. The inscription in Polish and English to be cast of bronze. We are still short \$8000.

Zgoda, Vol. XVIII, No. 14, April 6, 1899.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IN REGARD TO KOSCIUSZKO'S MONUMENT

Many questions are asked regarding the measurements, the shape and picture of Kosciuszko's monument. According to the model made by our Polish artist in Crakow, Mr. Chodzinski, the monument in all will be twenty-five feet high, the base will be twenty-nine feet square, and will be cut from dark granite.

Kosciuszko and the horse will be one and a half times as high as their natural height, with inscriptions in both Polish and English in the best bronze plates obtainable.

To complete this monument a sum of about \$8,000 is needed. The committee is asking all churches, clubs, organizations and societies to run affairs, dances and bazaars to raise the much needed cash to bring this dream to reality.

The Polish people should not take this plea lightly, but stop and consider that this work is being done for our hero of two countries, Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

Committee.

Zgoda, Vol.XVIII, No. 11, March 16, 1899

FAIR FOR KOSCIUSZKO

We are informing all the Polish residents in the neighborhood of Holy Trinity parish to take part in the fair to be held in honor of Kosciuszko, to raise funds for the completion of his monument.

These fairs will be held every evening at eight o'clock at the Holy Trinity auditorium

We are sure that the Poles will give wholeheartedly and help us bring this dream to reality.

Narod Polski, Vol. III, No. 11, March 15, 1899.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ON KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT

Brothers! As you know a suggestion was first made in 1892 for erecting a monument to our great hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko in the city of Chicago. That beautiful thought has been approved all over America with great enthusiasm and attempts are being made for realization of the plan. A committee has been organized for the purpose of carrying out the plan which shall bring us fame and glory. The committee did not spare time nor hard labor in the selection of a suitable model and artist. The Committee engaged a noted Polish artist, Mr. Kazemiers Chodzinski of Crocow, Austria, Poland, to cast the model for a very reasonable charge of \$18,000.00 (Eighteen Thousand Dollars). According to the agreement the model must be finished and transported to its place of destination this year.

During the last seven years the Committee collected only \$11,000.00 a sum insufficient to defray the cost of erecting such a monument. It being high time for the completion of the project and in order to speed it up a great mass-meeting of Polish Societies had been held in which 48 organizations took part. As a means of acquiring the balance of the necessary funds, it was decided to conduct a fair (or bazaar.)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1897.

FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

A collection was made by Mrs. Drajus for the Kosciusko Monument Fund at the birthday party of Louis Kroll. A sum of \$2.10 was collected from six persons. Thanks.

APR 11, 1901. PROJ. 3077

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 28, 1897.

COLLECTION FOR KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

At the wedding reception of Theodore Las, at the Albert Nowak residence, 265 West Webster Avenue, a collection for the Kosciusko Monument Fund netted \$3.46, which was turned over to this paper.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Oct. 13, 1897.

DONATION FOR KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

At Michael Moszczynski's birthday party, Mrs. Francis Moszczynska collected \$2.65 for the Kosciusko Monument fund. The money has been turned over to Dziennik Chicagoski by Miss Anne Hornung.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 28, 1897.

FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

At the wedding reception in South Chicago of Mr. Lachajczyk, who married Miss Liebauer, eight dollars was collected for the Kosciusko monument. The money was turned over to Mr. Centalla.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Zgoda, Vol. XVI, No. 24, June 17, 1897

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

NOTATIONS

The monument of Kosciuszko will be erected within the next two years.

We still need \$10,000 toward it. Let us, then, contribute more frequently toward this cause.

The monument must be erected. It wouldn't even ruin a poor man to donate one cent.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 1, 1897.

FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

A collection for the Kosciusko Monument Fund, made at the home of Mr. Wojciechowski, 61 Cleaver Street, netted \$1.10.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 28, 1897.

FOR KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

A collection was made for the proposed Kosciusko monument for Chicago at the wedding reception of Maximilien Dubanowski, who married Francis Berendt. The reception was held at 46 Bradley Street. The donations amounted to \$5.10.

Sincere thanks are extended to the donors.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 27, 1897.

AID FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

A collection made at the Christening party of the Sronkowski family netted one dollar for the Kosciusko Monument Fund. There should be more of such contributions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 5, 1897.

THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

According to information reaching our offices, the directors of the Kosciusko Monument Fund decided, at a meeting held on December 31, to accept the bid for erecting the monument sent in from Cracow by the artist Chopzinski. The cost of this work is estimated at \$16,000.

The artist is to come to Chicago and personally supervise the construction of the monument.

The directors are making every effort to collect the necessary funds. A special play, "Zwiazkowiec" (A Polish Nationalist), written by Zbigniew Brodowski, is to be staged within the near future. The proceeds are to go to the Monument Fund.

The St. Martin Society, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, contributed ten dollars. Further contributions are welcomed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 2, 1897.

POLISH SOCIETY MAKES CONTRIBUTION FOR
KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

The St. Martin Knights Society, of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish, has recently turned over ten dollars to Leon Szopinski for the Kosciusko Monument Fund.

The Committee,

Joseph Pranga, president,
Michael Pokorny,
F. Golubski.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 30, 1896.

DONATION FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

Mr. Michael Kolasa donated the sum of five dollars to the Kosciusko Monument Fund.

God bless the generous donor.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1896.

AN APPEAL TO THE SINGING SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO

Brethren:

If all the Poles are helping to erect a monument to Thaddeus Kosciusko in Chicago in the near future, then we, the exponents of Polish singing cannot afford to lag behind.

If we devote ourselves to singing Polish songs not for mere applause, but because of our appreciation for them; if we love them because they are an expression of our native soul, then we should also utilize all our efforts to help erect the Kosciusko monument as soon as possible. With this idea in view, the Lutnia Choir sent an appeal to all Polish singing societies in Chicago, to arrange a combined concert for the benefit of this monument fund. This beautiful thought, although it has been publicized in the papers prominently, has so far found support from only five Polish choirs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1896.

We feel, that there are many more choirs willing to help this cause, and consequently we are once again appealing to you. Don't hesitate, but come and join us now, and the beautiful idea of the Lutnia Choir will be realized.

In the name of the Committee,

M. Marcinkowski, president,
M. Witkowski, secretary.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 300

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, July 24, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

The total sum collected to date for the benefit of the Thaddeus Kosciusko Monument fund amounts to \$8,071.25.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

FROM THE KOSCIUSKO FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

The main committee in charge of arranging the great Kosciusko Festival on July Fourth at Schuetzen Park hereby appeals to all Polish businessmen, grocers, butchers, etc., in every part of the city, to kindly keep their places of business closed on the day of this affair, namely July 4th.

We hope not one of them will fail to celebrate this day properly.

Let the people of other nationalities understand that we know how to honor the memory of the hero of two hemispheres, and how to commemorate the Independence of the United States.

We **expect** our appeal not to go unheeded and that the Polish businessmen will prove on this day that material profits are not as important to them as is the cause they celebrate.

Committee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

THE KOSCIUSKO FESTIVAL

One of the liveliest meetings of the main committee in charge of arranging the Kosciusko Festival was held last night.

At this meeting, the Saint Stephen Martyr Society expressed its desire to participate in the festival. The Thaddeus Kosciusko Fraternal Benefit Society of South Chicago sent a letter to the committee stating that it would not take part in the festival because it had already arranged a picnic of its own, but that the profit of this picnic would be turned over to the Kosciusko movement fund.

To deliver the speeches for the opening of the festival the following speakers were chosen: Mr. Hesing, postmaster general of Chicago; Judge J. LaBuy, and Mr. [F. H.] Jablonski, editor of Zgoda.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements with the streetcar company for

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

IV

a sufficient number of streetcars.

The committee to purchase the cigars reported they had been ordered from different Polish cigar-makers. Wines and whiskies were ordered from Paul Giersz, Polish wholesale liquor dealer.

The soda water will be supplied by Lomax at a discount of ten dollars for each one hundred cases.

The restaurant concessions have been leased to Mr. Olszewski and Mr. Czochanski.

The program committee then submitted the following plan of march:

1. Police.
2. Chief marshall, Mr. Peter Kiolbassa and his lieutenants--A. Lisztewnik and S. Schultz.
3. Music.

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

4. Directors of the Monument Fund,, officers of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and the Polish National Alliance, with banners bearing a picture of Kosciusko.
5. Cavalry.
6. Military societies.
7. Turners.
8. Cyclists. (They promised to have Uncle Sam along with them).
9. Kosciusko Society.
10. Societies from Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish.
11. Societies from the South Side and other parts of Chicago.
12. Societies of the Polish National Alliance.
13. Societies from Saint John Cantius Parish.
14. Societies from Saint Hedwig Parish.
15. Carriages.

All societies taking part in the parade are requested to assemble in a body, on July 4th, at 8:30 A.M., at the following places:

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

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- 1) Polish National Alliance societies are to assemble on the west side of Noble Street, from Milwaukee Avenue to Division Street.
- 2) Saint John Cantius Parish societies on the east side of Noble Street, from Milwaukee Avenue to Division Street.
- 3) Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish societies on the east side of Noble Street, from Division to Blackhawk Street.
- 4) South Side societies are to come by Ashland Avenue streetcars to Division Street, and assemble on the west side of Noble Street, between Division and Blackhawk Streets.
- 5) Military societies are to assemble on Noble Street, between Blackhawk Street and the Northwestern railroad.
- 6) The Polish Cyclist Club is to assemble on Blackhawk Street, between Noble Street and the tracks.
- 7) Saint Hedwig Parish societies are to join the line of march at Elston and Fullerton Avenues.

The parade will start promptly at 8:30 A.M. on Noble Street, to North Avenue,

WPA (111) PPOJ 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 20, 1896.

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Elston Avenue, then along Elston Avenue to Western Avenue, and thence to the grove.

All the marshals will receive badges for their members at their places of assembly a half hour before the start of the parade.

The program in the park will be very interesting, including speeches, singing by choirs, military drills, fireworks, live tableau, etc.

A detailed description of the numbers on the program will be published later.

The treasurer's office will be open after the societies enter the park.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

AN APPEAL TO ALL POLISH CYCLISTS

(Correspondence)

As everybody knows, on July fourth--Independence Day--the Poles in Chicago will hold a grand festival at Schuetzen Park for the benefit of the Thaddeus Kosciusko **Monument** Fund.

Since we consider it the sacred duty of every Pole to support this affair, the Polish Cyclists Club has decided to take part in this festival and march in the parade.

We are inviting all Polish cyclists to come along with us.

We hope everyone will be in the line of march with us.

All those wishing to join in the parade may register at the following

WPA (LL) PROJ 6275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 18, 1896.

places: Lechert, corner Division and Cleaver Streets; D. Paszkowski, 90 W. Division Street; Alex Grabowski, 260 Jackson Boulevard.

The final date to register is June 24.

The Polish Cyclists Club will then invite all those registered to a meeting, where instructions will be given on how to decorate the bicycles, etc.

Committee.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1896.

MEETING OF THE KOSCIUSKO FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the main committee in charge of arranging the great Kosciusko festival was held on June 13 at Szulc's Hall.

The following parade regulations for the marshals were adopted:

"1. All marshals should see to it that societies under their care are at their appointed places not later than eight-thirty o'clock.

"2. Every marshal should know how many members will take part in the parade, find out where the members are to meet, and arrange the various societies according to age, regardless of party.

"3. The plan of marching will be published next week, and definite meeting places for the societies will be announced.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1896.

"4. The badges will be distributed at the beginning of the parade."

Then the committee in charge of the music reported it had decided to engage Rehbein's orchestra.

Mr. Polczynski and Mr. Kowalski were selected as a committee to call on the chief of police for a police escort.

Other committees selected were: For the purchase and sale of cigars, Mr. Mallek and Mr. Pulkowski; liquors, Mr. Wojtalewicz, Mr. Lejman, Mr. Moszczynski, and Mr. A. Szulc; program and pluggers committee, Mr. Czajka and Mr. Nering.

A committee from the Solidarity Club came to this meeting and made a donation of thirteen dollars, Mr. P. Giersz donated twelve bottles of champagne wine for the picnic.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 16, 1896.

The next meeting of this main committee will be held on Friday, June 19.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1896.

NOT A BAD PROJECT

The plan to erect a monument to Thaddcus Kosciusko in Chicago seems to be gaining momentum right along.

At present we are quite busy with the great Kosciusko festival (July 4th, at Schuetzen Park), which promises to be a grand success.

A new project has been proposed which would, if properly organized, help greatly in hurrying the erection of the monument.

One Polish singing society in Chicago has proposed to give a concert to raise funds for the monument, and two or three other societies have already accepted this idea.

The project as a whole is excellent, but it needs a few corrections. One, for instance, is the manner in which the concert is to be held. We believe it should be held in connection with a contest of singing societies, as this would assure

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, June 3, 1896.

its success. A similar contest, held not long ago in the Auditorium for the benefit of certain Swedish and Norwegian societies, was a huge success.

So much for the first observation. There is also another: We should not announce the concert now because it is a trifle too early. At present our attention is focused on the Kosciusko festival on July 4th. To advertise the concert now would harm the first plan. The concert should be held either in the autumn or winter months. To talk about it now would distract our attention from the Kosciusko picnic, which surely is more important.

Let us, therefore, be a little patient.

Let us first be done with the July festival, whose net profit should amount to two or three thousand dollars. Then will be time to think of the concert and the contest, which will surely bring in sufficient money to begin building the monument.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 25, 1896.

SAINT STANISLAUS KOSTKA PARISH SOCIETIES MEET TO DISCUSS
FESTIVAL

Saint Stanislaus Kostka Parish societies met yesterday at 2 P.M. in the Bradley Street Hall to discuss plans for the coming Polish picnic.

The meeting was called to order by Reverend Vincent Barzynski, who appointed John Nering secretary.

The pastor explained the noble purpose of the picnic and urged all societies to participate. He called upon those organizations unable or unwilling to take an active part, to make at least some contribution for the benefit of the Kosciusko monument.

The following societies were represented at the meeting and have signified their intention to participate:

Holy Trinity Society (260 members),
Holy Cross Society (150 members),

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 25, 1896.

Saint Cecilia Society (190 members),
Saint Michael Society (190 members),
Saints Peter and Paul Society (120 members),
Saint Casimir the Prince Society (240 members),
John Sobieski Society,
Saint Hedwig Society,
Blessed Virgin Mary Society (240 members),
Saint Joseph Society Number 2,
Saint Adalbert Society,
Saint Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Society,
Saint Anthony Society,
Saint Stephen Society, and Polish Uhlan's Society.

Officers of other societies which have not as yet decided to take part in the picnic were present at the meeting. They were invited to participate and promised to talk to the members of their organizations as soon as possible.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 25, 1896.

Other societies represented, but which had not as yet held their regular meetings, announced through their representatives that they would heartily support the picnic, and that even in case they were unable to take part in the parade, they would at least make a collection among their members for the benefit of the monument.

This concluded the meeting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1896.

KOSCIUSKO BENEFIT FESTIVAL

Another meeting of the main committee to arrange the Polish festival for the benefit of the Kosciusko monument was held yesterday at 8 o'clock in the evening at Andrew Szulc's hall.

Polczynski, president of the committee, called the meeting to order. Letters from the following societies, announcing their desire to participate in the festival, were read: Saint Casimir Young Men's Society, Saint Stanislaus Parish; John Kochanowski Society; Polonia Society, Group 91 of the Polish National Alliance; Society Orla and Pogoni; Holy Cross Society, Holy Trinity Parish; King Stefan Batory Society; Society of Polish Shoemakers of Kilinski; Stefan Buszczynski; Society, Saint Casimir Parish; Saint Casimir Society, Saint Casimir Parish; Saint Casimir the Prince Society, Saint John Cantius Parish; and Dramatic Circle of Saint Cantius Parish.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1896.

All told, forty-two societies have signified their desire to participate in the festival.

The committee was also notified that a large number of representatives from Polish societies in LaSalle, Illinois, would come to the festival.

The committee from Saint Adalbert Parish gave an encouraging report. Practically all local societies are in favor of the festival idea and have promised to support it wholeheartedly.

The committee from Saint Hedwig Parish reported that the local pastor, Reverend Piechowski, had agreed to support the festival.

The committee on badges announced that it had ordered 10,000 linen paper badges at a cost of eight dollars without pins. The committee had been previously authorized to order them.

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1896.

The task of choosing bartenders for the picnic was entrusted to a committee composed of A. Szulc, John Nering, and S. Czajka. The committee from Saint Casimir Young Men's Society announced that the latter would supply the men needed from among its own members.

The following were proposed as cashiers: Albert Jendrzejek, Andrew Kwasigroch, M. Osuch, Joseph Kowalski, Vincent Bardonski, S. Budzbanowski, Jablonski, T. Nalepinski, M. Majewski, W. Wiza, S. Slominski, I. Mikitynski, T. Krolik, John Kortas, M. Baranski, L. Kalisz, A. Makowski, Kluska, A. Szulc, A. J. Kowalski, John Szymezak, Albert Grabarski, S. Grabowiecki, Wrzeszcz, Lisztewnik, L. Czeslawski, L. Jakinski, W. Nowaczewski, J. Kucharski, J. Chrapkowski, I. Suwalski, J. Klosowski, Waszkow, J. Paszkiewicz, P. Arkuszewski, and J. Arkuszewski.

Peter Kiolbassa was selected chief marshal and A. Lisztewnik and Stephen Szulc adjutants. A committee composed of A. Centella, A. Szulc, and S. Wojtalewicz had been previously chosen to invite them. This committee

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 23, 1896.

reported that Kiolbassa had accepted the post of chief marshal.

It was also decided to invite the Polish Cyclists Club.

This concluded the meeting.

WFO 1 (LL) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1896.

GRAND POLISH FESTIVAL TO BE HELD JULY FOURTH
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

A meeting of the main committee, together with subcommittees from Saint Stanislaus Kostka and Saint John Cantius parishes, was held yesterday.

As everybody knows, this grand Polish manifestation will be held on July Fourth at Schuetzen Park.

Various important decisions were made at this meeting concerning the affair.

It was decided not to tax the societies taking part in the festival. The societies are not to go to any extra expense for music. The arrangement committee has already hired one great orchestra, which will be sufficient for all.

Further, it was decided to order 10,000 special badges at the expense of the committee, and so that the expenses be kept at a minimum, these badges are to be of paper.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1896.

Every person with a badge will be admitted to the park free of charge.

A committee of three was selected to order the badges.

It was further decided to give full publicity in all Polish newspapers to the actions of the committee.

The committee assigned to Saint Adalbert Parish reports that Reverend Radziejewski had promised to support the cause most energetically, and that he is calling a parish meeting on May 10.

There followed the reading of correspondence from societies announcing their desire to take part in the manifestation.

These are the Holy Cross Society, the Saint Joseph Society, the Saint John Cantius Society of Saint John Cantius Parish, the Harmony Society (Group 4 of the Polish National Alliance), and the Saint Anthony Society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 6275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 9, 1896.

We wish to mention that persons not belonging to any society may purchase tickets at twenty-five cents each from the following Poles in Saint Adalbert's community:

J. Napieralski, 68 W. 17th Street; F. Wolowski, 775 South Ashland Avenue; M. Baranski, in Pulaski hall, and A. Blaszczyński, 648 West 17th Street.

The committee will shortly announce where the societies are to meet in the various sections of the city and where they will be joined in order to enter the park. The committee will make arrangements with the surface lines in order to assure a sufficient number of streetcars for all who desire to participate in the manifestation.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 32275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1896.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE NOWICKI BROTHERS
CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

Receipts:

Tickets	\$ 86.95
Program advertising	76.00
At the bar	30.85
Total	<hr/> \$193.80

Disbursements:

Music	\$135.00
Printing of tickets and circulars	10.00
Printing of programs	21.00
Mr. Wiza, for beer	5.00
Mr. Gordon, for cigars, soda water, and seltzer	7.50

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1896.

Mr. Czekala, for wine and liquors	\$ 1.90
Mr. Wieckowski, for sign	3.00
Mr. Czekala, express	2.75
Orchestration of song	20.00
For loan of notes for orchestra	2.50
Mr. A. Drzonek, bartender	1.00
Distribution of circulars	0.50
Total	<u>\$210.15</u>

Expense	\$210.15
Income	<u>193.80</u>
Deficit	\$ 16.35

We wish to mention that this deficit was covered by the Nowicki Brothers.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 8, 1896.

Financial Committee:

A. J. Kwasigroch
J. Nering
F. Nowicki
W. Barwig
J. Mucha

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

CONCERNING THE BUILDING OF THE KOSCIUSKO
MONUMENT IN CHICAGO

We have received a new appeal from the committee to build the Kosciusko monument in Chicago.

The committee, it seems from this appeal, has decided to bring the matter of building the monument to a head. The committee reports that the building of a greater monument, as was originally projected, is impossible because of inadequate contributions for the purpose; it will be necessary to be satisfied with one much more modest in appearance. The fund lacks a few thousand dollars for even such a monument.

Greater donations for this purpose were expected on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of our immortal Thaddeus Kosciusko. Certain sums were donated, but not as large as expected; they are not sufficient to build the monument.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

The committee, therefore, appeals to everybody for more donations, and especially urges all the Poles in Chicago to take part in the picnic which is to take place July 4 in Schuetzen park, under the auspices of Polish societies.

An itemized report of funds gathered for building the monument is included in this appeal.

The report follows:

Receipts

Donations received to date.	\$7,717.65
Interest from the treasurer, Mr. Stensland.	250.00
Interest from the Holy Trinity Parish for two years (the last payment due September 19, 1896)	500.00
Total receipts	<u>\$8,467.65</u>

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

Disbursements

Advertising the contest	\$ 940.38
Seal	10.00
Charter.	4.00
Record book for financial secretary.	1.25
Minute book for recording secretary.	1.00
Printing of appeals, receipt books, letterheads, envelopes, etc. ..	37.25
Telegram to Mr. Dunikowski	4.80
Postage stamps on appeals to societies of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, Polish National Alliance, Polish Union, priests, local and out-of-town papers	12.45
Postage stamps purchased by the recording secretary	2.40
Postage stamps purchased by the financial secretary to mail out receipts, answer correspondence, etc.	7.00
Freight from Europe to New York of model by Mr. Baracz	131.59
Freight from New York to Chicago	25.00

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

Express from the exposition to the city	\$ 3.00
Repairing Mr. Baracz's model	50.00
Freight for Marconi and Beltowski models from Lwow to Chicago	44.10
Repairing these models	30.00
Three woodcuts	15.00
Photographs of the models	8.00
Total expenses	<u>\$1,328.12</u>

Balance

Receipts	\$8,467.65
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Disbursements	<u>1,328.12</u>
	\$7,139.53

Still in the hands of collectors	<u>250.00</u>
Total on hand	\$7,389.53

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 30, 1896.

As can be seen from the above report, the committee possesses a sum of \$7,389.53, which is not sufficient to build a monument. This sum should be increased.

Concerning this, the appeal continues: "At least three or four thousand dollars more are necessary to build even a modest monument. One half of this sum, it is expected, will be raised at the picnic, and the other half we hope will be donated in Chicago and other Polish colonies. The committee will then be able to bring the plan projected four years ago to a successful conclusion, and will be very happy when this is accomplished."

In conclusion, the committee once again warmly appeals to the Polish people for additional donations for the monument. We heartily endorse this appeal.

The monument must be built. This should have been done a long time ago. The Kosciusko monument should be built in Chicago as soon as possible.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1896.

AN EXPLANATION REGARDING TICKETS FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

Already last week--according to articles in American and German newspapers--we published a news item to the effect that certain swindlers were selling some kind of fifty-cent tickets for the "benefit of the Kosciusko Monument Fund", and we mentioned that Mr. E. Z. Brudowski, president of the Monument Building Committee, warns everybody against these swindlers.

Inasmuch as some people have formed a wrong opinion--that the warning was intended for the Polish entertainments arranged in good faith for the benefit of the monument--we therefore feel it our duty to make the following explanation:

These spurious 50-cent tickets, mentioned above, were printed in English and put into circulation by some English-speaking hoodlums; they had no mention of any ball, picnic, entertainment, or anything of the sort, but simply stated: "Fifty cents for the benefit of the Kosciusko Monument."

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1896.

Mr. P. Pulkowski, the secretary of the Celebration Committee in charge of arranging a picnic on July 4th, secured one of these spurious tickets and gave it to the police.

As to the tickets for picnics and Polish concerts for the benefit of the Kosciusko Monument, they are good and authoritative.

One of the letters sent out by Mr. Brodowski, president of the Monument Building Committee, has been submitted to us.

Mr. Brodowski announces that his warning was intended for the American public, who is being swindled, and says that he had no intention of interfering with any social affairs, theatrical performances, or concerts arranged for the benefit of the monument. On the contrary, he heartily endorses all efforts of Polish societies or private individuals who wish to help the cause.

In view of the above, all doubts vanish.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 22, 1896.

In the near future there will be held in Chicago for the benefit of the Kosciusko monument a concert given by the Nowicki brothers; also a great picnic by the Polish National Alliance societies, as well as other affairs. Tickets for these and other genuine social functions may be purchased without fear by the Polish people.

Let us try and do all we can, so that the monument be erected as soon as possible.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 11, 1896.

[DONATION FOR KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND]

The local Chodkiewicz Society has donated ten dollars to the Kosciusko Monument Fund. The total sum collected to date amounts to \$7,962.59.

WPA (II.) PROJ. 2272

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1896.

OUTING TO BE HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

The undersigned committee has the pleasure of inviting all societies to take part in the summer outing to be held on Saturday, July 4, 1896, in Schuetzen Park.

The entire proceeds of this outing will be turned over to the Kosciusko Monument Fund. Our national honor demands that the project begun a few years ago be brought to a successful conclusion as soon as possible. This monument should be erected soon. Let us all help to build it; let us show the devotion and respect due this hero of two worlds. Let us get to work willingly! We hope none will be missing from this outing, for by their presence we can be

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1896.

certain that the monument will be built sooner than we expected.

The committee hopes that these words will appeal to all societies receiving this invitation and that all their members will attend the picnic.

All societies and organizations coming to this affair in a body will be admitted free of charge.

Address all inquiries to the secretary. Once again we call the attention of the societies to the importance of this matter. We remain,

Sincerely,

J. Palczynski, president,
S. Wojtalewicz, treasurer,
A. X. Centella,
W. Lejman,
I. Pulkowski, secretary,
817 Milwaukee Avenue.

WPA (IL.) PROJ. 30276

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 18, 1896.

N. B. Further particulars about this picnic will be announced in the local papers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1896.

CAN THE MONEY COLLECTED FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT BE USED FOR
ANY OTHER PURPOSE?

To this question, asked of our paper by one of our readers, we can give only one answer--no! "Why not?" You ask. "Surely, we could find other causes more pressing and more important. Why even our papers, the Kuryer Polski (Polish Courier), of Milwaukee, and the Gornik (Miner), of Wilkesbarre, have advocated using this money for educational purposes or for the establishment of a teachers' seminary. Are not these causes worthy of support?"

They are. They deserve full-hearted support. Nevertheless, we must not, and legally we cannot use the funds collected for the Kosciusko Monument for any other purpose.

There are a few potent reasons.

First of all, a monument in honor of Thaddeus Kosciusko is necessary.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1896.

It cannot be considered in the sense of a luxury....The hundred thousand Poles in Chicago, the one and a half million Poles in America, are surely sufficiently well-to-do to be able to erect on this continent a monument to honor him who is a visible tie between us and America. Furthermore, we have monuments here of other famous persons, erected by the Germans and the Swedes, the Italians and the Dutch. From a practical view point, can we afford to lag behind them?

The second reason is a purely legal matter. The Committee appointed to build the monument was officially incorporated in Springfield for the purpose of gathering funds to erect a monument, and for no other purpose. What would be the legal position of every member of the Committee in respect to the State authorities and to all of the contributors, if they should use the money for any other purpose, no matter how honorable? They would be personally and financially responsible for the entire amount gathered for the monument. They would be outside the law, for they legally cannot change the purpose for which the funds were gathered; namely, for the

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1896.

erection of the monument. They can only release themselves from this obligation by securing from every contributor, no matter how small may have been his contribution, written permission to change the purpose of his contribution. This is impossible because many of the contributors are already dead.

The third reason deals with a moral problem. It concerns a very common trait of uncertainty and lack of purpose in our make-up. It has been repeated a thousand times that we easily become inflamed but still more easily lose our fire. We attempt everything--and never finish anything. When we grow tired of working toward one goal, then we at once make the easiest and simplest excuse: that there are other goals, much closer and more important, for which the first goal should be abandoned. It is a habit of mind quite demoralizing to our social structure; a maneuver that is dangerous and tends to harm everything. Nothing can ever be accomplished in this manner because, in the same way in which we discard one activity for another, just so will we discard that for a third, and so on.....

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 6, 1896.

We, therefore, from the moral-social viewpoint, condemn this proposal to change the purpose of the funds gathered for the Kosciusko Monument.

Instead of giving up, let us finish the matter as soon as possible. Contribute offerings; do not stop; let us not create a spirit of unmerited lack of confidence in the Monument Committee; let us not divert their attention from this, by calling attention to some other matter. Then the monument will be erected, and it will not take long....Then we will have time enough to bring to the attention of our Polish public dozens of other important and necessary activities.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 22, 1896.

FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

Mr. Max Jarecki has deposited with us one dollar as a donation for the Kosciusko monument. For the donation, thanks!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 00275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 18, 1896.

FOR THE KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT

Our editorial department has received the sum of three dollars and fifty cents, contributed at a lively family party at the home of Mr. Thomas Nalepinski, and collected by Mrs Bertha Fritsch and Mrs August Kowalski.

We extend our sincere thanks to these patriotic women.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

We have received the following correspondence, with a request to publish it in the Dziennik Chicagoski:

"Kosciusko Court, No. 285, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, at their regular meeting on February 11, debated the question of how properly to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Thaddeus Kosciusko, our immortal chief and the hero of two hemispheres--and finally decided to contribute twenty dollars from the treasury for the contemplated Kosciusko monument in Chicago. This sum will be given to the monument building committee. In addition, it was decided that the court will appear in a body at the Kosciusko celebration in the Holy Trinity parish hall. We herewith wish to acquaint the Poles in Chicago of these decisions.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

"Julius P. Stasiowski, Peter Rostenkowski, Paul P. Golonski, and
Ignatius Krakowski.

"Committee."

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 13, 1896.

NEWS ITEM

At the annual meeting of the Polish Women's Club, the sum of \$7.48 was collected for the Kosciuszko monument.

According to the report of the secretary of the monument committee, the total amount collected to date is \$7,758.74.

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IV (Norwegian)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1896.

REGARDING BUILDING A MONUMENT
TO THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO
An Appeal of the Committee

In 1892, we, the undersigned, formed an association to build a monument in honor of Thaddeus Kosciusko, our beloved peasant leader who fought **for** freedom on two continents. We have endeavored, at all times, to **devote** all of our efforts to the building of a foundation for this enterprise that is so important to our people.

Our people were immediately interested in this patriotic undertaking, and our efforts were rewarded to the extent that in the first two years of our existence, we were able to collect about \$6,000 for this monument. Later on, when the depression came and other important projects were undertaken, our project was more or less overlooked.

During this period, the Polish Day and the Kosciusko Celebrations, the Lwow Exposition, etc., were the most important projects undertaken. We did not

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insist too much upon contributions for our project be-

IV (Norwegian)

cause the above-named enterprises were also important.

Now, however, that the other projects have been disposed of, and in view of the approaching 150th anniversary of the birth of Thaddeus Kosciusko the Polish people have again become enthusiastic over the arrangement of celebrations in honor of our immortal leader. We feel, therefore, impelled to appeal once more to our Polish brethren for additional help in this great task which has been undertaken for the greater glory of our nation, and in honor of one of its greatest sons.

Let every patriot lend his support to this inspiring enterprise. Let everyone at the Kosciusko Celebrations contribute his share for this monument, and we will gather the sum necessary to begin work. We cannot begin to build with the money we have at present. We need at least \$5,000 more because if we wish to honor Kosciusko properly, we ought to erect a monument that will pay adequate tribute to his great accomplishments--a grand and imposing monument.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1896.

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Then we will not have to be ashamed before our own people,
or before others.

IV (Norwegian)

The committee is fully aware of the situation. We have often reminded the Poles that they should contribute to this cause. Unfortunately, our latest appeals haven't brought any results. When the contributions ceased almost entirely, the committee tried another way to increase this fund.

It loaned \$5,000, the repayment of which was guaranteed. A note was signed by fourteen influential Poles, whose assets amounted to more than \$250,000. All fear of any loss, as far as this loan is concerned, is eliminated, and the full sum can be withdrawn on a thirty-day notice. The interest earned by this loan amounts to nearly \$500, and Mr. P. O. Stensland, the treasurer of the committee has already deposited the sum of \$250.

The committee is also working in another direction. Besides the models already sent to us, with which the Poles are somewhat familiar, we will soon be able to

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display new sketches, which were promised to us by certain

IV (Norwegian)

American artists free of charge.

We can assure our Polish brethren that we are very economical with the money entrusted to us. Not only have the members of the committee been the first to contribute large amounts, but in addition, for their personal expenses, notably those connected with the shipment of models to us, they have not demanded a penny in return. We believe, therefore, that any criticism of the committee is--to put it ~~mildly~~--entirely out of place.

Those who criticize only hurt our cause because they are creating a feeling of distrust of the committee. In the name of our cause, we, therefore, appeal to these gentlemen, who, without justification, accuse the members of the committee of incompetence, of squandering money and of loaning it without adequate security, to refrain from such thoughtless accusations, either private or public. If we have not begun to build the monument yet, it is only because we haven't the money.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1896.

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IV (Norwegian)

We are giving the above explanation to the public with a renewed appeal that everybody support this committee in its work, and with God's help, we will soon be able to get started on this masterpiece, which will bring glory not only to ourselves, but also to our brethren across the seas. We specifically appeal to our Polish people in Chicago. They, especially, should feel duty bound to give generously for this cause. It is true that some of our patriotic societies have contributed large sums of money, but a much larger percentage of them have not yet contributed anything.

We also appeal to individuals. All of us claim that we respect [the memory of] Kosciusko. Let us prove it by contributing even a small amount and a fund will be created that will be large enough to build a monument worthy of our great hero.

With deepest respect,
The committee.

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IV (Norwegian)

- 6 -

POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 11, 1896.

E. Z. Brodowski, president;
John F. Smulski, 565 Noble Street,
Chicago, Illinois, recording secretary;
Leon Szopinski, 559 Noble Street,
Chicago, Illinois, financial secretary;
P. O. Stensland, treasurer;
Ladislaus Smulski,
M. A. LaBuy,
Max. A. Drzymala (Now Drezmal),
Michael Majewski,
Dr. Casimir Midowicz.
Chicago, February 10, 1896.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1896.

A RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO BUILDING
A MONUMENT IN HONOR OF THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO

(We have received the following correspondence with a request that it be published in the Dziennik Chicagoski.)

We, delegates from national and church societies in Chicago, assembled this first day of February, 1896, in the central office of the Polish National Alliance to arrange a celebration on the 150th anniversary of the birth of Thaddeus Kosciusko resolve that

Whereas, In this all important year, a monument in honor of the beloved leader of the Polish people will be erected, be it therefore

Resolved, That the existing committee in charge of the monument project get

WPA (111)

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 5, 1896.

energetically to work and carry out this all important enterprise. Be it further

Resolved, That the committee make a public announcement at its next meeting as to the full cost of the monument, and where and when it will be built. We promise to do everything in our power to assist the committee.

After we have received a satisfactory answer to the above request, we will turn over to the committee in charge of the monument all of the donations already collected, as well as those we still have to collect.

Committee selected by the delegates, S. Pulkowski, Adam Majewski, and Moszczynski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1896.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

The sum of four dollars and fifty cents was brought to our editorial offices today for the Kosciusko Monument in Chicago. The person who brought this contribution has asked us to mention that "Kuba the shepherd and other shepherds are honoring in this manner the hero in peasant dress."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 11, 1895.

VICE CENSOR OF POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE
PROTESTS ADMISSION OF "INDEPENDENTS"
OF CLEVELAND TO MEMBERSHIP

We have received a copy of the Polonia and find in it an article that objects to the admission of the "independent" group from Cleveland as members of the Polish National Alliance.

The editors of Polonia, along with our editorial department, condemns acceptance of the "Progressive" group, headed by Kolaszewski and others, into the Polish National Alliance, and adds:

"Vice Censor Ladislav Welzant protests against the admission of this group of independents and appeals to all good thinking members who are concerned about the future growth of the organization to make a strong and solid protest against this move."

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 11, 1895.

In this respect Polonia promises more detailed information.

We will publish this additional protest for the good of the Polish National Alliance.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Nov. 2, 1895.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NAMED AFTER POLISH PATRIOT

Through the efforts of our outstanding lawyer, Max Drzemala [also Drezmal], who has been very active on the School Board, the newly finished public school located at Chicago Avenue and Leavitt Street, between Lubeck and Coblentz Streets, will be called "Pulaski Public School". This motion was made and approved at the recent meeting of the members of the Board of Education.

The speakers contended that recognition should be given Casimir Pulaski, Polish and American patriot, who gave his life on the field of battle at Savannah during the American Revolution.

Credit should be given to Mr. Drzemala for having this school named after Pulaski.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1895.

NEWS ABOUT THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

The Kosciusko Monument Fund Committee held a meeting on Wednesday, August 7. At the meeting the committee deliberated on the proposition made by Mr. Beltowski, artist and sculptor, of Lwow, who created the work "Two Hemispheres" [one of the prize models for a monument].

In a letter sent to the committee, by a brother of the above artist who resides at Minneapolis, Minnesota, it is stated that the above mentioned work can be completed at the cost of sixteen thousand dollars.

The figure of Kosciusko astride a horse, made of bronze, would cost about \$12,500 and would be completed in Europe. The base, to be made of granite, could be finished at the cost of \$3,500. This part of the work could be done in America, probably from granite at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

In the event of any required changes in the figure, the sculptor would gladly

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Aug. 11, 1895.

agree to make them.

The sculptor has agreed to post a twenty-thousand-dollar bond as a guarantee that the work will be satisfactory.

The committee accepted this offer and turned it over to a commission made up of Michael Majewski, Max Drzemala and John F. Smulski for further consideration. This commission has the right to consult the best authorities in this field of work.

In the absence of Dr. C. Midowicz, John F. Smulski acted as secretary, and he will continue in this capacity until Dr. Midowicz returns. All communications should be addressed to John F. Smulski, 565 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Another meeting will be held on August 21.

In the name of the committee,
John F. Smulski, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 28, 1895.

KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND CONTINUES
TO GET SUPPORT

The following donations have been received for the Kosciusko Monument Fund:

T. Szoczynski made a collection at Miss Mary Zwierzycka's wedding; the collection netted \$9.30.

T. Z. Zmudzinski of Brooklyn, New York, gave \$1.00.

F. A. Figler of Buffalo, New York, gave \$3.30.

These bring the total number of contributions to 5,406, and a total sum collected to \$7,707.54.

Leon Szopinski
559 Noble Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 7, 1895.

\$7,693.94 CONTRIBUTED TO THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND

(Summary)

A statement issued by Leon Szopinski, secretary of the Kosciusko Monument Fund, shows that 5,403 contributions, amounting to \$7,693.94, have been received from various parts of the United States.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1895.

POLES OF SWITZERLAND APPEAL FOR A MONUMENT TO REYTAN, POLISH PATRIOT

The following appeal, dated February 2, was received from Zurich, Switzerland:

Fellow countrymen! Among the great men that are held in high esteem by the Poles, Thaddeus Reytan[also Rejtan], great Polish patriot immortalized by Matejko, Polish artist, holds an undisputed place in the first rank. He was one of the bright rays who spoke about the new tomorrow of our Republic, a tomorrow of common brotherhood, supported by the righteousness of society. Through his own actions, he built his own immortal statue. Everyone of us owes him a debt of gratitude.

Many years ago, twenty Poles living in Switzerland honored Reytan by erecting a monument to him at Soleure, next to that of Kosciusko. But through the years this memorial became worn by the weather to such an extent that it is beyond repair. In view of this, a Polish society has been organized in Zurich with the idea of building a new statue to Reytan at the Pantheon in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 28, 1895.

Rapperswyl, on the free land of Helvitia, as a national memorial.

This idea, it is believed, will find support among our countrymen, and material aid will be willingly given to this noble cause. Therefore, we turn to them to send gifts of money, even the smallest amounts, to the following address: S. Buryan, Zurich, V. Sprensenbuehl Street 40, Switzerland.

In the name of the Polish Society of Zurich,

S. Buryan, engineer, president,
John Lipinski, secretary,
Theodore Eisenbelt, treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1895.

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TO THE POLES OF AMERICA RELATIVE

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TO THE BUILDING OF THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

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(The following announcement was received by Dziennik Chicagoski for publication.)

Chicago, February 26, 1895.

A few years ago a large number of people got together and proposed the building of a monument in one of our parks in Chicago to our immortal hero of two continents, Thaddeus Kosciusko. This movement received great impetus from the Polish people from the beginning, but the enthusiasm dwindled. Sporadic attempts at reviving this spirit failed. With each attempt the contributions became smaller.

Our committee has finally established itself on a lasting and firm foundation, for it has already collected a substantial sum of money. And, what is more important, measures have been taken so that this fund will not be endangered,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1895.

II B 2 b

I A 2 a and sooner or later the aims of the committee will be realized.

III H Our committee, with serious concern, has made an investigation of

IV the Polish press, which has not been very favorable toward us.

All of its allegations have been taken under consideration and dealt with objectively. No personal feeling has entered into their treatment, for they are regarded with the utmost respect and not with condemnation, since they express a cross section of Polish national feeling.

I wish to acknowledge the fact that in reality our committee had been asleep for a certain time, as the press charges, but the causes which brought this about will probably justify the lethargy which may have been mistaken for negligence in other directions. For although the past two years of depression brought hardships to all throughout America, and brought unemployment to a large number of the Polish people, the Poles were able to muster enough strength to rally their spirit toward the making of sacrifices. Reference is being made to the contributions for Polish Day at the World's Columbian Exposition, the Polish Hospital, the many parish fairs, and the Lwow Fair. All this was no easy task amid constant unemployment, but the Polish people

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1895.

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I A 2 a quietly donated pennies and dollars for the various worthy en-
III H deavors. This committee, realizing the tremendous pressure the
IV Poles were undergoing, decided to abandon temporarily its drive
for funds for the Kosciusko monument until a more favorable time.

A statement showing the amount of money received is regularly published in the organ of the Polish National Alliance, Zgoda, Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette) and Dziennik Chicagoski. All the contributions accounted for in this respect are deposited in the bank of P. O. Stensland, a reputable individual, who has been endorsed by many of our leading citizens. Mr. Stensland has insured the safety of the funds. He has been purposely chosen treasurer, although he is of another nationality. This eliminates any excuses harbored by our enemies, especially a few of the Polish papers that have opposed this drive, and any unfavorable insinuations about the way the committee handles the contributions.

Almost a thousand dollars (2250 gulden) has been paid out of the funds for the Kosciusko Monument Contest. The three models that received awards may

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1895.

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I A 2 a be seen at our Polish Museum, 574 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois.

III H Mention also must be made of the five thousand dollars that has

IV been loaned to Holy Trinity Parish at five per cent for one year.

This money was loaned to the parish because of its sincere efforts to foster Polish culture through the building of a new Polish school. When a critical moment arose that threatened the completion of the school building, the committee decided to loan the money.

Whatever has been done has been done openly. All of our actions have been turned over to the Polish press for criticism, and efforts have been made to remedy any objections that have been honestly and sincerely criticized. At no time were there any derogatory remarks made about the suggested changes.

The Kosciusko Monument Fund Committee, which has opened the drive by substantial contributions from its directors, has been performing all its duties gratis, and it is determined to finish the work it has started with the support of the Polish public.

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

III B 3 a

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1895.

II B 2 b

I A 2 a At the present time it is impossible to start work on the monument

III H because there are not sufficient funds. We have learned from

IV past experience that once something is started with inadequate

sums of money it always brings untold troubles and problems. As

to the cost of the monument, this will be decided in the future. Discussions

about this will be held later. However, one thing is certain--the monument

which is finally erected must leave a lasting impression upon the American

public. In order to attain this, there is only need of good will, desire

and patriotic understanding of this project.

Therefore, in the name of the Kosciusko Monument Fund Committee, I appeal to you, brothers, as spring brings with it better times, to think anew about the monument for our hero, Thaddeus Kosciusko. This action will cover our nationality with honor before the American public, and will act as a manifestation before our enemies; for although Poland has been in captivity for a century her indomitable spirit has not been defeated--rather it is reviving through sacrifices and patriotism made by her children on strange soil.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

II B 2 d (1)

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 27, 1895.

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Let us become active, brothers! During this year of national mourning when the thought of ostentatious social celebration has been set aside in our patriotic hearts which are filled with this tragic loss far beyond the seas [1895 was set aside by the Poles to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland], let us turn our hearts to reminiscences of Poland and the fostering of Polish spirit in America at the various planned national affairs, lectures, etc., and remember the Kosciusko Monument Fund drive. Let everyone contribute several pennies for this noble cause. God will reward the generous donors, and the monument will stand as a manifestation of the poor Polish refugees in America.

In the name of the Kosciusko Monument Fund Committee,

Zbigniew Brodowski, president

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 20, 1895.

KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT GETS SUPPORT

At a recent baptismal reception at the home of Rudolph Kruczowski, Valentine Wleklinski made a collection for the Kosciusko Monument Fund; \$2.05 was collected.

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1895.

KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND CONTINUES TO GROW

Contributions for the Kosciusko Monument Fund continue to flow into the secretary's office from all parts of the United States. \$22.15 have come from individuals and societies from three different states, namely, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

A collection taken up at the recent Polish sokols convention in Chicago, by Mrs. H. Nagiel and others, brought nearly nine dollars.

Thus far 5,388 contributions have been received from all over America, and the present amount of the fund is estimated at \$7,660.46.

Leon Szopinski, secretary
559 Noble Street, Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 15, 1895.

COLLECTION FOR KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND AT
BIRTHDAY PARTY NETS \$5.20

Yesterday, during a gay birthday party for Valentine Wleklinski, 693 Dickson Street, a collection started by Roman Kozlowski for the Kosciusko Monument Fund netted \$5.20. The money was turned over to the editor of Dziennik Chicagoski. Thanks are extended to the generous donors.

Zgoda, Vol. XIII, No. 15, April 11, 1894.

PULASKI HALL
PROCLAMATION TO THE POLISH BROTHERS IN CHICAGO

Dear fellow-citizens:

Every Pole knows the situation that confronts our immigrants; we understand this very well, and besides the churches, schools, etc., these institutions are indispensable to us Poles and for the good of our national existence, we should have a Polish hall, where we can gather and discuss with our fellow brothers the affairs of the Poles here and in our father-land.

We have a Polish hall on the Southwest Side of our city, called Pulaski Hall. It was built in less than two years with the money collected by the different Polish societies; money loaned from a few rich businessmen and with the aid of loans from banks operated by Poles, interested in this great movement.

During its first year of existence the Pulaski Hall was prospering nicely, after paying all the interests and some of the smaller loans in full, it paid off \$1,000 on the biggest loan from the Polish bank.

Zgoda, Vol. XIII, No. 15, April 11, 1894.

The second year in which most of our brothers did not have such employment, the societies had to meet all the bills and payments, thus saving the hall from bankruptcy, but at the same time suffering because they were weakening their own treasury and were near closing of their office, due to lack of funds.

Poles who loaned money to complete this hall, and were unemployed were demanding their money, but there was little money in the treasury with which to repay them. Times were so hard that the treasury did not even have enough money on hand to meet the interests due on the loans.

The board of directors and the officers were confronted with a very grave situation. They tried various means of obtaining money to meet this situation but to no avail; at last the board of directors agreed to let the Polish people of Chicago know of their situation and asked them for their support and aid.

That is why, dear brothers, we are asking for your support in this critical moment; penny to penny makes dollars and dollars to dollars make a good sum of money; this is what is needed to meet the payments and debts on this hall, thus saving the honor and word of the Poles.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

Zgoda, Vol.XIII, No. 15, April 11, 1894.

We know that it is a serious matter to have to ask for your support, when you people are critically hard pressed at this moment, but where can we turn for help, if not to our own people, the foreigners of other nationalities will not help us.

That is why we are pleading with the Poles who own commercial or business enterprises, to come to our rescue. Save us if not by kind hearted donations, then, please, loan us the money until we get on a stronger foundation.

We, on our part, will do the same for you some day, when we are able, and if necessary, we will loan you people money when you are hard pressed and ask us for help.

We, the board of directors, and officers in charge of this hall send all Poles our heartiest good wishes, in the name of the Society for Building the Pulaski Hall.

	B. L. Maciejewski	Joseph Napiewralski
Board of Directors:	Ant. Pileno	Fr. Smietanka
	F. Mareinkowski	Joseph Kruczkowski
	Joseph Rozanski	
	John Bednarz	
	John Jezeczek	

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

A GENEROUS DONATION FOR THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT

The project to erect a monument for Thaddeus Kosciusko has found hearty support among Americans also. Proof of this is the letter received yesterday by Mr. Zbigniew Brodowski from Mr. Thaddeus Dean, president of the Central Lumber Company in Chicago. The letter reads as follows:

"Honorable E. Z. Brodowski,

President of the Association to Build a Monument to Kosciusko.

"Dear Sir:

One of my patriotic forbears had the opportunity of being closely associated with the great Kosciusko, in consequence of which I was honored by being given the name of this great man. I therefore claim the right to make a donation for a monument for this true patriot.

"I am enclosing a check for this purpose.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 29, 1893.

Sincerely,
Thaddeus Dean"

A check for one hundred dollars was enclosed with the letter. This descendant of a companion of Kosciusko deserves our heartfelt gratitude for so generous a gift.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1893.

DECORATION DAY

(Editorial)

It cannot be denied that Americans know how to select fitting days for national celebration--and to celebrate them accordingly. On the Fourth of July, they celebrate joyously the signing of the Declaration of Independence; the twenty-second of February is the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the father of his country; the last Thursday in November is set aside for the purpose of giving thanks to God; and it speaks well for their religious feeling, regardless of creed, that Christmas Day is included among the national holidays, so that everyone observes it, Christian and non-Christian alike.

Equally stirring is the holiday which Americans celebrate today, May 30. While other days have been set apart for the celebration of happy events, this day is one of sadness. On this day, homage is paid to the soldiers who died for their country, irrespective of whether or not they had achieved

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1893.

fame. Everyone who fights for his country deserves to be remembered for the simple fact that he has offered it his life. Today, wreaths will decorate the graves and monuments of fallen defenders of liberty.

Decoration Day is observed usually in cemeteries and about the monuments of great national heroes. It is not a day of mourning in the strict sense of the word. In accordance with the conception of most nations, he who dies in defense of right and justice is not to be mourned, but honored. We lay wreaths upon the graves of dead soldiers to show that we have not forgotten those who have served us, and that we are grateful to them.

Appropriate exercises will be conducted today in various public buildings, especially in schools, where teachers and others will speak to the children on American history. Classes will be closed; in some states, all public offices are closed also.

Practically every national group in America has its own heroes whom it honors

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 30, 1893.

on Decoration Day. The Poles have Kosciusko and Pulaski, besides many whose names are unknown. Let us hope that in not so long a time, we will have a monument to Kosciusko in Chicago, before which, on Decoration Day, we can conduct special Polish exercises in honor of our great hero.



Chicago Tribune, May 29, 1893.

IN MEMORY OF COPERNICUS

APA (U), PML 1071

The three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Nicholas Copernicus, the astronomer who originated the present theory of the Solar System, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by the Polish National Alliance at Bohemian Hall, 32 Emma street, yesterday afternoon. The principal address was delivered by John S. Smulski, who gave an interesting and instructive talk on astronomy and the life of Copernicus, and furnished many proofs that the great astronomer was born on Polish soil in the town of Thorn, in Poland.

The speaker said that the principal object of the meeting was to prove and establish the fact that Copernicus was born a Pole and not a German, as was often asserted by German historians and scientists.

Chicago Tribune, May 29, 1893.

Sigmund C. Slupski was the next speaker. After his address he presented the society with the plaster cast of a medallion made by himself, which bore the faces of Columbus and Copernicus. Music was furnished by the Chopin Singing Society.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1898.

POLICEMEN'S CLUB MAKES ITS DONATION

TO THE KOSCIUSKO MEMORIAL FUND

Total Profit from Policemen's Ball \$1,019.20

The solemn presentation of the donation of the Chicago Polish Policemen's Club to the Kosciusko Memorial Fund was made yesterday at A. J. Nowalski's Hall on Noble Street.

The Policemen's Club has been renamed the Kosciusko Club. Besides its representatives, there were also present the following members of the Fund Committee: A. M. Brodowski, J. Stensland, Mr. Charles Lidowicz, L. Szopinski, M. Drzemala, and John F. Smulski. Others present were Peter Riobassa and representatives of the press.

The president of the Kosciusko Club, Joseph Polczynski, opened the meeting with a few words as to its purpose. He was followed by Mr. Kroll, the treasurer, who delivered a financial report, showing that the clear profit from



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1893.

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the Policemen's Ball was \$1,019.20. He presented a check for this sum to Mr. Brodowski, president of the Kosciusko Memorial Commission.

Mr. Brodowski addressed the meeting in English. He sincerely thanked the policemen and their friends for the untiring efforts that had brought such wonderful results. He said that our Policemen have proved themselves real Poles and citizens. At the close of his speech, Mr. Brodowski handed the money to the Fund's treasurer, Mr. Stensland.

Mr. Polczynski spoke again, thanking all Poles for their generous support of the Club's enterprise. He was followed by Mr. Peter Miolbassa. The honorable speaker declared that the Kosciusko Monument will be a source of pride to Chicago Poles, and especially to those who have helped to realize it, the Polish policemen of Chicago. In 1836, Mr. Miolbassa was himself the first and only Polish policeman in Chicago. Today, Chicago has about forty-five Polish policemen. They have really earned acknowledgment for their noble work; they



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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 27, 1893.

have proved that they rank amongst the best of Chicago's Polish citizens.

Attorney [A.] Drzemala and Mr. Stensland spoke in English, and Dr. Lidowicz delivered a short address in Polish. As secretary of the Fund Committee, he offered the sincerest thanks to the policemen. He said that their contribution was made possible by Polish hearts beating beneath American uniforms. He expressed the hope that the Polish policemen will continue in their work for the Fund, and that the monument will be unveiled at the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Racławice. The doctor closed his address with a whole-hearted "God reward you".

The following is a statement of income and expense of the ball:

Income from tickets - - - -	\$873.35
Income from the ball - - -	524.85
Total - - -	<u>\$1398.20</u>
Expenses - - -	879.10
	<u>\$1319.10</u>



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr 27, 1900.

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The expenses included rent of the hall, orchestra, printing, liquor and soft drinks, etc.

That the policemen worked zealously at selling tickets is proved by the fact that the sale of tickets was the largest source of income. Some of the policemen brought in large sums of money, as for instance, Kosciniowski, \$107.10; A. Schultz, \$93.70; L. Krol, \$83.00.....

After the official acceptance of the money by the Fund Committee, the meeting was turned into an informal gathering. Mr. Miolbassa recalled his experiences from the time when he was the only Polish policeman in Chicago; Mr. John Smulski called the Polish policemen "stars of Polonia". He said that he wished every one of them would soon be a sergeant, a lieutenant, or perhaps even a captain on the police force. Finally, Dr. Lidowicz suggested the idea of arranging a "fair" for the benefit of the Kosciuszko Memorial Fund. It was received with great enthusiasm. All those present promised their full support, and a committee was organized immediately, consisting of Peter Miolbassa, J. Drzenala, M. Haxiel, L. Kroll, and A. J. Rowalski.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1893.

SOUTH CHICAGO POLES WILL CONTRIBUTE
TO THE KOSCIUSKO MEMORIAL FUND

Plans for the projected monument to Thaddeus Kosciusko are moving rapidly forward. They have aroused interest in all of the Polish communities in America; the need for a monument to our great hero is recognized in Polish circles everywhere. It is with extreme pleasure that we publish the following announcement:

"A lively general interest in contributing to the fund for a monument to the immortal hero of Racławice, Thaddeus Kosciusko, one of the most capable defenders of American liberty, has aroused a number of ardent Polish patriots in South Chicago to greater activity in this truly Polish cause. To this end, a theatrical performance will be presented in South Chicago for the benefit of the Kosciusko Memorial Fund. We are sure that the Polish public of this part of the city, known as it is for its generosity, will attend in



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, May 19, 1893.

the largest possible numbers. We have chosen only our most capable amateurs for this performance, who, in their turn, have promised sincere co-operation in this noble work. We have no doubt that not only the whole of the Polish public, but a great many of the more intelligent Americans besides, will approve of our plan. The committee in charge of arrangements will, in due time, make known the date and place of this performance. All other Polish newspapers in Chicago please copy".

In the name of the general public, this paper offers thanks to the originators of the above plan. We will refer to it more than once in the future, and we promise to give further details as soon as our office receives them.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1893.

POLISH POLICEMEN'S BALL WAS A SUCCESS

The ball sponsored by the Polish Policemen's Club [elsewhere called the Kosciuszko Monument Club] for the benefit of the Kosciuszko Memorial Fund was successful beyond all expectations. Several thousand tickets were sold and the hall and galleries were filled to capacity. Everywhere there were familiar faces; everywhere movement, hubbub, and revelry reigned supreme. It seemed as if all the Poles had hurried to Schoenhofen's Hall to contribute their bit to the fund for the monument to our great hero Kosciuszko. The proceeds that will accrue to the fund are considerable, since it is estimated that the gross receipts amounted to more than a thousand dollars--probably fifteen hundred dollars.



The ball commenced at six o'clock in the evening with a speech by Mr. E. Z. Brodowski, president of the Kosciuszko Memorial Association. The speech was followed by a polonaise, in which the first couple were

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 17, 1893.

Mr. Brodowski and Mme. Walczynski, the second Mr. John F. Smulski and Mme. Polczynski, and the third Dr. Charles Midowicz and Mme. Nowalski. Other dances followed the polonaise--and the revelry began. The ball was conducted in a most orderly manner. The president of the Policemen's Club, Mr. Polczynski, vice-president Frank Aranowski, secretaries Kuchowski and Tamillo, treasurer Kroll, and the directors Frank Kubicki, Kallas Piniewski, and Rozanski kept watch to make sure that order would be preserved.

A beautiful souvenir pamphlet, with a picture of Kosciuszko on its cover, with the order of dances ingeniously arranged, contributed to the general merriment. In a word, the ball was successful. For this noble idea and its competent execution, our Polish policemen of Chicago deserve acknowledgment.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Apr. 1, 1893.

POLES SHOW LITTLE INTEREST FOR
KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT FUND

Up to the time of this writing, \$4,100 has been collected for the erection of the Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt Park. The sum of \$25,900 more is necessary. Can it be that the million and a half (sic.) Polish population of Chicago will be unable to collect this sum in time to erect the monument for the hundredth anniversary of the Kosciuszko Insurrection? That would be a disgrace.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 29, 1893.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE BY THE UHLANS OF ST. PAUL

The society Uhlans of St. Paul in Bridgeport [near South Side] will present a theatrical performance on Sunday, April 9, at Kaiser Hall, on Archer Avenue.....

The profit from this performance will be donated to the fund which is being raised for the erection of a monument to Thaddeus Kosciuszko.....

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 1893.

STAATS-ZEITUNG ON THE KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT

Today's issue of the Staats-Zeitung contains a very friendly article about the Kosciuszko monument. As usual before elections, especially now that the publisher of the Staats-Zeitung (W. Hesing) is seeking the mayoral nomination, the Germans are becoming more friendly towards the Poles. At any rate, whatever the motive may be the article is very complimentary. We quote a few paragraphs.

"Surely no nation honors its heroes more than the unfortunate Poles, whose country was torn apart a hundred years ago. The memories of the great king Jan Sobieski and the poet Adam Mickiewicz, whose works have been translated into all languages of Europe, will always remain dear to them. But the most important place in their hearts is occupied by the great defender of liberty, Thaddeus Kosciuszko. His birthdate, the anniversaries of the battles in which he fought, are solemnly observed by his countrymen. A few months ago, a committee was organized in Chicago for the purpose of erecting in Humboldt

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POLISH

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I C (German)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 24, 1893.

Park a monument to this hero, who fought also for American liberty. Not only Poles, but all people who love liberty should contribute to this good work-- as they probably will."



Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 23, 1896.

KOSCIUSZKO FUND KEEPS GROWING

The sum of \$23.83 was collected for the Kosciuszko Monument Fund at the January exercises at Shoenhofen's Hall on January 23. To date the Fund has reached a total of \$4,031.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Feb. 17, 1893.

KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT CLUB

Polish members of the Chicago police force have organized a Kosciuszko Monument Club among themselves for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a monument to honor the famous Polish hero Kosciuszko.

At a meeting on January 26, in addition to electing the Club's officers, it was decided that the Club would sponsor a ball at Shoenhofen's Hall on April 16, the entire proceeds of which to be contributed to the Kosciuszko Monument Fund. Five thousand tickets have been printed and our gallant policemen hope to sell them all, which would mean at least \$1,500. The project is a commendable one.



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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1893.

COMPETITION FOR THE THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT IN CHICAGO

The competition for the Thaddeus Kosciuszko monument in Chicago, as we learn from newspapers published in Poland, has already been advertised by the United Association of Fine Arts in Lwow. It was advertised on the authority of Doctor Dunikowski, into whose hands the Chicago committee for the erection of the monument had entrusted this authority. The conditions of the competition as established by the association in Lwow are as follows: all Polish sculptors, either in Poland or abroad, may compete. The model should represent Kosciuszko on a horse, in an American uniform, wearing the order of the Cincinnati. The group is to be one and a half times life size on a granite base. Models should be in plaster, one-tenth the size. The cost is not to exceed 80,000 golden rubles [approximately \$60,000], without the base. The sides of the base are to be bas-reliefs portraying first: the battle of Raclawice; second: one of the battles of the American Revolution, or the meeting of Kosciuszko with Washington.



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POLISH

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Jan. 10, 1893.

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All projects must be submitted by May 15, 1893, and the judges' decision will be published on May 30. The names of the judges will be published on May 1; Doctor Dunikowski will be among these, of course. There will be three money prizes awarded; 1,000, 750, and 500 golden rubles each \angle \$750, \$562.50, \$375; besides these, three honorable mentions will be awarded. All models submitted will be placed on public display. Those models receiving money awards will become the property of the Chicago committee, which will choose the model to be used.

Such are the conditions of the competition. It has already been officially advertised and the money forwarded to the Lwow institution. We hear that the competition has aroused great interest among the artists in Poland and abroad, and we can be certain that May 30 will bring us some beautiful projects for the monument of our hero. Before the end of the World's Columbian Exposition, we shall have them here in Chicago--and we will be ready to display them before all America.



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POLISH

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The plan of erecting the monument progresses steadily. The committee wants to demonstrate Polish life in this country, its patriotism and its past, not only by churches, schools, and institutions for the promotion of faith and nationalism, but by a monument of a hero who for the past hundred years has been a link between Poland and America. In order to accomplish this purpose, material support will be necessary. It should not be especially difficult to gather the twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars required for the monument's erection. If a sufficient number of Poles contribute, even penny donations will be acceptable. The fund already amounts to \$4,000. The matter is already so far advanced that it cannot be dropped without impugning Polish-American honor. Undoubtedly, the project will be carried to a successful completion, and the Poles will prove that they never lack in generosity where honor to a great hero is concerned.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 22, 1892.

KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT FUND RECEIVES SUPPORT

Through the efforts of M. Lisicki, \$15.55 was collected for the Kosciusko Monument Fund at a christening party at the home of M. Wleklinski. J. Kromka of Detroit, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, and B. Straszynski of Milwaukee, secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, contributed two and three dollars, respectively, for the monument while visiting Chicago recently.

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POLISH

Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 21, 1892.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE KOSCIUSZKO MONUMENT FUND

The King Ladislaus Brotherhood at Chicago delegated F. Bielicki, its secretary, to present to the Kosciuszko Monument Fund \$9.55. A contribution of \$15.00 was made by the St. Stanislaus B and M Society [Bishop and Martyr] of St. Stanislaus Kostka Parish.

WPA (ILL.) Project

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1892.

THE KOSCIUSKO MONUMENT MODEL CONTEST

(Editorial)

A letter concerning the Kosciusko Monument Contest has been sent to the Gazeta Katolicka (Catholic Gazette) by Dr. E. H. Dunikowski, who was appointed to represent the Kosciusko Monument Contest abroad on his recent good will tour. The letter contained the following conditions, which were agreed upon after Dr. Dunikowski's conference with the members of the Lwow Fine Arts Society:

1. The monument is to be of bronze, with figure on horse, and is to be one and one-half times natural size.
2. The figure of Kosciusko is to be in an American uniform, and is to wear an Order of Cincinnatus.

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1892.

3. Two bas-reliefs, one depicting the battle of Savannah and the other Raclawice/Rising against Russia on April 29, 1794, are to appear, one on each side of the figure.
4. The cost is not to exceed 80,000 florins (Austrian), or about \$30,000.
5. The models are to be of gypsum and one-tenth natural size.
6. Besides the three awards three letters of honorable mention will also be given.

The Lwow Fine Arts Society has accepted in the main all the proposals of the Kosciusko Monument Society.

As to the awards, the letter states reasons why the prizes should be increased. This angle was covered in a previous article in the Dziennik Chicagoski; however, the Committee accepted the suggestions. We wish to

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Dziennik Chicagoski, Dec. 15, 1892.

point out that the prizes of a similar contest held for a model of Hickiewicz in Cracow were three times as large.

In general, according to the Kosciusko Monument Committee, ample time has been given for the contest, and the prize-winning models will be on display in the Palace of Fine Arts at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago during 1893.

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